"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong and active.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.02¼; cash corn, 35⅝; cash cotton, 7½.

FOREIGN.—The Chief of Police and his assistant in Barcelona, Spain, were fired upon by an Anarchist associate of Angiolillio, the assassin of Canovas, and seriously injured. The German Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of Italy, and other royal personages are at Homburg for the German military manoeuvres. Cyrus Thorpe, an American, was killed by Turks in Crete. The Portuguese man-of-war Vasco da Gama has left Gibraltar for the Riff coast of Morocco to investigate the recent capture of a British vessel by pirates. Gen. Smolenits, the Greek hero of the war with Turkey, has left Athens in disgrace, it is said, because of the envy of Crown Prince Constantin, growing out of the General's popularity. Pope Leo's doctor thinks he may outlive the century. The distress in Russia owing to drought is very great. Ireland will suffer from the failure of crops, and the poor of London through the price of bread. —Pages 5 and 16.

Page 1.

William Botto of Louisville, Ky., a backer and owner of race horses, who, at the age of twenty, married a rich widow of fifty-two years, and who has been lavishly spending her money in the Tenderloin, was arrested here yesterday accused of passing worthless checks.

W. C. Bundy, the young Cincinnati colored man who won an appointment to the Naval Academy in Annapolis, has lost his chance to pass by unable to respond yesterday for a second examination in which he had previously failed. His friends say that he forgot about it.

The Citizens' Union has not yet decided what action to take with reference to the county ticket. Certain points of law that have been raised in that regard are under consideration. It is said that the complete city ticket will be nominated when Mr. Low returns from Northeast Harbor.

Charles M. Charnley of Chicago, for fifteen years Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, has disappeared, leaving a shortage of at least $50,000 in his accounts. The American Surety Company, who had bonded him for $25,000, has secured the issuing of warrants for his arrest. His downfall is laid to speculation.

The Gulf passenger train No. 1 was held up on Friday night at a Twin Mountain (Col.) railroad crossing by two masked men, who entered the engine by climbing over the tender from the blind baggage car, and the express was robbed of several thousand dollars by their accomplices, who were waiting at the crossing. Two posses have started in pursuit of the robbers.

The Republican leaders differ as to the best course for the machine organization to adopt at the coming City Convention. Some insist that a straight party ticket be nominated, while others recommend coalition with the Citizens' Union on the best terms obtainable. Mr. Platt has not yet summoned his lieutenants to a conference.

Page 2.

Hamburg was beaten for the Flatbush Stakes at Sheepshead Bay by M. F. Dwyer's Previous. Hamburg's failure is partly attributed to effects of his race with Requital on Wednesday.

The Democratic organizations of Greater New York will have a conference at the Hoffman House Wednesday. Mr. Croker is expected to be present. The United Democracy has issued invitations to a conference, to be held Friday.

Page 3.

The yacht race between the big sloops Vigilant and Navahoe off Newport yesterday was won by the former by forty seconds.

Col. Pope and A. G. Spalding returned from Europe yesterday. Mr. Spalding denied that cycle manufacturers contemplated a trade combination. The $100 bicycle, he is convinced, is a thing of the past.

The opening day of the Larchmont Yacht Club's Fall season furnished good sport. F. M. Hoyt's Syce beat H. M. Gillig's Vencedor in the race for fifty-one-footers. Kit and Win or Lose won in the catboat classes.

Page 5.

The sloop yacht Adirondack was found keel up in Newark Bay on Friday. When the yacht was righted clothing was found on board.

Page 7.

Judge James Ingram of Long Island City, who was arrested for discharging fire arms on Sunday on Shinnecock Bay, was fined $5 yesterday in Southampton.

Superintendent T. H. Bean of the New York Aquarium, while on his vacation, found unlooked-for varieties of fish in the waters of Shinnecock and Peconic Bays, Long Island.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen D. McConnell in the current issue of The Church Standard says that the Church is confronted with grave dangers through the general use of the bicycle on Sunday. He says that congregations have been depleted and that the time has arrived for the clergy to face the question in a practical fashion.

Page 8.

Consul General Lee embarked on the Ward Line steamer Seguranca at Havana yesterday for New York.

E. H. Rogers, proprietor of the Massapequa Hotel, at Massapequa, L. I., committed suicide yesterday. He had suffered financial losses, and was in poor health.

Benjamin F. H. Chevalier, seven years old, of Jersey City, was lassoed yesterday by a boy and was dragged from the tricycle he was riding. He was not seriously injured.

Postmaster General Gary will visit this city to investigate work at the Post Office. It is suggested that foreign mails passing through this city may be classified en route hereafter and transferred directly from the trains to the steamers and vice versa.

In the Luetgert murder trial in Chicago yesterday, the rings found in the sausage vat were again identified as Mrs. Luetgert's. Mrs. Christine Feldt produced letters which Luetgert wrote to her from jail, and a girl said she saw Luetgert and his wife going to the sausage factory on the night of May 1.

The striking cloakmakers in the shops of A. Popkin & Co. are asking an advance of 40 per cent. They explain the increased demand by saying the firm has defied and fought their union and was the principal accuser of Joseph Barondess. Vest-making contractors are yielding to the striking vestmakers.

Two frightful explosions of natural gas at Broad Ripple, six miles north of Indianapolis, caused the death of seven men and injured many others, some of them fatally, yesterday. The catastrophe started a fire, which consumed five of the largest business buildings in the place, and was finally put out by the Indianapolis Fire Department. The damage amounted to $10,000.

Page 10.

Secretary Gage yesterday issued a circular to Collectors of Customs, giving instructions regarding the collection of the personal baggage tax under the new tariff law. The provisions of the law are strictly construed.

Minnie Kinzler, a domestic employed at 518 East Eighty-fifth Street, fell from a second-story window last night through a skylight to the floor of a store underneath, narrowly missing falling into a hammock in which an eight-year-old boy was asleep.

When Officer Conway caught Krauss coming out of a saloon at 4 o'clock yesterday morning with stolen bottles of liquor in his possession, the thief invited the policeman to have a drink, and then said he would take one himself. Both propositions were vetoed and Krauss had to go to the station house.

John W. Harris of Waltham entered the home of Mrs. George S. Butters, at Concord, Mass., while intoxicated yesterday afternoon, and shot and killed Mrs. Butters, who was at work in her kitchen. Harris also shot her son, C. T. Butters, who came to her aid, and then put a bullet into his own forehead. Both men are lying in a critical condition at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Page 15.

Harold Frederic in his weekly cable letter gives a graphic picture of the way in which Londoners are beginning to study the Indian question, with the outlandish names of the native tribes upon their lips and maps of the Hill country in their hands, and with a solution of the problem ever in their minds. The Indian uprising is debated everywhere, to the exclusion of all other news. The affair has assumed such proportions that even the most imaginative Britisher had never dreamed of. The message of the Lorrainers, which was sent to the French Government congratulating it on the Franco-Russian alliance and the ill-judged reply of Premier Méline, are commented on in the light of the silence of the Foreign Office in Berlin. The denial of President Krüger of British suzerainty over the Transvaal created quite a stir in London when it was announced, savoring, as it was considered, of a declaration of war. Now, however, students of International law say that Krüger was perfectly right, Mr. Chamberlain notwithstanding. The speech of the Kaiser at Coblentz concerning his Divine right to reign and his eulogy of the Duke of Cambridge are noted; and it is suggested that the Emperor might have given a profitable moment to a perusal of a certain article in The Fortnightly Review in which his virtues, as a Divine ruler, are treated with brutal candor.

Page 18.

The Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil preached the first sermon since his vacation, in Temple Emanu-El. He said he was glad the word "depression," which had proved a bar to good works, was no longer heard.

Page 20.

A good deal of the sewer pipe dug up in Madison Avenue during the present process of improvement is found to be rotten and leaky. It was laid in the first year of Tweed's administration as Commissioner of Public Works. It is supposed that there may be much more sewer pipe in the city in the same condition.

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GOLD STANDARD ARGUMENTS.

The Government Collecting Significant Statistics of Trade with Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Statisticians of the Treasury and State Departments are collecting data for the use of the Administration and Congress next Winter as to our trade relations with gold and silver standard countries. The object of the inquiry is to show wherein the interests of the United States lie, and to establish the fact, so the public can understand it, that any backward steps looking toward bimetallism, as it is understood by the free-coinage element, would be disastrous to us in our commerce with the outside world.

It is expected that statistics will show that between 90 and 95 per cent. of our transactions with other countries are settled upon a gold basis, and the history of the last year or two proves that the tendency among silver standard nations is to establish a gold basis and get in line with the most advanced countries in this regard. It will be shown that since the price of silver has declined to a low point, the trade relations of the silver countries with the great commercial nations have been seriously disturbed, and that in many cases imports have been reduced in a remarkable degree.

CAVALRY FOR NEW MEXICO.

Four Troops to Protect the Authorities in Arresting Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The War Department has granted the request of the Secretary of the Interior for four troops of cavalry to protect the authorities of New Mexico in the arrest of Zuni Indians. They will go from Fort Wingate.

A LOUISVILLE FIRM ASSIGNS.

Tom P. Major, Senior Partner, Also Assigns—Charges Embezzlement.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—Tom P. Major & Co., tobacco warehousemen, and Tom P. Major, individually, assigned to-day. The company was composed of Tom P. Major and J. D. Headley, Jr. Mr. Major alleged that the failure was due principally to the embezzlement of $6,000 or $8,000 of the firm's money by Headley. Headley is now said to be in Canada. The liabilities of the firm are said to be considerable, but they are not stated. The assets are less than $2,500.

MASKED MEN HOLD UP A TRAIN.

Rob a Car of Several Thousand Dollars Near Twin Mountain, Col.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 4.—News has just reached here that the Gulf passenger train No. 1 was held up and robbed at Twin Mountain at 11:30 o'clock last night. Two masked men got on the blind baggage car at Folsom, and afterward climbed over the tender of the engine, and, covering the engineer and fireman with revolvers, ordered them to stop when they reached the road crossing. There two other men were waiting, with four horses, and as soon as the train stopped they began to shoot off their revolvers to intimidate the passengers.

Then, while their companions guarded the engine crew, they entered the express car before the messenger could bolt the door. He refused to give up the combination or keys to the safe until he had been knocked down several times. The robbers threatened to shoot him if he would not open the safe, and, as nobody came to his assistance, he finally yielded. One robber covered him with a gun while the other rifled the safe. The registered mail was also ransacked.

Superintendent Griffith of the Pacific Express Company says that, as a rule, only small sums are carried over the line. However, it is believed that the loss is somewhere between $5,000 and $15,000.

When the news reached Folsom, a posse was formed and started in pursuit of the thieves. Another body of men started from Trinidad at 2 A. M. The railroad company has offered a reward of $500 for the capture of the robbers.

BUNDY FAILS TO PASS.

Colored Candidate for Annapolis Missed an Examination.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—W. C. Bundy, the young Cincinnati colored man who won by competitive examination an appointment to the Naval Academy here, has lost all chance of entering it at this series of examinations. The reason assigned by his friends for his failure is that he forgot that his re-examination in spelling was to take place this afternoon. On Thursday Bundy did exceptionally well, failing only in the spelling examination, in which a failure is usually waived, and passing in history, grammar, geography, reading, and writing. On Friday, however, he failed in both arithmetic and algebra.

According to the rules of the examinations, which have been posted for some days, Bundy should have appeared to-day for re-examination in spelling, but this he omitted to do, and thereby lost all chance of entrance unless reappointed. Under the circumstances of his failure and the consequent necessity of taking new examinations in all the subjects he did not pass at the first trial, no one would have doubted, if the young man concerned had not been colored, that the whole affair was a ruse to avoid the ignominy of total defeat. However, as Bundy did not have the opportunity of talking over the rules with companions, nor the advantage of preparation in any of the local schools which make it a business to coach candidates for these tests to the most minute details, it may easily be imagined that he had not been properly impressed with the necessity of appearing for examination to-day.

Rockwood's Photographs of Children beat the world. $6 per dozen. 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

METEORIC CAREER ENDED

Young Botto, Twenty Years Old, of Louisville, Ky., in a Cell at Police Headquarters.

WEDDED AN ELDERLY WIDOW.

Was a Prince in the Tenderloin on His Wife's Money, and Is Accused of Passing Bad Checks—Arrested at the Casino.

The pyrotechnic career of William Botto, after illuminating, amusing, and amazing half a dozen cities, has been quenched, for a time at least, in the gloom of a cell in Police Headquarters in this city, where so many pyrotechnic careers have been concluded.

Mr. Botto was arrested at the Casino yesterday afternoon by Detectives Price and Foye on an order telegraphed from Philadelphia, where he is accused of passing worthless checks.

Botto is a little more than twenty years old, and is the son of a wealthy merchant of Louisville, Ky. Several years ago he became conspicuous in Louisville by his extravagance and swift way of living, and by the prominent part he took in the social life of that city.

Later he achieved fame in New Orleans as a backer and owner of race horses, in connection with Guy Irwin, son of Capt. William Irwin, who had died a short time before, leaving $1,000,000 to his widow and only son. Botto and Irwin were fast friends and associates in business and sprees. Irwin succumbed to the pace and died. Thereupon Botto married Mrs. Irwin, after having first arranged a divorce from a young woman in Cincinnati, whom he had previously married. Mrs. Irwin is fifty-two years old. The marriage ceremony was performed in July, and astonished Louisville.

Botto was sent North on a wedding trip by his elderly bride, who remained at home. She was liberal with him, and is said to have given him $8,000 in two months. He spent money freely, however, and has been a prince of the Tenderloin. He apparently fell desperately in love with a brunette soubrette in "The Whirl of the Town," and has been doing his full part to make the town whirl. When he was ordered home by his wife and his supplies were cut off he went over to Philadelphia, it is said, and continued to draw on the Louisville Trust Company, which had honored his drafts while his wife was willing.

People who had advanced money on his drafts and had them honored were ready to accommodate him again. When the drafts were returned dishonored legal proceedings were begun. The specific charge pending against him is the passing of a worthless draft on Frank C. Benjamin of Philadelphia, but it is said there are others of the same kind, involving larger sums.

Botto was arrested while he was standing in the line of well-dressed observers watching the people entering the Casino for the matinée. He was one of the most attractive and well-dressed men in the array, and many of those who were near him looked at him enviously. Detective Price stepped up behind him, called him by name in a low tone, and asked him to walk outside to see a man. Botto, with elaborate politeness, said he would be at leisure after the play, but, on being told that a lady was concerned in the affair, promptly left his place and followed the detective to the sidewalk. There he was told that he was under arrest.

He was disposed to resent the suggestion, but a touch on his arm by the other detective, who had came up behind him and laid hands on him in a friendly, casual way, proved to him that resistance was useless. He bowed to fate like a philosopher, and asked for a cab. In that conveyance he was driven to Police Headquarters and nobody about the Casino suspected that the faultlessly dressed, smooth-faced young man who stepped into a cab apparently with two friends was going to a cell.

In the Centre Street Police Court Botto was remanded to await requisition papers from Philadelphia. Last night people in the Tenderloin were talking of what a pity it was that Botto's career should have ended so soon. He was such a "good thing," they all said.

CHURCH MEMBER A FUGITIVE.

Treasurer of Presbyterian Board of Aid, Charged with Embezzlement, Has Disappeared.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Charles M. Charnley, for fifteen years Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, on the charge of embezzlement. He cannot be found.

The American Surety Company alleges that Mr. Charnley has confessed to a shortage of $50,000, having used the trust funds contributed for educational institutions in speculating on the Board of Trade. The company procured the issuing of the warrants after William H. Swift had notified them of the deficit, and added that they would have to pay $25,000 to the Board of Aid, the amount under which they had bonded Mr. Charnley. Mr. Swift is the attorney for the board.

Mr. Charnley was in sight and easily accessible until Wednesday night. He was seen to leave the Astor Street house at that time, and nothing is known of his whereabouts since then. This led the Surety Company to swear out warrants for his arrest. They also wired descriptions of him to their agents throughout the country. The Police Department has been asked to aid them in the search.

Mr. Charnley has for years been a prominent member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in this city. The Surety Company says he admitted that the shortage might possibly be more than $50,000.

MANY CHINESE BARRED OUT.

Collector at Port Townsend Returns to a Former Practice.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 4.—F. D. Heustis, the new Customs Collector of the Puget Sound district, has refused admittance to seven Chinese who arrived from Victoria, B. C., on the ground that they had departed from other ports when leaving this country.

During the past year compliance with this rule has not been required owing to a precedent established by the Treasury Department in the case of the Strathnevis immigrants, when Chinese were admitted regardless of the port of departure.

The action of the new Collector will probably decrease the wholesale entering of Chinese through this port and district. Nearly 1,200 have been entered here during the past six months.

FOUGHT THREE POLICEMEN.

When the Fight Ended Ryan Went to the Hospital.

It required the united strength of three policemen to overpower Thomas Ryan and get him into a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance last night. Ryan is fifty-five years of age, and says that he lives in a lodging house at 51 Bowery.

Policeman Ring of the Delancey Street Station saw Ryan lying in the gutter at Clinton and Division Streets, fast asleep. He woke him up, and Ryan sprang at Ring and knocked him down. The two men rolled in the street and fought for ten minutes until two more officers came up. For a time the three officers were unable to cope with Ryan, but they finally overpowered him and placed him in a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance. On the way to the hospital he attempted to throw himself out, but was held back.

F. H. PARKER, JR., MISSING.

Went Boating with His Wife on Chain Lake Yesterday and Neither of Them Returned.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Forrest H. Parker, Jr., son of Forrest H. Parker, Sr., President of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, New York City, went to Chain Lake, near Paul Smith's, this morning with his wife, intending to make a short stay at their cottage there. Soon after arrival they started out in a rowboat, and it is believed that they were drowned.

As they had not returned by noon, a party went in search for them, and at the lower end of the lake their boat was found floating bottom up. The lake is being dragged from end to end, but up to a late hour tonight no trace of the missing couple has been discovered.

A dispatch was received at the New York Produce Exchange Bank yesterday from Mr. Parker, giving the first intimation of the probable drowning of his only son, Forrest H. Parker, Jr., and his daughter-in-law. The young couple left this city at 6 o'clock Friday afternoon and arrived at Chain Lake at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

They took their infant daughter with them, and intended to spend a week at the camp of F. H. Parker, Sr., which is situated one mile from McCulloms on Chain Lake, and is one of the finest and most extensive camps in the Adirondack Mountains. Young Mr. Parker was about twenty-eight years old, and had a promising career before him. He had been for several years in the exporting business, with offices at 29 Broadway, and was well known in all the Exchanges. His home was at 129 Riverside Avenue.

GEN. LONGSTREET TO WED.

He Is Seventy-six Years Old and His Bride-Elect Twenty-two—Both Aspire to Hold Office.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—The positive announcement was made to-day by the friends of both parties concerned that the marriage of Miss Ellen Dortch to Gen. James Longstreet would be celebrated at noon next Wednesday, at the Executive Mansion in this city.

Arrangements for the ceremony have been perfected by Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Gov. Atkinson, and the best man will be former Senator H. W. J. Ham, the Georgian editor made famous by his "Snolly Goster" speech before Tammany Hall some years ago.

Gen. Longstreet is seventy-six years old and very deaf. Miss Dortch is twenty-two years old and very pretty. The General is expecting by every mail his appointment from President McKinley as Railroad Commissioner to succeed Wade Hampton, and Miss Dortch is a candidate for State Librarian, to which position she is eligible by virtue of a bill which she caused to be passed by the last session of the State Legislature. The couple will spend their honeymoon in New York.

Gen. James Longstreet, the last of the great Generals of the Southern Confederacy, was born near the village of Edgewater, S. C., Jan. 8, 1821, but became a resident of Alabama when very young. He was graduated at West Point in 1842, and was on duty on the Mexican frontier until 1846. He took part in the Mexican war and was severely wounded.

For bravery at Conteras and Cherubusco he was brevetted Captain, and for brilliant service at Molino del Rey was brevetted Major. He remained on duty in Texas until transferred to the staff in 1858 as Paymaster, with the rank of Major. He resigned his commission in 1861 to join the Confederate Army, and commanded a brigade at Bull Run in the following month. During the early part of 1862 he was made Major General, and won a brilliant reputation under Gen. Lee in the campaigns against McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and Meade. After the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, Longstreet was promoted to the command of a corps, with the rank of Lieutenant General.

The conspicuous part he took at Gettysburg is known to all the world. He was also conspicuous for his ability in the Wilderness, and was severely wounded May 6, 1864, but recovered in time to take command of his corps during the siege of Petersburg. He surrendered with Gen. Lee in 1865. After the war Gen. Longstreet acted zealously for the restoration of harmony between the two sections. He made New Orleans his residence, and having been amnestied by President Johnson, he was so cordial to the Administration that Gen. Grant appointed him Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

In 1875 he took up his residence in Georgia and in 1880 was sent as Minister to Turkey, where he remained until 1881. He returned to Georgia and became United States Marshal for the Northern District of that State. He has lived for several years on his little farm two miles from Gainesville, where his life has been that of the planter of the old days.

MRS. H. I. BROOKES'S LEG CUT OFF

Operation at Her Father's Summer Home in Burlington, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Horace I. Brookes, daughter of Col. Le Grand B. Cannon of New York City, has had her right leg amputated at her father's Summer home, Overlake, in Burlington.

Mrs. Brookes has been a great sufferer for some time, and it was believed that the time for removing her leg in order to save her life had gone by.

On her arrival at Overlake, however, she said that she felt equal to the operation, which was finally performed by Dr. L. M. Bingham, assisted by Dr. Henry Jackson. The leg was taken off well up on the thigh.

The patient rallied quickly, suffering no shock whatever, since which time she has continued to improve, and is now past all danger, and is on the road to the rapid recovery of her accustomed good health.

BALTHUS BACK FROM THE WAR.

St. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—John Balthus has just got back from the war. His wife meanwhile married John Winkeljohn, five children being the result of the union. Before her second marriage the woman obtained a pension and $1,400 for the loss of her husband.

Winkeljohn, the second husband, squandered all the pension money as guardian of the children. H. Niehenke, as Winkeljohn's bondsman, had to make good the amount when the children became of age. It nearly ruined the bondsman financially, and he will now try to recover the money he was required to pay the heirs, and the Government will probably be involved in the legal complications. The woman has not yet met her "Enoch Arden" husband, and the event is awaited with interest.

OUT OF WORK AND HOMELESS.

Pedestrians on Clinton Street early last night were attracted to the peculiar actions of a young man whose clothing suggested that he was an outcast. He was standing in front of 47 Clinton Street, and in his right hand he held a small bottle. He took two or three steps toward the gutter and then looked up and down the street as if in fear that he might be observed.

Quickly removing the cork, he placed the bottle to his lips, and before he could be prevented by those who were near, had swallowed a part of its contents. Two men sprang toward him and knocked the bottle from his hand. It had contained carbolic acid.

A policeman from the Eldridge Street Station sent a call for an ambulance to Gouverneur Hospital. The stomach pump was used by the ambulance surgeon, and then would-be suicide was taken to the hospital. He gave his name as Samuel Sternberg, twenty years old, and said that he had no home, and had tried in vain for weeks to obtain work. He has a good chance of recovery.

Ex-Congressman Crane Stricken.

FREEPORT, L. I., Sept. 4.—John H. Crane, who once represented a Massachusetts district in Congress, is in a critical condition here at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alexander De Sota. Mr. Crane, who is seventy-five years of age, was stricken with paralysis several days ago. He has been residing with his daughter of late years.

Amateur Photographers may have their films developed, printed, by Rockwood, 1,440 Broadway. —Adv.

PLANS OF CITIZENS' UNION

Complete City Ticket May Be Nominated When Seth Low Returns from Maine.

DEFINITE ACTION DEFERRED

Not Yet Decided if the Union Shall Name a County Ticket—No Letters from Northeast Harbor.

Seth Low having accepted the nomination for Mayor, the next business of the conferrees who named him will be to complete the city ticket. None of the members of the Citizens' Union is yet ready to say when this will be done. The conferrees of the four boroughs participating in the nomination of Mr. Low adjourned on Wednesday subject to the call of the Chairman, Joseph Larocque. As soon as the union is ready to go ahead and nominate candidates for Controller and President of the Council Mr. Larocque will call them together. The matter is to be left open for the present. It was stated yesterday at the Citizens' Union headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, that no action might be taken until Mr. Low's return to the city, which is now scheduled for the middle of September.

The Executive Committee, when it meets on Tuesday night, may discuss the question of the additional nominations. The Republican politicians are predicting that the union will make no further nominations until the action of the Republican organization is definitely determined. There is a disposition upon the part of some members of the union to put a full county ticket as well as a city ticket in the field. They believe that the resolution introduced by William Potts at the meeting of the Executive Committee on June 15, and which was carried with practical unanimity, makes this necessary.

Mr. Potts's resolution was: "That it is the purpose of the Citizens' Union, as soon as practicable, to secure independent nominations for all offices to be filled in the city of New York at the next election."

There are, however, several things for the Union to consider. They will make all nominations by petition, and it was said yesterday at headquarters that the new law made no provision for the number of signatures required upon petitions for some of the subordinate officers. The lawyers of the Union are carefully examining this point. The whole matter of additional nomination apparently depends upon the future action of the Republicans. Controller Fitch and J. Harsen Rhoades are the men who have been most seriously discussed for the Union's nomination for Controller.

John Sabine Clark, the Citizens' Executive Committee of the Union, returned yesterday from Northeast Harbor, where he had delivered the letter of nomination to Mr. Low. Mr. Clark reached the headquarters late in the afternoon, and said all he could say was what had been said in Northeast Harbor. Mr. Low, as to whether the letter of acceptance would be received in this city, he said he had no further information than Mr. Low's statement, to the reporters, that he would send it out within a few days.

Mr. Clark said he had brought no letters from Mr. Low. Mr. Clark was asked what he believed Mr. Low's strength will be in the Republican Convention, but he refused to discuss that question. He is a Republican member of the organization himself, and he said that an opinion on Mr. Low's probable strength in the convention would come with better grace from some other member of the Republican organization.

When asked whether the Citizens' Union ticket would be made up, Mr. Clark said he had nothing to say officially on that point, but it was his personal opinion that a full municipal ticket would be placed in the field. Asked if he thought that all of those who petitioned for Mr. Low's nomination were pledged to support Mr. Low, whether he was indorsed by the Republicans or not, Mr. Clark said he did not regard the signatures as binding, necessarily.

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN BOOK.

History of New York City, Showing the Evils of Partisanship.

Part First of the Citizens' Union Campaign Book was put in circulation yesterday. When the whole work is completed, it will be to a great extent a history of New York politics, covering a long period. The part already issued gives among other things the origin and aims of the Citizens' Union, with its declaration of principles and objects.

The experience of the City of New York under partisan rule is set forth, and a summary of events prior to 1871 and since that important year in local politics, is given. Partisanship in city affairs is declared to be the buttress of fraud. Speaking of the importance of the office of Mayor of Greater New York, the book says:

"Next to the Presidency of the United States, the Mayoralty of the Greater New York will be the foremost office in responsibility and power in this Republic. In population the city will exceed that of the country at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and the annual expenditures of the enlarged city will be equal to those of the National Government in the years immediately preceding the civil war. Over the manner in which this vast sum is spent the Mayor will have a direct, effective, and controlling influence. The concentration of power and responsibility in the executive head of the city government will make it possible for him to mold the whole character of local administration.

"Under the laws affecting its organization, the Greater New York is simply a business corporation with daily transactions of unusual magnitude and complexity, and one whose head ought to be perfectly free, unhampered by any of the obligations of National political partisanship, to conduct its affairs according to strictly business methods."

LETTER OF ADVICE TO MR. LOW.

Mayor Strong Said to Have Urged Him to Wait Awhile.

Mayor Strong has all along been of the opinion that Seth Low should be nominated by the Republicans as well as by the Citizens' Union, and that the nomination should be brought about through harmonious action.

It was declared yesterday that after the Citizens' Union conferrees had placed Mr. Low in nomination Mayor Strong wrote Mr. Low a letter urging him to delay his acceptance in the interest of harmony, and that this letter arrived at Northeast Harbor just after Mr. Low had accepted the nomination.

Mayor Strong was not at his office yesterday. It was said there that he had gone to Philadelphia on business.

Mr. Low May Resign from Columbia.

It was the general opinion among those at the Citizens' Union headquarters yesterday that Seth Low will resign the Presidency of Columbia University and that his resignation will be received at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, which will probably take no definite action upon it for some time. Mr. Low's place as President will probably not be filled until after the election.

O. L. Garron Dies of Hiccoughs.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 4.—O. L. Garron of Philadelphia, who has been in this city about three weeks, employed as an electrician, was attacked a week ago with hiccoughs, and died to-day. A letter was found in his pocket from the firm of A. W. Garron & Co. of 1,137 Spring Street, Philadelphia. Garron, who was a Confederate soldier, had recently bought a tract of land on Flint River, in Georgia.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE.

Canvassers Claiming to Represent a Liquor Publication Get Money from Saloon Keepers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 4.—Two men, wearing badges as "Official Excise Reporters," bearing the coat of arms of the State of New York and carrying a card, which they presented to saloon keepers, printed in large type "State of New York, Department of Excise," the card also bearing the official seal of the State, have been canvassing here for two days for subscriptions to the Wine and Spirit Gazette, asking for $2 a year in advance. The method of the canvassers has been to enter a saloon, show their card and flash the badge and create the impression they were State officers. The dazed saloon keepers would turn over $2 and the canvassers would say "Good day." One saloon keeper refused to pay unless County Treasurer Haubennestell said it was all right. The canvasser turned on his heel and remarked, "We don't do business with County Treasurers. We get authority from Senator Platt and Commissioner of Excise Lyman."

Deputy Sheriff Byrnes heard of this incident and investigated the case. Both men were summoned before County Treasurer Haubennestell. One of them gave his name as S. H. Beck, and both said that they were in the employ of Editor Smith of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, and that they had been informed by him that Commissioner of Excise Lyman supplied the badges they wore and authorized the printing of cards bearing the State seal. As it was a half holiday Mr. Haubennestell could not communicate with the State Excise Department, and he let the men go. They took a train for New York. They said that they had been canvassing the whole State, and that Poughkeepsie was the first place in which they had been called down.

Assistant Superintendent Robert Hunter of the Insurance Department, who was formerly in the Excise Department, said that he had no information about the matter, but on the face of it the men appeared to be using the authority of the State illegitimately. The full inscription on the badge was: "Official Excise Reporter, Wine and Spirit Gazette—Excise Department." On the card was: "State of New York, Department of Excise. To the liquor trade: Special reports of all official proceedings in connection with the administration of the liquor-tax law, in the principal offices of the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Albany, will be furnished and published exclusively in The Wine and Spirit Gazette, 15 Whitehall Street, New York. Annual subscription, $2." In red ink, in the centre of the card, was printed the seal.

ENEMIES OF GAMBLING.

Circular to be Read in New Jersey Churches To-day.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 4.—The fight in support of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution will be begun in earnest to-morrow, when, it is announced, a circular got up by the Anti-Gambling League of New Jersey, of which the Rev. Dr. Kempshall of this city is President, will be read in churches throughout the State. The amendment is as follows:

"No lottery shall be authorized by the Legislature or otherwise in this State, and no ticket in any lottery shall be bought or sold within this State, nor shall poolselling, bookmaking, or gambling of any kind be authorized or allowed within this State, nor shall any gambling device, practice, or game of chance now prohibited by law be legalized, or the remedy, penalty, or punishment now provided therefor be in any way diminished."

The question will be decided one way or the other the last of this month, when the special election will be held. The fight is against race tracks, which, it is feared by the Anti-Gambling League, may be revived, if the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting them be not carried. The church people are in favor of the amendment, while it is reported that the men who formerly conducted racing in New Jersey have had agents throughout the State since the adjournment of the Legislature, working with the farmers to get them to vote down the amendment.

WOMEN IN A COMMON COUNCIL.

Miss Mattie Moire and T. W. Sheldon Chosen in Dunellen, N. J.

DUNELLEN, N. J., Sept. 4.—The special election for members of the Lincoln Common Council this afternoon resulted in the election of Miss Mattie Moire and T. W. Sheldon. Thirty-five women and thirty-two men voted. Sheldon received 67, Miss Moire 47, and the third candidate, Mrs. Catherine Meyers 20. The Common Council, as originally elected, consisted of four men and two women. At the first meeting trouble resulted, and two of the men, the Rev. J. B. Cleaver and Charles Close, resigned, declaring that they would not serve with women in the Council.

Their resignation caused a furor among the women, who comprise a majority of the town's voters. Mayor Silas D. Drake, who is a partisan of the women and the political boss, arranged for the nomination of one man and two women. The understanding was that each voter should scratch the name of a woman candidate. The matron and the miss started a spirited canvass for votes, which continued until the polls were closed.

Mrs. Meyers gave a social to the Christian Endeavor Society, of which she is Treasurer, and used the occasion to forward her candidacy. Miss Moire, who is a popular young woman of the brunette type, redoubled her efforts on hearing of this move of her adversary. She made a personal canvass of the town, and enlisted all her friends in the fight. To-day no work or business of any sort was transacted in the town. All interest centred around the half-finished frame building in which the new Post Office will be opened next week.

The polls opened at 4 o'clock and closed at 4:30. All the women showed their appreciation of the right of suffrage by arriving early at the polls and staying until the last vote was cast. The votes were counted by Mrs. Olivia Hazard, a member of the Common Council and the newly appointed Postmistress. She was assisted by the Town Clerk, Charles Moore. The Lincoln Common Council now consists of three women and three men. Its members are Mrs. Olivia Hazard, Miss Emma Eagle, Miss Mattie Moire, T. W. Sheldon, Mr. Eagle, and Edward Gaurert. The next meeting of the Council will be held next Saturday, and a lively time is looked for, as the women members are determined that they will not be treated as figureheads.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from the St. Lawrence Valley to the Middle Atlantic coast. The pressure continues high off the Middle Pacific coast, and an area of low pressure has moved northward to Alberta.

Showers have occurred on the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts.

The temperature has risen in the lake regions and middle and northern plateaus, has fallen on the northern slope, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	58	61	60
6 A. M.	58	59	59
9 A. M.	57	63	63
12 M.	62	67	69
4 P. M.	69	69	72
6 P. M.	66	67	70
9 P. M.	64	65	68
12 P. M.	60	64	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65¾
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1896	62
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 73 degrees, at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 58 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity was 76 per cent., at 8 A. M., and 72 per cent., at 8 P. M.

REPUBLICANS ARE IN DOUBT

Leaders Differ as to What Course Should Be Adopted by the Organization.

BLISS MAY INDUCE A FUSION

**Radical Partisans Insist on a Straight Party Ticket—Conservatives Recommend Coalition with the

Mr. Low's friends say he is greater than both of them. Just watch the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty and see how many of them will be candidates for office. When the time for withdrawals comes Mr. Low will not be in it, because of the adverse sentiment which has been created because of his acceptance of the Citizens' Union nomination. I'll go as far as any other man to beat Tammany Hall, but I will not accept Seth Low as a candidate. They talk about bosses, but Tammany in the palmiest days of Richard Croker was nothing like the Citizens' Union."

When asked whom the Republicans would nominate for Mayor, Mr. Gibbs said: "It is not true that we have selected any candidates."

It was reported last night that Jackson Wallace of Brooklyn, Mr. Low's confidential legal adviser, had suggested as the basis of a compromise between the Republicans and Citizens' Union the nomination of some Republican organization man like Mayor Wurster or ex-Mayor Schroeder of Brooklyn for Controller on a Republican Citizens' Union ticket. The report could not be verified.

WILLIS ON WORTH'S FIGURES.

He Says the County Clerk's Estimate of His Strength Amounts to Base Misrepresentation.

The Republican Executive Committee of Kings County will meet Tuesday night to arrange the dates for the primaries and conventions. The primaries will probably be called for September 20, when delegates will be elected to all the conventions. The dates will be those selected by County Clerk Worth, as he is in control of the Republican General Committee. As already announced, the Worth men will insist on having the County Convention held before the City Convention, so that Mr. Willis's strength can be tested before the real fight begins.

Commenting on Mr. Worth's estimate of his strength, as published yesterday, Mr. Willis said: "The statements alleging to give the relative strength of the two factions in this county when considered by men who are familiar with the situation in the various wards simply amounts to base misrepresentation. We have gone over the ground very carefully, and there is no doubt of our carrying the First, Second, Sixth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Thirty-second Wards solidly. We will have three-fourths of the delegates in the Third Ward, six out of ten districts in the Fourth Ward. Mr. Buttling will carry the Fifth Ward.

"We shall have three-fourths in the Seventh Ward, a majority in the Eighth, and large majorities in the Ninth and Tenth. The Twelfth Ward is in doubt, but we will get half of the delegations in the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. The Eighteenth is in doubt. We will have the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards, and a majority in the Twenty-sixth. The Twenty-seventh is in doubt, but with a fair count we will have a clear majority in the Twenty-eighth. We will have half of the Twenty-ninth, and the Thirtieth is in doubt."

Mr. Willis said his figures were applicable to the city and county conventions.

Willis Contradicts Francisco.

City Works Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn yesterday replied to Alderman Francisco's statement of the causes of their quarrel. He said Francisco had called upon him in regard to the dismissal of three men, but he had not said Mr. Worth was a dead man in politics, and he had not quoted Mr. Platt as having spoken of Worth.

The Brooklyn Justiceship.

The Worth men have been active in pushing the claims of Hugo Hirsh to succeed the late Justice Osborne. Yesterday many Brooklyn Republicans suggested that some one outside of Kings County be selected, that the Governor may not be drawn into the local factional fight. If Gov. Black appoints Mr. Hirsh it will be regarded as an indorsement of Mr. Worth in his fight against Mr. Platt. If he appoints any other Brooklyn Republican, with the possible exception of Corporation Counsel Burr, it will be regarded as an affront to Mr. Worth and a declaration in favor of Mr. Platt. The conservative men of the party believe the Governor should not be asked to take sides.

James T. Gardiner Visits Seth Low.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 4.—James T. Gardiner of Albany, N. Y., called on Seth Low this afternoon, coming from New York with fresh news regarding the Mayoralty contest. Mr. Gardiner is said to be well acquainted with the political situation in New York City. The conference lasted two hours, and at its conclusion Mr. Gardiner expressed the opinion that a coalition between the Citizens' movement and the Republican Party will be possible.

Assembly Nominations.

Jefferson—First District, Walter Zimmerman, (Rep.); Second District, Cornelius J. Clark, (Rep.)

Livingston—Otto Kelsey, (Rep.)

KILLED BY HIS WIFE'S SIDE.

An Alabama Merchant Shot While Riding Home with His Family.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 4.—S. S. Oates, a well-to-do merchant and planter of Autauga County, was assassinated this afternoon, near Wadsworth, by Frank Hill, a neighbor, with whom he had had a trivial difficulty over some stock. Oates spent the morning in Montgomery, returning to Hollins Station, five miles from his home, by the afternoon train. Friends who had heard Hill say he was going to kill Oates, met the latter at the station and escorted him as far as the house of W. S. Myrick, his father-in-law. Here Oates was joined by his wife and two children, one a babe in the mother's arms, the other three years old, and the party left for home in a one-horse buggy, Mr. Oates thinking himself safe under such chaperonage.

His friends took the same view of the case, and left him. He had driven but a short distance when Hill appeared on the roadside with a shotgun and deliberately fired at Oates, whose groin was penetrated by eight buckshot. Although mortally wounded Oates sprang from the buggy to save his wife and children from possible harm. He fell to the ground and the assassin fled. Mrs. Oates was compelled to leave him on the spot and drive the blood-stained buggy back to her father's house to get help. Oates died before night. The assassin was arrested and narrowly escaped rough handling from an angry crowd, but was finally safely landed in jail at Montgomery.

Anti-Scalping Law Not Violated.

Benjamin Peyser, eighteen years old, of 203 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, who was arrested several days ago on complaint of the Third Avenue Road for buying and selling transfer tickets at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was discharged from custody in the Harlem Court yesterday. The attorney of the road maintained that the business in which Peyser was engaged was a violation of the anti-scalping law, but Magistrate Deuel said he could not take this view of the matter.

More Nack-Thorn Evidence.

Assistant District Attorney Mitchell said yesterday District Attorney Young of Queens County had learned that Martin Thorn, the alleged murderer of Guldensuppe, had bought two pounds of plaster of paris on June 25, the day the crime is supposed to have been committed. Mr. Mitchell also said he had learned that Mrs. Nack made a proposition to some one to put her husband out of the way a year ago, offering $50 for the job.

Unidentified Man Found Drowned.

The body of a man was found in the North River at the foot of Bethune Street yesterday. It was clad in a black diagonal cutaway suit, brown stockings, laced shoes, and white underwear. There was found in one of the pockets a pension paper, dated April 4, 1897, and signed William B. Anderson, Pension Agent, Chicago. It was made out to Charles Langley, Sergeant, Company K, Second Regiment, California Volunteer Cavalry.

Swedish Societies Celebrate.

The Lyram Society, which is made up of the combined Swedish singing societies of New York, last night celebrated what the Swedes call "Forefathers Day" in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. It was the two hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the landing of the first Swede in this country. The programme comprised dancing, music, allegorical tableaus, and singing by the societies. The attendance was large.

New Fifty-Mile Cycle Record.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—A. C. Banker of Chicago, a former team-mate of Willie Windle, to-day broke the fifty-mile amateur American bicycle record on Banker's Field. His time was 2 hours 2 minutes 28 3-5 seconds.

DANIEL VERSUS O'FERRALL

The Senator Denies the Virginia Governor's Recent Accusations Against Him.

HE MAKES COUNTER CHARGES

Says O'Ferrall Voted for Silver Coinage in Congress and Now Denounces Those Who Remain Steadfast to the Principles.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 4.—A local newspaper to-morrow will print a letter from United States Senator John W. Daniel, replying to certain statements made by Gov. O'Ferrall in his recently published letter. In his letter, Gov. O'Ferrall says that Senator Daniel offered a resolution in the Senate commending Mr. Cleveland's course in connection with the suppression of the Chicago riots, and later was a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the Chicago Convention, "when that committee denounced Mr. Cleveland for doing the very thing for which Senator Daniel had praised him."

The Senator denies that he was a member of the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago, or that there was a plank in the platform denouncing Mr. Cleveland. He declares that the clause in the Chicago plank denouncing arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs was not regarded by Mr. Cleveland's friends in the conventinon as having reference to his action during the Chicago riot.

"In fact," says the Senator, "I am informed all reference to Mr. Cleveland was expressly disclaimed, and Mr. Altgeld, to whom the plank has been imputed, was not a member of the committee and had nothing to do with it."

In conclusion of this point, Senator Daniel says he has always defended Mr. Cleveland for protecting the post routes and mails from mob violence by United States troops.

Senator Daniel then continues:

"What does the Governor think of a public officer who during many terms of service in Congress votes every time for free and unlimited silver coinage at 16 to 1, and becomes Governor through a canvass in which he boasts of his ardent devotion to the principle and of having voted for it many times in one day at 16 to 1, 17 to 1, 18 to 1, 19 to 1, 20 to 1—indeed, at all the ratios proposed—and who after he is in office heaps denunciation and opprobrium on those who stand by the doctrine which he so often upheld, and declares that the idea with which he was so long and notably identified is not Democratic, but 'born in Populistic councils'?"

CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS.

Croker Expected at a Meeting to be Held Wednesday—Silver Men Issue a Call.

The Democratic organizations of Greater New York will hold a conference at the Hoffman House Wednesday evening. Mr. Croker will be present if something extraordinary does not delay the arrival of his ship. The date was set with especial reference to his home coming.

The Invitation Committee of the United Democracy, which expects to put a full ticket in the field, will send out the following invitations to-morrow:

Headquarters of the United Democratic Organizations, 42 East Twenty-third Street.

It is deemed important at this time that some of the leading representatives of the various organizations and associations in Greater New York who are Democratic and who believe in maintaining and upholding the platform of the party adopted at Chicago July, 1896, should meet informally in conference, to discuss a plan of action for a union of Democratic forces in the coming campaign, and determine the course wise to pursue.

For that purpose you are cordially invited to attend a conference at the Holland House, New York, on Friday evening, Sept. 10.

Robert Stewart, James O'Brien, Henry Nichols, Alfred B. Cruikshank, Robert J. MacFarland, Ezra A. Tuttle, Francis M. Bixby, Committee on Invitations.

Russian-Americans for Tammany.

A meeting of the Russian-American League was held last night at 73 Allen Street. Alexander Grossman presided. The league has pledged itself to support the nominees of the Democratic Party. Chairman Grossman said it was his desire and ambition to see a Russian candidate for Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District. Out of a voting power of 4,200 in the district there are, it is said, 2,500 Russian votes.

BAY STATE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

William J. Bryan to be Asked to Speak During the Campaign.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, at a meeting held here to-day, elected Robert Treat Paine, Jr. of Boston, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the State Convention, to be held in Worcester, on Sept. 28. The other members at large of the committee will be Joseph W. Lewis of Pittsfield, John P. Sheehan of Holyoke, William F. Courtney of Lowell, Walter L. Ramsdell of Lynn, William Moran of Fall River, and Joseph A. Corey of Boston.

Harry Lloyd, Joseph J. Corbett, and John H. Lee were appointed a special committee to confer with William J. Bryan and ask him to speak in Massachusetts during the coming State campaign.

THE SLAYING OF A CUR.

Excitement in West Sixty-sixth Street, a Test of Sanity, and a Sentence of Death.

The demise of a vagrant and casual cur in Sixty-sixth Street last night was amid exciting circumstances and conditions.

The dog was chasing up and down Sixty-sixth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. To people who know dogs, he was simply a case of lost dog trying to get a line on the direction his owner had taken. To the people who did not know, he was a mad dog, and therefore men, women, and children alternately followed him at a safe distance and sought refuge, as he turned, in areaways and on stoops. The dog saw that there was a sensation, and, in his humility, having no notion that he was the centre and cause of it, entered into the spirit of the supposed festivities by standing on his hind legs and yelping and running about faster than ever.

Policeman Egan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was called to the rescue of the community by a breathless and frightened small boy, and imitated as well as he could a big man running. The dog, seeing an alarming figure, with a drawn club, approaching, bolted into the basement of 249 West Sixty-sixth Street, where Thomas Bond, the caretaker, was at supper with his wife and family. The dog ran under the table, and Mrs. Bond who weighs 250 pounds, laboriously, but with unusual agility, climbed on it. The table yielded under the strain and went down with a crash of crockery and amid shrill and dismal shrieking.

The dog echoed the shrieks and crawled out barely in time. The policeman and a few score of people who were crowding promptly retired in confusion.

Then Egan called for water with which to test the dog's sanity. Bond hastily brought a bucket of water, which was scalding hot. The policeman, being excited, failed to notice the temperature of the water and sluiced the animal with it. Resenting this, the dog charged Egan and bit at him, and was immediately adjudged insane and shot and clubbed to death.

The scene closed with Mrs. Bond sitting on her ruined table with her feet stretched in front of her vociferously berating the policeman for "messing" her "beautiful flure" with dead dog, blood, and hot water.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

6:25 A. M.—409 West Sixteenth Street; damage, $5.

10:10 A. M.—111 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Oscar Seechreim; damage, $300.

1:15 P. M.—89 Clinton Street, Oscar Lehner; damage, $10.

2:25 P. M.—148 Bleecker Street, Michael Marcella; damage, $5.

7:20 P. M.—462 West Twenty-fifth Street, Regnard Hall; damage, $10

No Appetite

Was Reduced in Flesh, but Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"My little girl was all run down in health. She had no appetite and became very thin. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and she now eats well and looks much better. I have given the medicine to an older daughter for rheumatism and it relieved her." Mrs. Sarah M. Basset, Chichester, New York. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S TOUR.

He Speaks at Akron, Ohio, and Proceeds to Canton, Where He Will Spend To-day.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 4.—President McKinley had an enthusiastic reception here this afternoon. The train bearing the President from Columbus arrived at 4:30 o'clock. The Presidential party was met by a Reception Committee, of which Mayor W. E. Young, a Democrat, was the Chairman. The party was escorted in carriages to Grace Park, passing for five or six blocks through the principal streets. A crowd of at least 25,000 people was assembled along the streets and in the parks.

The President was introduced by Paul E. Werner, the Chairman of the meeting, and he made a brief speech, telling of his pleasure at the heartiness of the greeting extended to him. At 5:30 o'clock the President and Mrs. McKinley started for Canton, to remain over Sunday.

Secretary Alger and Secretary Wilson and daughter, who accompanied the President from Columbus, left him here, going to Cleveland with Senator Hanna, whose guests they will be to-night. Secretary Wilson and daughter will return to Washington on Monday, and Secretary Alger will start back on Sunday afternoon.

CANTON, Sept. 4.—President and Mrs. McKinley arrived in Canton at 6:20 this evening. Men, women, and children made a rush for Mr. McKinley's car, and it was with difficulty that the officers could keep a line open to allow the party and their escort to reach the carriages. Later in the evening the Reception Committee, headed by the Grand Army Band, gave the President and Mrs. McKinley a serenade.

GOV. BUSHNELL HOME AGAIN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Gen. and Mrs. Bushnell arrived home to-day from the White Mountains, where the Governor went on account of ill health for a rest. He looks pale, but says he feels considerably stronger. He stopped in Columbus en route home, and had a short conference with President McKinley, Senator Hanna, and Gen. Alger, about the situation in Ohio.

The Governor said the outlook for his election was very flattering, and he felt confident of winning. He added that the Democrats found the silver question a sort of a white elephant on their hands, and many were disposed to drop it.

CARNEGIE MAY LEASE MINES.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—Agents of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller are said to have been conferring here yesterday and to-day regarding the lease of several big Rockefeller iron ore mines on the Gogebic range in Minnesota to Mr. Carnegie. If the leases are executed iron men declare Carnegie will hold the same relation to the "Old Range" mines that his arrangements of last Summer placed him in with respect to the new range. It will give him all the ore he needs for use at his works, it is alleged at practically his own price and the effect upon the iron and steel business will be marked. Messrs. Oliver and Gates could not be seen to-day, but iron men believe that the deal is going through as indicated.

INCENDIARIES IN ALTON, ILL.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 4.—There is much excitement here over two deeds of vandalism perpetrated in the course of the last week. On Wednesday morning Lincoln School, in Upper Alton, was destroyed by an incendiary, and last night the new Lovejoy school building in this city, was greatly mutilated. Both schools were used for the education of colored children, and the outrages are thought to be the work of irresponsible colored people, who resent the separation of their children from those of white people in the public schools.

The law-abiding element of the colored population has decided to appeal to the courts, and has secured counsel to contest the legality of the separation system. All the members of the School Board are Republicans, and the fight is being made on party lines.

WEALTH ON A CRAZY BEGGAR.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—A bath was given to Kate Stanton, an aged insane woman, in the City Hospital to-day. According to her own statement, it was the first she had received for ten years.

The attendants had no idea that they were to find under her clothes a small fortune. It was when the filthy clothing was peeled off the old woman that surprise came. Under all the clothing and next to the heart was a grimy black bag, securely fastened around her body. In this bag were a number of smaller ones, and in the smallest one was found 1 fifty-dollar bill, 30 twenty-dollar bills, 40 ten-dollar bills, 7 one-dollar bills, 10 twenty-dollar gold pieces, 33 five-dollar gold pieces, and 7 silver dollars; total, $1,429. Kate has for years subsisted on refuse she fished from barrels at the markets. She was also a street beggar.

ZIMMERMANN'S MANY PRIZES.

Gustave Zimmermann, the expert rifle shot, returned Friday from a successful shooting tour in Europe. He brought with him more than fifty trophies won in various matches while abroad. Some of these he has left with different friends, where they are duly admired by aspirants for similar honors. Many of the trophies are handsome, and a few of them are valuable.

While shooting in the international match at Nuremburg, Zimmermann sprained his wrist severely, but continued at work and made a remarkable score, defeating some of the best shots in Europe.

In speaking of his experience he said he was hospitably received and fairly treated everywhere. His new spoils are so numerous that he will have to provide a separate cabinet for them, the one holding the trophies previously won being full.

Magistrate Deuel Knew the Road.

In the Harlem Court yesterday Magistrate Deuel fined Denis Egan, seventeen years old, of 2,058 Third Avenue, and James McGrath, eighteen years old, of 615 West Twenty-fifth Street, $5 each for scorching. Bicycle Policeman Collins arrested the lads at Eighty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue and charged them with riding at the rate of fourteen or fifteen miles an hour. The prisoners said it was impossible to ride up the grade between Eightieth and Eighty-fifth Streets on Fifth Avenue at such a rate of speed, but the Magistrate said he was a wheelman himself and knew it could be done.

Runaway in Pine Street.

A pair of horses attached to a private coupé took fright yesterday morning while standing in front of 58 Pine Street with the coachman on the box. The animals dashed up the street toward Broadway, and at the corner of Nassau Street the wheels struck the curb and the coupé was overturned. The coachman jumped just as the coupé fell, and escaped injury. The coupé was demolished. The coachman refused to give the name of his employer or to give his own name.

Broker Firm Closes in Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Sept. 4.—The broker firm of A. C. Chapman, Jr., & Co., having an office in Reading, was compelled to close Saturday, Sept. 4, on account of the continuous bull market the past few months. Their liabilities are about $10,000, and they say they will pay all creditors, dollar for dollar, in a few days.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Hamburg Beaten for the Flatbush Stakes by M. F. Dwyer's Previous After a Game Struggle.

THE LATTER'S CHANGE OF FORM

The Hard and Bruising Race with Requital on Wednesday Had Told on Hanover's Son—Hisses for Previous at the Finish.

When a thoroughbred has repeatedly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the racing public that he is a horse of remarkable speed, with weight-carrying ability, and, moreover, that he is possessed of genuine gameness, he at once becomes a little idol, on which the racing public centres whatever affection the betting ring has not trampled out of its heart. Such a horse was the little swaybacked Tenny; such a one was the peerless black Domino as a two-year-old. When Tenny met with a crushing defeat, at the heels of the speedy, graceful Salvator, and Domino was beaten by the great Henry of Navarre, there was deep-felt sympathy for the vanquished one in every racing man's heart. And so it was with Hamburg yesterday. The stout-hearted son of Hanover bowed to defeat for the second time within a week, but this time at the heels of a horse of his own age, and, while he was being led back to the paddock, every pair of eyes that followed him was overflowing with sympathy. The sympathy was merited, too, for the colt succumbed only after the bitter, heart-breaking struggle, such as only a really game thoroughbred can make, and although he was beaten by a colt acknowledged to be his inferior, there were excuses aplenty for it.

A Splendid Struggle.

Hamburg's defeat was in the Flatbush Stakes, at seven furlongs, for which nine two-year-olds were contestants. He was an odds-on favorite in the betting, for he had only to shoulder 120 pounds, and he has repeatedly beaten the same class of horses with the highest impost a two-year-old is asked to carry. The Huguenot was next fancied, but few had any consideration for M. F. Dwyer's Previous. Judging from his race on Wednesday, in which he was badly beaten by an ordinary lot of two-year-olds, carrying at the time five pounds less than he did in yesterday's race, Previous was not entitled to consideration. But his form, in this case, was only another evidence of the uncertainty which makes the game of racing possible, for he ran like a grand colt in yesterday's race, put up a game and victorious struggle all through the stretch, and was beaten a short head from the champion two-year-old of the year. His performance strengthened the opinion of a great many racing men, that if he had not been left at the post in the Futurity, he would have captured the forty-thousand-dollar prize. He did not receive a round of cheers after yesterday's race, but was greeted with hisses, perhaps for his remarkable change of form.

Plucky Work by Previous.

When the flag went down Previous was in front, with Hamburg and Handball at his flanks. He led all the way up the backstretch, unable to shake off the pair at his flanks. Over on the far turn Hamburg's white nose crept up on even terms with that of Previous, and in this fashion they raced to the turn into the stretch, with Handball still sticking to them like a bulldog. The spectators thought it was only a question of how soon Hamburg would shake his rival off, now that he was up with him, but in this they were mistaken, for, instead, Sloane went to work on Previous, and inch by inch the colt's body crept forward past Hamburg's nose. Taral, who rode the favorite, saw that it was to be a hard-fought contest, and cut Hamburg's sides twice with the whip. The brown colt responded stoutly, and then it became evident that the balance of the race was to be a test of gameness and endurance, as well as of speed. Previous filled every requirement, and Hamburg tried to do so, but failed. He struggled hard, but in the last few jumps it was evident that the bruising race with Requital on Wednesday had taken the edge off his speed. He was beaten by a short head, but was strong-hearted to the end.

This struggle was not the only good one of the day, for in the Omnium Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, Ben Brush beat Hastings by a short half length, after a withering drive through the stretch, and in the second race, a handicap, at three-quarters of a mile, a royal struggle ensued, with Peep o' Day, Rodermond, and Rubicon as the contenders, and with only heads separating the three as they finished in this order.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Easter Gift, James R. Keene's b. c., by Candiemas-Ella T., 115 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Hamilton)
2—Gala Day, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 127, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(McCafferty)
3—Warrenton, W. Oliver's b. c., 122, 12 to 1.....(Clayton)

Oxnard, 122, 12 to 1, (Williams;) Fonsavannah, 122, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Prince Lee, 115, 10 to 1, (Perkins;) High Hoe, 113, 15 to 1, (Reiff;) Amazonian, 122, 7 to 5, (Taral;) First Fruit, 115, 40 to 1, (Walker,) and La Ventura, 119, 20 to 1, (Shields,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Peep o' Day, J. E. McCormack's b. c., by Ayrshire-Sundown, 4 years, 120 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(W. Martin)
2—Rodermond, J. W. Rogers's b. c., 3, 117, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—Rubicon, G. E. Smith's ch. h., 6, 132½, 2 to 1.....(Sloane)

J. A. Grey, 113, 10 to 1, (Scherrer,) Nick, 120, 6 to 1, (Taral;) Cash Day, 110, 30 to 1, (H. Martin;) Cleophus, 125, 9 to 5, (Sims;) Trillette, 107½, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and Lillali, 112, 15 to 1, (Walker,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head, the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $3,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28 1-5.

1—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 115 pounds, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Sloane)
2—Hamburg, J. E. Madden's br. c., 120, 3 to 5 and out.....(Taral)
3—Firearm, August Belmont's ch. c., 115, 8 to 1.....(Hewett)

Handball, 115, 10 to 1, (Sims;) The Huguenot, 120, 8 to 1, (W. Martin;) San Venado, 105, 15 to 1, (H. Martin;) Kitefoot, 115, 15 to 1, (McCafferty;) Mirthful, 107, 30 to 1, (Littlefield,) and George Keene, 115, 15 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55

1—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. h., by Bramble-Rosetville, 4 years, 126 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sloane)
2—Hastings, August Belmont's br. h., 4, 123, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Clifford, R. L. Rose's b. h., 6, 127, 2 to 1.....(Sloane)

Rondo, 100, 8 to 1, (H. Martin;) Ben Holladay, 116, 8 to 1, (Clayton;) Lehman, 120, 8 to 1, (Sherrer,) and Free Advice, 110, 10 to 1, (W. Martin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Hugh Penny, Duke & Wishard's b. g., by Luke Blackburn-Maud Ward, aged, 113 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Reiff)
2—Dorian, J. J. McCafferty's b. h., 6, 116, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(McCafferty)
3—Fireside, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's br. f., 3, 99, 15 to 1.....(Corbley)

Hamilton II., 110, 7 to 2, (H. Martin;) Ace, 113, 10 to 1, (Walker;) Cromwell, 116, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Lansdale, 113, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Convention, 104, 50 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Chelsea, 115, 100 to 1, (Penn,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year olds and upward. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Short steeplechase course. Time—4:22.

1—Flushing, G. H. Sherrer's ch. g., by Pirate of Penzance-Eloise, 6 years, 158 pounds, 1 to 3 and out.....(Dunlap)
2—Woodpigeon, James W. Colt's gr. g., 4, 143, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Mara)
*3—Erie, S. S. Howland's b. g., 6, 135, 4 to 1.....(McGuerney)
†4—Amen, T. H. Cosgrove's ch. g., 3, 140, 20 to 1.....(Barry)

*Fell, but remounted, and finished. †Bolted.

Won in a canter by thirty lengths; the others beaten off.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO.

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Will correct this habit in a short time—look well, neat, dressy and durable, sizes, 4 to 8, $2.00.

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And everything else for their outfitting at the lowest prices for reliable goods. New fall styles are ready.

60-62 West 23d St.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

A Son of Hanover Brings the Highest Price Among Preakness and McGrathiana's Yearlings.

The sale of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of the Preakness and McGrathiana Studs, in the sale paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, attracted a number of well-known horsemen. The highest price brought was $2,500 for a chestnut colt by Hanover-Despenia. The colt was afterward bought by J. E. Madden, who is on the lookout for all of the yearling get of Hanover in the hope that he will find another Hamburg.

The best-looking colt of the lot was a clean-limbed chestnut son of Linden, for which H. Bowen & Son paid $400.

The horses sold, with their prices and pedigrees, are as follows:

Brown colt, (half-brother to Ambulance,) by Hanover-Black Maria, by Bonnie Scotland; G. E. Smith.....$1,000
Bay colt, by Hanover-Delphine, by Mortemer; Julius Bauer, Jr.....800
*Chestnut colt, by Hanover-Despenia, by King Alfonso; J. Bauer, Jr.....2,500
Chestnut colt, (half-brother to Green Jacket,) by Strathmore-Zubilan, by Uhlan; J. Bauer, Jr.....450
Chestnut colt, by George Kinney-Tocsin, by Alarm; J. Bauer, Jr.....125
Chestnut filly, by Hunter-Mamie Hunt, by Frogtown; C. Fleischmann & Sons.....500
Bay filly, by Strathmore-Leap Frog, by Frogtown; J. Bauer, Jr.....200
Bay colt, by Linden-Belle Air, by Belvidere; Michael and Patrick Bowen.....400
Bay filly, by Linden-Lady Hawkstone, by Hawkstone; J. Breckenridge.....100
Brown filly, by Belvidere-La Diva, by Longfellow; Fleischmann & Sons.....125
Bay filly, by Linden-Glamor, by St. Blaise; C. G. Bennett.....100
Brown colt, by Belvidere-Crocket, by Mortemer; T. Welsh.....425
Chestnut filly, by Linden-Mazette, by Hindoo; J. White.....100

*Bought after the sale by J. E. Madden for $2,750.

HORSE SHOW AT KANSAS CITY.

Parade of Stylish Equipages at the Opening in Fairmount Park.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—A grand parade of horses, drawing stylish equipages of every description, and driven by devotees of the animal from ten different States, or carrying smartly gowned riders of both sexes, was the principal attraction at Fairmount Park this afternoon, when the third annual horse show opened here.

The parade probably composed the best display of fancy horses and costly turnouts ever witnessed in this part of the country, while the grand stand and boxes contained a wealth of beauty and fashion from this as well as many other cities.

Frederic Bronson of New York, W. Stanton Elliott of New York, A. Quinlon of Trenton, N. J., and Dr. Turnbull of Philadelphia were among the judges who decided the points in the eight classes on the programme for the first day.

A detachment of cavalry from Fort Riley, Kan., gave an exhibition of skill in riding, shooting, and athletic exercises. The show will last a week, and the heavy advance sale of seats indicates that it will prove successful beyond the directors' expectations.

Hawkins and Erne May Meet.

Douglas White, manager for "Dal" Hawkins, the California fighter, sent a telegram to Frank Erne yesterday, asking on what terms he would meet Hawkins in October. James Kennedy, who is managing Erne, replied that any terms would suit him that would suit Hawkins. Erne will meet "Larry" Becker in Buffalo Sept. 15, and if the match with Hawkins is arranged will leave for San Francisco immediately after the contest.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Joseph Liddell, Shanghai.

ASTOR—Dr. J. V. Calmer, Washington; Dr. Jere Sanao de Costa, Para, Brazil.

BARTHOLDI—J. L. Swift, Chicago.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—M. Hallman and the St. Louis Baseball Club.

BUCKINGHAM—Edwin Cannon, Oxford, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska; ex-Senator Henry W. Corbett, Oregon; Sir William Burt, England.

GILSEY—George Webber, United States Navy.

GRAND—E. V. Backmiller, United States Army; J. D. Poindexter, United States Army; I. S. K. Reeves, United States Navy.

GRAND UNION—Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Albany.

HOFFMAN—S. B. Elkins, Jr., West Virginia.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Ex-Gov. O. H. Manning, Chicago; Ernest Kennedy, Portland, R. C.

MANHATTAN—John F. Weare, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Col. William C. Skimm, Hartford; Grand Master Victor R. Biehdon, F. and A. M., Buffalo; Frederic Cawley, member of Parliament, Manchester, England.

NETHERLAND—James R. Darragh, Pittsburg.

NEW AMSTERDAM—George W. Simpson, United States Navy.

NORMANDIE—Edward L. Pretorious, St. Louis.

PARK AVENUE—Gordon McLeod, Chicago; F. E. De Cauvy, United States Army.

SAVOY—A. Pelletier, Lyons.

ST. CLOUD—A. J. Richards, foreman Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, Willimantic, and thirty-five members, on annual excursion.

UNION SQUARE—Eugene C. Bastian, City Clerk, Montreal.

WALDORF—Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army; Dr. Thomas Boysen, San Francisco.

WINDSOR—Joseph Jefferson, Buzzard's Bay; Ex-Consul to Bordeaux J. M. Wiley, Buffalo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Abt, Mrs. Flora, Canton, Ohio; millinery.
Belknap, Almira A., Ithaca, N. Y., millinery; Marie Antoinette Hotel.
Bailey & Brownlee, Marion, Ind., general store; C. M. Bailey.
Bannon & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; William Bannon, department store; Astor House.
Brandon Linen Manufacturing Company, Leicester, N. J.; O. C. Hurtley, general merchandise.
Boon, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Quick, merchant tailoring.
Blue & Hubbard, Wheeling, West Va.; J. E. Blue, machinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Blum Brothers, Washington, D. C.; Mark Blum, dry goods, &c.
Broisnier, H., Canton, Miss.; general merchandise; 10 Waverley Place.
Brown, Duerrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Sherman, white goods, 438 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Curtiss, Mrs. E. S., Pulaski, N. Y.; millinery; 61 West Twelfth Street.
Corder, W. T., & Co., Murphy, N. C.; W. T. Corder, general merchandise; 42 East Tenth Street.
Collins Colliery Company, Collinsville, West Va.; Justus Collins, general store; Imperial Hotel.
Collins Colliery Company, Collinsville, West Va.; John Rucker, general store; Imperial Hotel.
E. M. Cox, Mrs., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; millinery; 42 East Twenty-first Street.
Connors, M. A., Louisville; dry goods; 42 East Tenth Street.
Courrier & Underhill, Petersburg, Va.; Edgar Courrier, clothing.
Cohn, H., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. W. Witkonski, clothing.
Cohn, H., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Cohn, clothing.
Davidson, J. A., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; H. B. Sibilla, carpets and china; Hotel Metropole.
Dunn & Taft, Fort Wayne, Ind.; T. L. Taft, dry goods; Gerlach Hotel.
Dreyfuss, J., & Co., Shreveport, La.; J. Dreyfuss, notions; Hotel Marlborough.
English, D. B., Way Cross, Ga.; general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Elmore & Van Derzee, Green Bay, Wis.; Frank Van Derzee, cedar and

ATLANTIC'S NEW HOUSE

Work on the Building at Sea Gate to be Begun When Plans Are Approved.

LARCHMONT SCHOONER RACE

Emerald and Colonia to Race Next Saturday—Seawanhaka's One Design Class for Next Season—Adams Brothers to Challenge the Canadians.

The site for the new clubhouse of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate is now ready for the erection of the building. The water front of the land has been bulkheaded, and the part that was under water has been filled in. The land has a water front of 600 feet and extends back 200 feet, and when the new building has been erected and the grounds properly laid out it will be a very attractive place for yachtsmen.

Plans were submitted by about twenty architects for the new building. They were considered by the Building Committee, who have submitted them to the Board of Trustees with certain recommendations. The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held last Wednesday, decided that the plans should be returned to the architects to remodel the designs to make them conform as far as possible with the ideas of the Trustees. Another meeting of the Trustees is to be held in two weeks, and the designs will be again considered. Work on the new structure is to be begun as soon as possible, that the building may be completed in time for the opening of the next yachting season.

Commodore George J. Gould is expected home in a few weeks, and when he arrives plans for the future of the club will be formed. It has been suggested that the Atlantic Club have a week's racing down the bay to celebrate the opening of the new house. This week is to be similar to that of the Larchmont Club, which has become so successful. The Atlantic Club's annual regatta is held the third Tuesday in June, and the week's racing, if held, will begin the Monday before the annual regatta and last until the following Saturday, omitting the Thursday which is the day for the New York Club's annual regatta. There will be a race outside Sandy Hook for the big boats and races inside for the smaller ones. Yacht racing on New York Bay has been dull for several years, and a week of sport would be welcomed by yachtsmen.

Larchmont Cup Race.

The schooner race for the Larchmont Cup of 1897 will be sailed next Saturday. This race always brings out a good lot of yachts, and this year the contest promises to be one of unusual interest. The Emerald and Colonia have had several close races this season, and the question of superiority between the two boats is still unsettled. The race between them will be a hot one. Other schooners will enter, and a good-sized fleet is likely to start. The trophy is valued at $500. The start will be made at 11:30 o'clock. Entries close with the Regatta Committee at 9 o'clock P. M. next Thursday. The judges' steamer will leave the clubhouse at 10:30 o'clock and will carry a limited number of members. In addition to this race there will be races for the 51 and 20 foot classes of sloops.

The Larchmont Club will have a regatta for all classes tomorrow. The start will be made at 11:30 o'clock, and the yachts will sail over the usual triangular courses. A large fleet is expected to start. The chief interest will centre in the races in the schooner, 51-foot sloops, and the 36-foot sloops classes. In the schooner class there will be the Emerald and the Colonia. In the 51-foot class there will be the Syce, Vencedor, and Kestrel, and in the 36-foot class the Acushla, Surprise, and Anoatok will meet. The Anoatok has been purchased by Oswald Sanderson. She is a fin keel boat, and was built two years ago by the Herreshoffs to beat the Handsel, the crack boat of Eastern waters. She did not do what was expected of her, but in spite of that is a fast boat, and will make the racing in the 36-foot class very interesting.

A New One-Design Class.

Plans for next year's racing are already being formed, and one of the most interesting is the fact that the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club is to promote a one-design class. This class is to be 29 feet on the water line, and the boats are to be cruisers as well as racers. One-design classes have always made good sport, and they have done much to bring out Corinthian sailors. They have been very popular in England for several years, and what few have been introduced in this country have been very successful. The 30-footers which were built last year are still being raced, and they are so close together that the winner is usually only a few seconds in front of the next boat. Several designs for the new class have been submitted to the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Club, and the one selected will be announced in a few days.

There will be an informal dance at the Oyster Bay Clubhouse next Saturday evening, beginning at 9 o'clock.

No challenge has yet been sent to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club for a race for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, but several yachtsmen are talking of trying to bring back the trophy next year. The Adams brothers of Boston have announced their intention to challenge, and if they do the Canadians will have to hustle to keep the cup. The Adams brothers are good sailors and have always had fast boats. The best known of those they have sailed are the Pappoose, Gossoon, Harpoon, and Rooster. They are superstitious about naming their boats, and each name must contain seven letters and have the double "o" in it. The committee appointed at the conference of yachtsmen held in this city last May to draw up a constitution and racing rules for a National yachting association have completed their work, and they have decided to send copies of the result to the different clubs and associations that were represented at the meeting. The next convention of yachtsmen will be held in this city on Saturday, Oct. 2, and by sending the copies of the proposed constitution and racing rules to each club the delegates will come to the meeting knowing what they have to discuss and with full power to act for the club they represent. Great care has been taken in drawing up the racing rules to steer clear of any of the troublesome questions on which yachtsmen differ, and it should be all smooth sailing now.

The fall regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club will be sailed next Saturday. There will be races for the forty-three, thirty-six, thirty, and twenty-five foot classes of sloops and thirty and twenty-five foot classes of cabin catboats. Entries will close with the Regatta Committee at noon on Thursday. The start will be made at noon.

Larchmont's Fall Regatta.

The entries for the annual fall regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, to be sailed tomorrow, are:

Schooners—Colonia and Amorita.
Sloops—Class K.—Syce and Vencedor.
Class M.—Acushla, Surprise, and Anatole.
Class N.—Goblin and Kite.
Special—Class M.—Hera and Musme.
Class P.—Priscilla, Houri, and Celia.
Class Q.—Keuen, Shark, Fiddler, Tola, and Wave.
Class S.—Cabin Cats.—Onaway, Kit, Bosoris II., and Dorothy.
Class T.—Cabin Cats.—Emma S., Harietta III., Qui Vive, Win or Lose, Presto, Edwina, and Amos.
Class V.—Open Cats.—Starling, Dorothy, Ione, and Sora.
Class W.—Open Cats.—Coot.
Yawl Class.—Pawnee.

Bits of Yachting News.

The Huguenot Yacht Club members had a "smoker" in the clubhouse at New Rochelle last night.

About fifty members of the Corinthian fleet of New Rochelle met on Harrison Island yesterday for the annual clambake of the club.

The programme of the Sewaren Land and Water Club for to-morrow is as follows: 9 A. M., tennis tournament; 2:30 P. M., naphtha launch race; 3:30 P. M., yacht race; 8:30 P. M. reception and presentation of prizes.

LADIES' DAY ON THE SOUND.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club had a ladies' day yesterday. In the afternoon there was a regatta, and the ladies helped sail the yachts, and in the evening there was dancing. Eight yachts sailed over the long course. Among those on board were Mrs. H. C. Doscher, on the Banshee; Mrs. C. P. Tower, on the Iola; Mrs. C. Buchanan and Miss Hart, on the Olga; Mrs. E. Lambden, Mrs. O. W. Meyrowitz, Mrs. P. Kreckel, Mrs. S. Cross, Mrs. J. Rough, and Mrs. George Lippencott, on the Twilight.

The Iola lost her topmast shortly after the start, but kept in the race to the finish. The winners were Banshee, Olga, Twilight, Grace, and Marguerite. Following is the table:

SLOOPS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and owner.	Length.	Elaps'd time.	Cor'ct'd time.
Banshee, H. C. Doscher	43.50	1:25:29	1:22:53
Iola, C. P. Tower	47.17	1:39:51	1:39:51

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Olga, C. Buchanan	34.76	1:25:51	1:22:38
Wahneta, J. B. Fallert	40.38	1:27:11	1:27:11

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Twilight, E. Lambden	29.85	1:34:06	1:34:06
Bingo, W. A. Baker	25.10	1:41:08	1:36:43

CABIN CATS.

Grace, J. Lambden	22.46	1:36:47	1:36:47

OPEN CATS.

Marguerite, P. A Meyrowitz	22.00	1:47:07	1:47:07

ON MORRIS COUNTY LINKS.

James A. Tyng Makes the Lowest Scratch Score Over the Golf Grounds.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 4.—James A. Tyng was the centre of golfing attraction to-day on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, for he has decided to go to Chicago as a championship competitor. He will start for the West next Tuesday, so as to have some time to practice over the Chicago links before the big games commence Sept. 13.

Tyng distinguished himself to-day by making the lowest scratch score over the Morris County links among thirty-six contestants. He did the eighteen holes in eighty-five strokes, but missed winning the match by three strokes, because William Shippen, who did the contest in the low figure of eighty-six had four strokes handicap, and that gave him first place with a net score of eighty-two strokes.

The tournament was for the Ballantine silver cups, which are being played for twice a month during the season. Scoring for the trophies is by points, first place counting three, second two, and third one. Tyng previously had three points, so his two extra points for second place to-day places him in the lead. Arthur Berry, T. L. Manson, and Mrs. H. P. Phipps all come next, with three points each. Walter B. Wood won third place.

The links were in fine condition, and the buoyant atmosphere made it a real pleasure to play the game. Several ladies competed in the match, and the clubhouse was crowded with members and guests all day.

The players and scores, giving the first three by strokes for each hole, are:

										Grs.	Hp.	Net.
William Shippen—												
Out	7	4	5	6	4	5	4	4	5—44			
In	4	6	4	5	4	3	5	5	6—42			
										86	4	82
James A. Tyng—												
Out	4	4	5	6	5	5	4	5	5—43			
In	4	6	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—42			
										85	—	85
Walter B. Wood—												
Out	7	4	5	6	5	4	4	6	4—45			
In	5	9	6	8	6	4	4	6	5—53			
										98	12	86

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
E. S. Kip	106	18	88
Miss L. Field	129	40	89
Louis Thebaud	102	12	90
W. Y. Marsh	95	5	90
W. D. Kountze	100	10	90
R. H. Williams	98	7	91
Charles Scribner	106	15	91
Mrs. H. P. Phipps	118	27	91
C. B. Beckwith	99	8	91
F. D. Chapman	102	10	92
B. L. Chandler	104	12	92
W. A. Flagg	97	5	92
T. L. Manson	100	8	92
Miss Field	129	30	93
Arthur Whitney	103	10	93
W. B. Lord	134	40	94
W. G. Van T. Sutphen	110	15	95
S. H. Little	110	15	95
J. B. Dickson	113	18	95
Mrs. William Shippen	119	24	95
A. H. Bond	105	7	98
Arthur Berry	121	24	97
W. D. Thompson	107	10	97
G. G. Frelinghuysen	123	25	98
M. M. Van Buren	119	20	99
J. M. Chapman	117	15	102
R. H. Thomas	121	18	103
Mrs. M. M. Van Buren	144	40	104
H. Coghill	116	12	104
B. W. Kountze	121	15	106
F. H. Richardson	127	18	109
R. T. Woodward	157	45	112

AT NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Sept. 4.—The international golf trophy was won this afternoon by G. T. Brown of London, Ontario, a new Canadian player, whose play over the Niagara links and his defeat of A. P. Scott of Toronto, probably the best match player in Canada, stamps him as a golfer of high ability.

He defeated J. C. Powers of Rochester in the finals this afternoon, after a very interesting match and brilliant golf. In the morning Brown beat Scott in semi-final by two holes up and one to play, after an exciting match. Both players had been ill, and neither was at his best in the first half, but on the way some fine golf was seen. In the other semi-final, J. F. Powers beat G. Dupuy, both of Rochester, by seven up and five to play. The consolation handicap was won by J. P. Bowman of Rochester, with a net score of 87, Taylor of St. Andrew's taking second place, with a net score of 89.

THE ESSEX COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 4.—George B. Jenkinson, second, was announced this afternoon to have been the winner of the August handicap trophy cup at the golf links of the Essex County Country Club. Mr. Jenkinson's score was 75, net, while his gross score, 84, was the second lowest made during the month. A sweepstakes handicap was arranged to-day to be played on Monday. The entrance fee is to be $1, and the man making the lowest net score is to be the winner of the sweepstakes. Play will also be continued Monday in the holiday tournament for the Governor's Cup, which must be won three times before becoming the property of any player. The best scores made to-day in the September handicap tournament were:

			Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
Charles S. Dodd—					
Out	6	5 7 6 3 6 3 5 6—50			
In	5	5 6 4 5 8 6 4 6—51	101	12	89
Clifford A. Gould—					
Out	6	4 10 7 4 5 7 6 5—54			
In	4	4 10 5 6 6 10 6 4—55	109	9	100
H. G. Corlis—					
Out	5	5 8 7 4 7 9 6 6—58			
In	5	5 8 6 5 9 8 5 6—57	115	25	90

At the Morristown Field Club.

The members of Morristown Field Club held a women's and men's handicap. Miss Mary K. Howell won the former in 109 strokes net. The players and scores are:

Miss Mary K. Howell—

										Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Out	7	11	9	8	6	4	6	9	8—88			
In	6	9	6	7	8	7	10	9	7	6—66		
Total										134	25	109
Miss L. E. Slade—												
Out	8	9	8	5	5	5	8	8	7—68			
In	7	6	8	5	8	7	6	5	7—59			
Total										127	15	112
Miss M. M. March—												
Out	8	10	7	7	7	6	10	7	7—67			
In	8	6	6	6	9	7	6	6	5—59			
Total										126	12	114
Miss M. G. Bryce—												
Out	7	11	7	5	4	5	5	17	6—67			
In	7	6	4	6	8	10	4	5	4—54			
Total										121	5	116

The men's handicap was won by Walter Griffith in 79 net. The scores:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Walter Griffith	104	25	79
Robert Grannis	86	0	86
A. Holmes	106	15	91
C. F. Samson	108	10	98
Enos Wilde	138	30	108
Alfred Macy	151	40	111
Joshua Macy	154	40	114
R. H. Williams, Jr.	142	25	117

ON THE NEWPORT CLUB LINKS.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—The finals were played to-day at the Newport Golf Club for the President's and the Consolation Cups. The former was won by W. B. Cutting and the latter by J. A. Stillman. There was a large attendance at the play, and the weather was fine.

Summary of the President's Cup, 36 holes, match play:

MORNING.

Out—Cutting	3	5	5	3	x	x	x	6	4—26		
Harriman	5	5	4	4	x	x	x	6	5—29		
In—Cutting	3	4	3	4	6	7	5	6	5—43		
Harriman	3	5	3	4	5	5	5	7	4—41		
AFTERNOON.											
Out—Cutting	4	6	5	2	6	7	6	5	4—45		
Harriman	4	4	4	3	6	7	6	7	3—44		
In—Cutting	4	5	4	3	6	5	5	8	5—46		
Harriman	4	6	5	3	5	6	4	5	5—43		
Totals—Cutting										160		
Harriman										157		

Note—X not played out.

In the consolation match Mauran fell down in his play, and with five holes to go he gave up the match to Stillman, five up. Summary of strokes, consolation cup, 36 holes, match play.

MORNING.

Out—											
Stillman	4	6	3	3	6	4	7	4	3—42		
Mauran	4	5	7	3	7	5	10	x	3—44		
In—											
Stillman	4	5	6	7	8	5	5	5	5—50		
Mauran	3	7	4	5	8	5	5	x	6—43		
AFTERNOON.											
Out—											
Stillman	3	7	5	5	6	7	8	6	4—51		
Mauran	4	5	5	3	6	5	6	7	5—46		
In—											
Stillman	4	6	4	3—17							
Mauran	4	6	4	4—18							

Totals—Stillman, 160; Mauran, 151.

VIGILANT BEATS NAVAHOE

Exciting Contest Between the Two Big Sloops Off Newport Yesterday.

FORTY SECONDS' DIFFERENCE

Navahoe Might Have Won but for an Error in Putting Her Spinnaker to Starboard on the Second Round in the Race.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—The second day's yacht racing under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing Association was held to-day and furnished one of the closest contests ever held between the two big sloops Navahoe and Vigilant. Everybody expected the Vigilant to win, and she did, but it was by a narrow margin.

It was expected to make the start at 11 o'clock, but at that time there was scarcely a breath of wind, and it was after noon when the start was made. The big sloops were ready early in the morning and had mainsails and club topsails set ready for the call to the line. The committee boat Sultana went outside shortly after 9 o'clock to see that the marks were properly set, and when she returned to the harbor, at 11:30, the sloops were ready for the fray. The harbor was filled with craft of every description, and all had parties out to see the race. Among the steam yachts that had parties on board were the Enterprise, Velthra, Vergana, Marietta, Corsair, Black Pearl, Stella, Viking, Margarita, and Narada. The schooners Water Witch, Hildegarde, and Fleur-de-Lis also were out to see the race.

At 12 o'clock the course signal was set on the Sultana, denoting that Course 1 would be sailed, it being as follows: No. 1.—From starting line in the outer harbor to and around mark No. 5 off the lightship, thence to and around mark No. 4 off the pier, thence to starting line to and around mark No. 1, all marks to be left to starboard. The yachts were required to keep to the westward of Brenton's Reef lightship and the Butter Ball bell buoy both going and returning. Distance, three times around, thirty-nine miles.

Vigilant Crossed Ahead.

The preparatory signal was given at 12:05 and the start was made at 12:10, Vigilant being the first to cross and immediately breaking out her spinnaker, followed by Navahoe.

It was a run to the first mark and it promised to be slow work. The big boats passed close to the Jamestown and Newport shores, which were lined with people and carriages, while the fleet of boats followed at a respectful distance. The boats had not reached the mark when the wind, which had been from the northeast, let them, but it soon came out from the southwest. Navahoe was the first to get the wind, and, although astern of Vigilant, she soon worked to windward and rounded the mark 1 minute and 45 seconds ahead.

It was a reach to the next mark, and in this Vigilant rapidly gained on Navahoe, which turned only 58 seconds ahead of Vigilant. On the run to the starting point the latter overhauled and passed her, turning the mark 52 seconds ahead. The first round was made as follows:

Vigilant	3:01:48
Navahoe	3:02:40

The Second Round.

The second round was made in much better time, the wind having grown much stronger. Vigilant increased her lead all the way. She made better work of it on the wind, but in stays she was not as quick as Navahoe, which was sailed by Capt. Crocker. At the first mark Vigilant was 1 minute 38 seconds in the lead, having gained 36 seconds on that leg. It was a quick reach to the mark off Narragansett Pier, Vigilant gaining 1 minute 34 seconds.

After squaring away for home, Vigilant seemed to be hauling right away from Navahoe, the former having her spinnaker to port and the latter to starboard. Every one thought that Navahoe would be the gainer, but it was soon seen that Vigilant was in the right. This was observed on board Navahoe, and had she followed Vigilant's example the race would have probably been hers, for on the next time around she made a big gain on her rival. The second round was completed as follows:

Vigilant	4:45:20
Navahoe	4:49:42

A Close Finish.

In beating out of the bay on the last round Navahoe took one more tack than Vigilant, and at the first mark the latter was 4 minutes and 28 seconds in the lead. Everybody thought that the race was over, and that Vigilant was an easy winner. On the reach she gained 1 minute and 39 seconds, making her 6 minutes and 7 seconds ahead, but as soon as the boats squared for the finish line, both with spinnakers to port, the race became exciting. Navahoe was soon seen to be creeping up on Vigilant, until it seemed as if there was not enough difference between them, considering the time allowance, for Vigilant to win. She won the race, but by only 40 seconds. The prize was a cup valued at $250. The official time of the race was as follows:

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Vigilant	12:10:00	6:21:52	6:11:52	6:11:52
Navahoe	12:10:00	6:25:40	6:15:40	6:12:42

The race was in charge of Herman B. Duryea, Woodbury Kane, and Ralph N. Ellis. The subscribers to the fund of the Newport Yacht Racing Association are Perry Belmont, Harold Brown, J. N. Brown, R. P. Carroll, William Cutting, R. Goelet, Ogden Goelet, E. T. Gerry, R. G. Gammel, Center Hitchcock, T. A. Havemeyer, Eugene Higgins, C. O. Iselin, L. P. Jones, Max Agassiz, H. M. Brooks, E. J. Berwind, O. H. P. Belmont, Ogden Mills, E. D. Morgan, F. P. Sands, F. Sheldon, W. Watts Sherman, D. H. King, H. A. C. Taylor, W. R. Travers, S. N. Kane, J. J. Van Alen, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Woodbury Kane, W. Storrs Wells, Whitney Warren, J. J. Wysong, G. Kortwright, and J. P. Kernochan.

SYCE WINS AT LARCHMONT.

Vencedor Beaten on the Opening Day of the Fall Racing Season—Yachts Becalmed Two Hours.

The Larchmont Yacht Club opened its Fall racing season yesterday with a regatta for fifty-one-foot sloops and cabin catboats. The chief interest in the regatta was in the contest between F. M. Hoyt's Syce and H. M. Gillig's Vencedor, in the fifty-one-foot class. John F. Lovejoy sailed on the Vencedor, and with Mr. Hoyt on the Syce were Commodore C. A. Postley and his Captain, Charley Barr.

The yachts were started at 11:35 o'clock in a light southwesterly breeze. Just before reaching the line the Syce was jibed over and gained the weather position. The two boats crossed together, with the Vencedor to windward, but the jibe had checked her headway, and the Syce soon drew ahead, and when they tacked to port a few minutes later the Syce was to windward.

When off Sands Point the wind died out altogether, and for two hours the yachts were hopelessly becalmed. At 2:45 the wind came again from the southwest. The shift put the Vencedor in the lead. After turning the buoy off Red Springs, spinnakers were set to port and were carried to the next mark, off Parsonage Point. The Syce passed the Vencedor on the leg and kept in front to the finish. The last leg was a beat in a freshening breeze. Vencedor kept close enough to the Syce to make the race very exciting. Syce finished at 4:28:10, Vencedor 4:30:51.

In the catboat classes the Kit had a walkover, and the Win or Lose, after getting a poor start, won handily. The table follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS K.—Course, 10¾ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Racing Length. Feet.	Elapsed. H.M.S.	Corr'ted. H.M.S.
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	4:53:10	4:53:10
Vencedor, H. M. Gillig	47.64	4:55:51	4:54:00

CAT-RIGGED—CLASS S.—Course, 10½ Miles.

Kit, T. J. Dunne, Jr.	29.18	4:19:12	4:19:12

CAT-RIGGED—CLASS T.—Course, 10½ Miles.

Qui Vive, G. A. Freeth	25.00	5:01:54	5:01:54
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.75	4:27:18	4:22:24
Presto, M. E. Hatfield	28.48	5:01:06	4:55:51
Angleseа	21.53	4:34:13	4:23:29

So the winners are the Syce, by 1:50; the Kit, (a walkover,) and the Win or Lose, by 3:02.

At Half Mast for Ogden Goelet.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club has ordered that the club burgee be displayed at half-mast, from colors until sunset, at the clubhouse, at all stations, and by all yachts in commission on the day of the funeral of Ogden Goelet.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Defeats St. Louis in the First Game of the Present Series.

THE ATTENDANCE NOT LARGE

Brooklyn's Team Developes a Batting Streak in the Eighth Inning and Overcomes the "Colts"—Boston and Baltimore Victorious.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	78	34	.696
Baltimore	75	33	.694
New York	69	39	.639
Cincinnati	63	45	.583
Cleveland	56	52	.519
Chicago	50	62	.446
Brooklyn	49	62	.441
Louisville	49	62	.441
Philadelphia	49	63	.438
Pittsburg	47	61	.435
Washington	46	61	.430
St. Louis	27	84	.243

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
Baltimore, 7; Pittsburg, 2.
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 7; Louisville, 7.

The St. Louis team never was a drawing card in this vicinity, and consequently only about 4,000 persons turned out at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the game between the Giants and Browns. The tail-enders, however, were not nearly so easy to beat as the "rooters" who stayed at home thought they would be. The "Poss" manager's team was just a trifle too aggressive to suit the average "rooter," and for five innings it played fast enough to keep ahead of the Giants, who, by the way, found Hart, the Browns' pitcher, a pretty stiff customer for five innings. Then, again, the Giants were not playing just the kind of baseball they are capable of, and it was not until the visitors had assumed a lead of two runs that the Harlem aggregation shook off "that tired feeling" and got into the game. When they finally struck their gait it was all over but the shouting, and there wasn't a great deal of the latter, either, as the crowd, it seemed, could not become enthusiastic when the Giants were playing against the despised tail-enders.

"Cy" Seymour, the youngster with a $10,000 arm and a $90,000 head, faced the unfortunates from the Cyclone City, and he performed well with the exception of the sixth inning. In the latter round he got a stage fright, apparently, and for a time forgot his lines. He was on the verge of another ascension, and after the Browns had scored two runs Manager Joyce dispatched a messenger post haste to the clubhouse for Meekin. Before the latter, however, reached the bench Seymour had again struck terra firma, and finally retired the side. From then on he pitched a good game. In the Giants' half of the sixth inning Hart lost his bearings, and before he got straightened again the Giants had scored four runs and were in the lead by a score of 5 to 3. The Giants' runs in this inning were scored on two wild pitches, one of which struck Clark; a base on balls to Van Haltren, a single by Seymour, McCreery's three-bagger, and Hallman's fumble. McCreery's long hit was made with three bases occupied.

In the seventh and eighth innings the Giants scored four runs through timely hitting and good base running. The score is as follows:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Douglass, c.	0	1	3	1	5	1	0
McCre'y, rf.	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	1	5	1	5	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0	3	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	3	2	0	3	0	Tierner, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	Lally, 1b.	1	1	8	2	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	2	1	0	0	8	0	0	Housem'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	Harley, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Donnelly, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	Hallman, 2b.	1	1	4	3	1	3	1
Seymour, p.	1	2	3	5	1	1	0	Hart, p.	0	1	2	1	0	1	0
Total	9	11	27	15	2			Total	3	7	24	14	2		

New York	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	-	9
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—New York, 3. First base by errors—New York, 3; St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; St. Louis, 7. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off Hart, 6. Struck out—By Seymour, 5; by Hart, 2. Three-base hits—McCreery, 2. Two-base hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—McCreery, Tiernan, Gleason. Hit by pitched ball—Clark. Wild pitches—Seymour, (2,) Hart. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and O'Day.

BROOKLYNS' STRONG FINISH.

Timely Hitting Enabled Them to Defeat the Chicagos.

The Brooklyns made a "Garrison finish" in the game with the Colts at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon, and won the game when it seemed as if the Colts were going to win. Sharp fielding kept the score down to the eighth inning. In the Chicago's half of the eighth they scored two runs and took the lead. The Brooklyns developed a batting streak in their half, and five singles, a two-bagger, and a sacrifice brought in five runs, more than enough to win the game. The Pittsburgs will play off a postponed game at Eastern Park Tuesday afternoon. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Ryan, rf.	1	4	1	0	0		
Griffin, cf.	1	1	4	0	0			Dahlen, ss.	1	3	3	0			
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	4	0	0			Lange, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Anders'n, lf.	1	2	1	0	0			Anson, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0		
Lacha'e, 1b.	2	2	11	1	0			Callah'n, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0		
Shoch, 2b.	2	1	3	7	1			McCork, 3b.	1	2	0	4	0		
A. Smith, c.	0	2	3	1	0			Decker, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Kennedy, p.	0	2	0	2	0			Kittredge, c.	0	1	6	2	0		
G. Smith, ss.	0	3	0	3	0			Briggs, p.	0	1	0	2	0		
Total	7	14	27	16	1			Total	3	13	24	15	0		

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	-	7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 3. First base by errors—Chicago, 11. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 11. Struck out—By Kennedy, 2; by Briggs, 3. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Briggs, 2. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Two-base hits—Anderson, A. Smith, G. Smith, Ryan, (2,) Callahan. Sacrifice hits—Callahan, A. Smith. Stolen base—Jones. Double play—Jones and A. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 6.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Bostons won to-day's game by good batting in the sixth inning, scoring five runs on six consecutive hits. Allen's batting and fielding and Duffy's batting were special features of the game. Score:

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	-	7
Cincinnati	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Boston, 14; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Boston, 0; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Boston, Stivetts and Bergen; Cincinnati, Dwyer, Ehret, and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Baltimore, 7; Pittsburg, 2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—The Champions won from Pittsburg to-day chiefly because the visitors were unable to hit Nops at the proper time. There was plenty of good fielding on both sides. Kelley's home run when two men were on bases and Elmer Smith's work in the field and at bat were the features. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	-

GOLFERS GOING TO CHICAGO

Increased Interest Now Being Shown in the Coming Championship Tournament.

WILL BE PLAYED NEXT WEEK

Some of the Men Who Intend to Go —The Westbrook Club at Islip, L. I., Will Claim the Attention of Local Golfers This Week—Other Interesting Events.

While the golfing season is assuming more activity every day among neighboring clubs as the members gradually return from their Summer outings and the weather becomes more agreeable, it is nevertheless noticeable that Chicago is claiming the greatest share of attention, for the big championship tournament will be held there all of next week. This, the biggest event in the golfing world, will be played on the fine eighteen-hole course of the Chicago Golf Club, at Wheaton, Ill., in the suburbs of Chicago.

This important event is held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association, and the entries close next Tuesday night with the Secretary, Robert B. Kerr, at 26 Broad Street. The prospects are looking brighter for a larger Eastern delegation than was expected early in the season. Many who have little hope of winning championship honors are anxious to meet the ablest Western golfers and enjoy the satisfaction of playing over the Chicago links. The prize is one well worth winning, for, besides the title of amateur champion of the United States, the winner receives, to hold for one year, the magnificent one-thousand-dollar silver cup, presented by the late President of the association, Theodore A. Havemeyer. The full programme of events for the championship week at Chicago is:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

9:30 A. M.—"Chicago Cup." Open to all amateurs; 18 holes, medal play. Winner to receive a gold medal and custody of the cup for one year. The second, a silver medal.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

9 A. M.—Medal play round, amateur championship, (first round, 18 holes.)

1 P. M.—Medal play round, amateur championship, (second round, 18 holes.) Three prizes are offered by the association for the three lowest scores in this competition.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

9:30 A. M.—First match play round, amateur championship.

1 P. M.—"Consolation Cup." Presented by Laurence Curtis, president of the United States Golf Association; 18 holes, medal play. Open only to defeated contestants for the amateur championship.

2:30 P. M.—Second match play round, amateur championship.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

10:30 A. M.—Third match play round, (semi-finals, amateur championship.)

2 P. M.—Chicago Golf Club Handicap. Two prizes, presented by Chicago Golf Club; 18 holes, medal play. Handicap limited to 18 strokes. Open to members of clubs which are members of the United States Golf Association. Mr. Joseph Lester also presents a silver jug for the lowest scratch score handed in by a player who played his first game of golf in America.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

9 A. M.—Open championship, (first round, 18 holes.)

1 P. M.—Open championship, (second round, 18 holes.)

4 P. M.—Driving contest. Prize presented by the Chicago Golf Club.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

10:30 A. M.—Final match play round amateur championship, (first round, 18 holes.)

2 P. M.—Final match play round amateur championship, (second round, 18 holes.)

The Chicago Golf Club Course.

The Chicago Golf Club, where the big match is to be played, has the longest eighteen-hole course in the country, about 6,000 yards in circuit. Many improvements have been made upon it since Spring, and the greens now are in admirable condition. It was laid out under the supervision of our two ablest Scotch golfers—H. J. Whigham, who is the present amateur champion, having won the honor last year at Shinnecock, and Charles B. Macdonald, the champion in 1895, and who is called the father of golf in Chicago. They will both be among the championship contestants, and our best Eastern golfers will find them hard to beat, and particularly upon their own links.

W. G. Thorpe of Cambridge, Mass., won second honors last year, and A. M. Coats of Newport took third place, and they will surely be seen in the big event. Fourth honor man was Henry P. Toler of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. Mr. Toler is a member of the Stock Exchange, and says that in view of the present activity of the market it will be impossible for him to leave for a week in Chicago. Arthur H. Fenn, who holds the championship of the Palmetto Club in South Carolina, is going, and so is W. G. Stewart, the English golfer, who has been playing such a fine game at Seabright all Summer. Other prominent players who will probably be among the Eastern contingent are James A. Tyng, S. D. Bowers, Roderick Terry, Jr., Captain of the Yale team; John Reid, Jr., Foxhall Keene, Louis Bayard, Jr., of Princeton, and the intercollegiate champion; W. J. Travis, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., of Harvard, and Findley Douglass. Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, will start the latter part of this week for Chicago. He expects to have a large number of championship competitors when the entries close.

This to be an Active Week.

This week will be an active one in golf, for besides the multitude of handicap tournaments, team matches, and other golf events which will be going on to-morrow at all the neighboring clubs, the Westbrook Golf Club of Islip will hold its annual open tournament, commencing Wednesday morning and continuing through Saturday. The Westbrook Club is a popular one with golfers, and a big field of contestants is certain to be on hand. Very handsome prizes have been offered, the principal trophy being the Westbrook Cup. There is also a Consolation Cup, and the open handicap will be played on Friday instead of Saturday, so as to allow those golfers who enter the tournament and are going to Chicago time to play in the handicap and then start for the West on Saturday.

Golfers who are going from New York may be glad to know that arrangements have been made whereby the 8:20 o'clock train in the morning, from the Long Island Railroad Station at Thirty-fourth Street, will stop at the little station opposite the clubhouse, thus saving the time of driving out to the links from Islip. Entries close Tuesday night with the Secretary, Henry B. Hollins.

I. M. Knapp, one of the prominent members of the Westbrook Club, returned from Europe last week, after a four months' absence. While in England he visited many of the famous golf courses, and among others played over the links at Wimbledon, Chiselhurst, and Epping Forest.

The J. M. Knapp gold medal, representing the amateur championship of the Westbrook Club, will be played for to-morrow, 36 holes, medal play. It was first played for last year, and was won by Harry B. Hollins, Jr., one of the youngest players in the club. There will also be a members' handicap tournament at the same time, and later Wednesday features are competition for the ladies' cup presented by Bradish Johnson, Sept. 15, and the Roosevelt Cup tournament, Sept. 18. This cup is presented by John E. Roosevelt. The cup presented by Richard Peters will be played for later in the season.

Golf in the White Mountains

Golf in the White Mountains continues to enjoy energetic activity, and a number of small tournaments are in progress each week on the various courses. One of the most successful of the recent golf clubs organized in that district is the Waumbek Golf Club, at Jefferson, N. H., which now has a permanent membership of thirty-seven. Arrangements are now being made to add sixteen acres to the links next season, which will give advantages for materially lengthening the course. Dr. Edwin Holmes of the Hudson Street Hospital has been one of the active golfers over the Waumbek links, and won the last members' tournament. He did the nine holes in 40 strokes. The ladies' record for the course is 49 strokes, held by Miss Agnes Davis of Lakewood. A four weeks' tournament is now in progress, and the first event was won by John Q. Lockman of New York, and J. E. Adriance took second prize. The record of 43, made by Arthur H. Fenn last year, has been lowered to 39 this season by the youngest golfer in Jefferson, A. R. Fisk, a lad from Plainfield, N. J.

Herbert Way, who has been the professional in charge of the Meadowbrook Club links, will leave that place immediately after the Meadowbrook open tournament during the first week in October. He went to Newport yesterday, and will play a professional match to-day on the Newport links with Willie Davis, the Newport professional, and James Lloyd of the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass. Way will also be one of the contestants in the open championship tournament in Chicago next week.

The Knollwood Country Club, near Elmsford, Westchester County, took formal possession of its enlarged clubhouse yesterday. During the Summer a large addition has been built, making the house just double its former size, now being 196 feet long. The members have been playing quite regularly over the links all Summer, and the course is in splendid condition for the Fall games.

NEW JERSEY A. C. CARNIVAL.

All the Noted Athletes Will Compete in the Events at Bergen Point To-morrow.

It has been often and truly remarked that but once in a generation does a real phenomenon appear in any branch of athletics, and during his career the star is invariably "miles ahead" of anything else in the game. Such has always been the case in sprinting, but the present period is a noticeable exception. Wefers is a phenomenon, but Maybury and Rush are entitled to a peg in his niche of fame. Both are capable of beating even time, as shown by their performance at the Amateur Athletic Union meeting. Maybury says he got two yards the worst of the pistol, and if this was really the case, starting as good as Wefers, the Wisconsin flier ought to have been ahead at the finish. At any rate, he will have a golden opportunity at the carnival of the New Jersey Athletic Club in Bergen Point to-morrow. The one-hundred-yard dash will be a handicap, with Wefers on scratch and Maybury and Rush allowed half a yard start. No matter who will win, the probabilities are highly in favor of the world's record of 9 4-5 seconds being supplanted. The track in Bergen Point is receiving a special preparation, and it is claimed will be fully two yards faster than Manhattan Field. If this statement should prove anything near correct, a world's record of 9 3-5 seconds is in order.

In the three-hundred-yard run there will be a fine field—Wefers, Maybury, Rush, Buck, and Mathewson.

Wefers holds the world's amateur record of 30 3-5 seconds for the distance, but to eclipse these figures is not his ambition, but to lower the long-standing mark of 30 seconds made by the famous professional, Harry Hutchens, some twenty years ago.

The two weight-throwing events to be decided will be the most important of their kind witnessed in this country since the introduction of amateur sport. Flanagan is dissatisfied with his work of the past couple of months, and as this is the last important opportunity of the season, he will come on the ground fit for the effort of his life. But it does not go that he will walk off with the hammer prize easily. R. C. Edgren's defeat at the championships last Saturday has stirred him up, and he says that Flanagan will have to do great things to beat him. Charles Chadwick, the Yale giant, whose recent improvement surprised the critics, is also entered. Then there is a new man from Harvard. His name is Hennen, and he has been doing some wonderful work in practice. J. E. Mitchel will be the other competitor. Last Wednesday evening, at the Pastime Athletic Club grounds, Mitchel sent the hammer 145 feet—a distance which he has never approached since 1892. The same day he tried the 56 pounds for height, and exactly equaled the world's record of 15 feet 4 inches. In this event Mitchel will be opposed by J. Herty and Dan O'Connell of the New West Side Athletic Club. O'Connell has a public record of 14 feet 6 inches, but in private he has beaten 15 feet 8 inches, so he will make Mitchel let out a link.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA.

To be Held on the Harlem River To-morrow—Many Amateur Oarsmen Entered.

The Middle States Regatta, which will be held to-morrow on the Harlem River, promises to be one of the most interesting events of the season in rowing circles, as it will bring together an uncommonly large number of crack amateur oarsmen who have not previously met. Several New York crews have been training for this regatta ever since the season opened, and as a consequence some close finishes and broken records are looked for. A final meeting of the Arrangement Committee will be held at one of the boathouses on the Harlem to-day. Everything, however, is practically completed as far as arrangements are concerned.

It is very probable that the races will be rowed down the river in the morning over the regular one-mile straightaway course and up the river in the afternoon, in order that the crews may row with the tide.

The order of events will be as follows: 9:30 A. M., junior singles, first heat; 10 A. M., junior singles, second heat; 10:30 A. M., senior four-oared shells; 11 A. M., intermediate singles; 11:30 A. M., junior doubles, (recess;) 1 P. M., junior four-oared gigs; 1:30 P. M., in doubles, first heat; 2 P. M., intermediate doubles, second heat; 2:30 P. M., senior singles; 3 P. M., junior eights; 3:30 P. M., junior singles, final heat; 4 P. M., intermediate four-oared gigs; 4:30 P. M., senior doubles; 5 P. M., intermediate doubles, final heat; 5:30 P. M., senior eights.

Following are the clubs whose crews are entered in the various events: Junior Single Sculls—Atalanta Boat Club, First Bohemian Boat Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Varuna Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Flushing Boat Club, Nameless Boat Club, and the New York Athletic Club.

Intermediate Single Sculls—Atalanta Boat Club, New York Athletic Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Nassau Boat Club.

Senior Single Sculls—Nassau Boat Club, Passaic Boat Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Varuna Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Nassau Boat Club.

Junior Double Sculls—Harlem Rowing Club, Fairmount Rowing Association, Ravenswood Boat Club, Vesper Boat Club, Nassau Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club.

Intermediate Double Sculls—New York Athletic Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Nassau Boat Club, Nonpareil Rowing Club, Vesper Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs—Atalanta Boat Club, Nonpareil Rowing Club, Metropolitan Rowing Club.

Senior Four-Oared Shells—Atalanta Boat Club, Harlem Rowing Club.

Senior Double—Harlem Rowing Club, Passaic Boat Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs—Nameless Boat Club, Crescent Boat Club, Metropolitan Rowing Club, Pennsylvania Barge Club.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—First Bohemian Boat Club, Union Boat Club.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—First Bohemian Boat Club, Union Boat Club, Institute Boat Club, Atalanta Boat Club.

Great interest is centred in the senior eight and the junior four-oared gig events, which promise to be the liveliest races of the day. The best point to see the races in the morning will be from Madison Avenue Bridge, and Central Bridge in the afternoon. The finish lines are within a hundred feet of these bridges.

The Union Boat Club junior and senior eights are in fine condition and have been racing every evening on the Harlem during the past week. The senior eight is the better crew, but the juniors make them work hard.

The Lone Star Boat Club will hold its annual club regatta on Saturday, Sept. 11. One of the features of the day will be handicap single and double gig races.

An effort is being made by several members of the Harlem Regatta Association to hold a reunion and dinner at Donnelly's College Point Hotel on Sept. 19.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen will hold their first annual century run on Sunday, Sept. 12. The run is open to every one. Entry blanks have been sent to all New York and Brooklyn clubs, and several are expected to try for the handsome club trophies offered as prizes. Entry blanks can be obtained on application at the clubhouse, 254 West Ninety-ninth Street, and also by applying to A. S. Taylor, 218 Fulton Street, and J. J. Burke, 15 Perry Street. There will be a slow division of the run, leaving the Bedford Avenue fountain, Brooklyn, at 6 A. M., and a fast pack leaving at 8 A. M.

Knickerbocker Football Team.

A meeting of the candidates for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club football eleven has been called for Tuesday evening. The club purpose putting a team in the field to be conducted on strictly amateur lines. A good schedule has been arranged, including games with the B. A. A. in Boston and the Columbia A. C. in Washington.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The Early Days of Autumn Welcomed by Cyclists, Who Plan Many Events.

SCORCHING IS DECREASING

District Nominations Suggest a Political Deal in Favor of Mr. Potter —League's Position Toward Racing Defined—Mr. Pitman's Scheme of Registering Racers.

Now is the joyous season of the year to bicyclists. Comfortable days and cool evenings make the pleasures of wheeling threefold more attractive. From September's opening day to about the middle of November the carnival may be expected to continue, unless the weather manifestes prove erratic. Labor Day sets a fine example for the rest of the Autumn season. Wherever there is a track fit for wheeling or a stretch of road suitable for a good run, race meets and road events are scheduled for that day. The holiday is not wholly responsible for this interest; the season's invigoration is partly to blame. For weeks ahead the wheeling clubs have planned a period of activity, hardly a club or association that has not some event of importance during this time. Then the Summer pleasure seekers will be back in the city, and the addition of their number will be noticeable.

Decadence of the Scorcher.

Yielding to general sentiment, the scorcher has discovered the error of his ways, and the species is approaching the point of extinction. Not that the world will ever be free from this pest, for in the rank and file of humanity there has been and always will be a certain percentage of those whose cerebral processes are irregularly developed to the detriment of their fellow-beings. But scorching is no longer indulged in by the older and experienced riders, as it has been in times past. The public, of necessity, has set its foot hard on scorching, and has demanded of the public guardians vigilance in meeting its request. The usual inspection of the boulevards will show that the riders who knowingly pass the speed limit set by city regulations are very few indeed.

In scorching there is no intrinsic harm, at least to others than the rider. But the scorching indulged in by the race spawn indiscreet youths were wont to exhibit on crowded thoroughfares, where riding at a moderate pace even is liable to result in collisions. Fast riding on a lonely country road is far from an offense. Old riders still continue the practice in a judicious way, but the odd-fellow and just to all concerned are on the foolish riders who cannot wait until they are beyond congested thoroughfares to try their paces. The general deprecation of the practice has had a marked effect, and even big clubs and associations have started crusades against this feature. The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island are at present using their influence against scorching, and their position is an indication of the latter-day attitude of many of the big organizations. Would-be cynics affect to disbelieve that scorching is on the decrease, because they see occasional exhibitions to the contrary, but one swallow does not make a Summer.

State Division Nominations.

From the various districts of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen the nominating committees have sent in their nominations for representatives. The First District's report has the earmarks of a political deal and forecasts an attempt by the New York State Division to continue Isaac B. Potter in the league Presidential chair in spite of unpopularity occasioned by his touring trip. In the new list the representatives are nearly all known Potter men, and the list of the Second District is similarly composed. In the First District nominations the new men are Dr. Doty, Max Parpart, Richard Peters, C. E. Simms, Jr., F. S. Tilden, and F. A. Ware.

In point of numbers the First and Second Districts of the State will be able to control the whole, and the State Division will be a potent factor in determining the National election. Mr. Potter's chances are not as bad as many have thought.

Following are the district nominations as reported at the State Division's headquarters for publication to-day:

First District, (New York, Richmond, and Westchester Counties)—George R. Bidwell, P. F. Brunner, E. A. Crow, A. H. Curtis, Dr. W. K. Doty, T. T. Eckert, Jr., F. M. Frobisher, M. Gibb, G. A. Heaney, E. F. Hill, Arthur A. Housman, E. W. Jones, Dr. F. A. Myrick, Max Parpart, Richard Peters, Dr. H. G. Piffard, Will R. Pitman, I. B. Potter, J. M. Riggs, F. L. Rodewald, Louis Rosenfeld, G. E. Scheffler, C. E. Simms, Jr., F. S. Tilden, F. A. Ware.

Second District, (Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties)—N. S. Cobleigh, R. W. Dye, Waldo E. Fuller, H. B. Fullerton, Michael Furst, Charles T. Harbeck, Frank La Manna, Franklin P. Mapes, Walter M. Meserole, G. L. Schuyler, George T. Stebbins, Edward H. Walker.

Third District, (Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Albany, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Schoharie, and Fulton Counties)—Harry Alden, Frank T. Boland, Richard H. Robe, Malcolm McConihe, W. E. Underhill.

Fourth District, (Cayuga, Oswego, Cayuga, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Herkimer, Oneida Madison, Onondaga, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, and Schuyler Counties)—Edward Leonard, William Pierson Judson, Eugene F. Pugh.

Fifth District, (Chemung, Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Cortland, Tompkins, and Tioga Counties)—C. P. Cossum, Charles Higham, C. L. Houghton, Edward E. Kattell.

Sixth District, (Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Erie, Livingston, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Monroe, and Allegany Counties)—William W. Armstrong, William H. Baker, W. L. Beck, J. Stuart Kelley.

Two Morris Men and a Foot Pump.

John Frick is one of the most enthusiastic of the Morris Wheelmen, the big and fashionable Harlem club. In his earlier days, for Mr. Frick is now of middle age, he was a thorough sport in the best sense of the word. Put him aboard a yacht, and he would box the compass in a fashion that made the magnetic needle weary with hustling, and cause old sea dogs to dowse their glims for shame. Since he took to cycling Mr. Frick has figured in many club events, and has always acquitted himself with distinction. In person, he is of average height, and about 150 pounds avoirdupois.

Recently, with his fellow-clubmen, he passed in review in a cycle parade on the north side. A prize for heavy weights had been offered, and as the riders wheeled solemnly past the officials' stand, the cycling aids would ever and anon approach a rider and fasten on his coat a red ribbon, emblem of a good chance of winning the prize, which, by the way, was a foot pump. Behind Mr. Frick was Alderman Henry School, who fatigues the scales with about 225 pounds. Mr. Frick had no thoughts of winning the magnificent pump, until a courier touched him on the shoulder and asked him to drop out of the pageant until the ribbon was annexed. Mr. Frick hailed the idea with derision, but the courier stuck to it. "Guess you were told to hitch it on Alderman School," Mr. Frick attempted, but the courier discouraged such persiflage. Finally, Mr. Frick told him to see the committee again.

"The committee says you are too modest," was the courier's message. "You look bigger to them than you do to yourself." Mr. Frick took the ribbon, and good-naturedly answered his companions' queries. Alderman School failed to get a red ribbon, but after the parade was over, the officials, with due deliberation, found a true verdict condemning Alderman School of being the heavyweight. "Why, I'm not fat," said the Alderman. "I'm heavy, but not fat." Then one of the officials took the City Father aside, and it is said he urged the great work the Alderman could do with his pump in the Aldermanic Chamber. The Alderman now has the pump.

L. A. W.'s Position to Racing.

In connection with the prevalent hue and cry over the league's control of racing, and numerous prophesies that the next national Assembly will take measures to shift this feature upon another body, it is interesting to read a bulletin recently put out by Chairman Albert Mott of the League Racing Board, in which he shows the systematic regulation of racing the league has maintained, and explains the league's position to racing men and race meet promoters. The bulletin says, in part:

"The general scope of the relations of the Racing Board to professional racing men and promoters is this:

"The league, in controlling the sport, is under obligation to the professional racing men, with whom it is a business for a livelihood, that it will see that by various measures to foster, regulate, and popularize the sport, that opportunities will be offered them for earning that livelihood, as long as no unclean acts of their own disqualify them through the disciplinary measures taken by the board to keep the sport spotless and without blemish.

"To enable the men to have employment, the board grants sanctions for open race meets, to which every man who is clean, unobjectionable, and who is not under discipline of the board, is entitled to enter and compete on his merits for the purse.

"If the racing man makes a legal entry he is entitled to compete, unless there is something against him. If it is an emergency case, and there is something against him which the board has not known and acted upon, the promoter can call the attention of the member of the board, and the entry will be rejected through disciplining the man, if the facts warrant it. If the entry is not in form, the handicapper can reject it. If at the last moment it is discovered by the promoter that there is something objectionable to the man, the Executive Board of the meet, composed of the referee, three judges, and clerk, can reject the entry and not allow the man to start. It will thus be seen that the promoter is amply protected against the unclean or questionable racing man.

"Sanctions are granted to the promoters for the sole and only purpose of holding the race meets for which the sanctions are granted, thereby giving the men employment and a means of earning a livelihood in their chosen profession and affording the promoter an opportunity to profit by his enterprise. At the same time, the sanction is the foundation of the disciplinary measures to keep the sport clean. The popularity of the sport and its life or eventual death depends upon the sanction in this vast country.

"If promoters are given sanctions they will be protected so long as the promoter acts up to the requirements upon which the sanctions were granted. Sanctions are not given with a view to their speculative value by means of a sale. There should be no brokerage in the sanction privilege. They are not given with a view to the holder cornering the market for all the desirable dates in a season, shutting off other promoters, and then abandoning the meets at will, thereby keeping the racing men from an opportunity to earn a living, and other promoters from operating in the business enterprise which this method of entertaining the public has become.

"The board is now voting on a measure which it is hoped will meet this abuse, and it will unquestionably become a rule. The board could only learn what was necessary, after experience, and to whom to apply the rule. The rule is to require a money guarantee, if the member granting the sanction so wills, that the meet shall not be abandoned. The money is to be returned if the meet is held, and is to be forfeited if the meet is abandoned. The rule will be applied only to those who attempt to corner the market, and to any others who have shown or may show a disposition to procure sanctions for the purpose of selling them.

"The board cannot recognize any measures for 'getting even,' settlement of personal 'grudges,' and some other frailties which human nature is heir to. Its aim is to be equitable and just to all concerned, and on the foolish riders who cannot wait until they are beyond congested thoroughfares to try their paces. The general deprecation of the practice has had a marked effect, and even big clubs and associations have started crusades against this feature. The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island are at present using their influence against scorching, and their position is an indication of the latter-day attitude of many of the big organizations. Would-be cynics affect to disbelieve that scorching is on the decrease, because they see occasional exhibitions to the contrary, but one swallow does not make a Summer.

Status of Sporting Cycling.

In his bulletin of last week Chairman Mott comments encouragingly on the present condition of the sport, in part as follows:

"Once more the attention of promoters is called to the requirement that all purses or prizes, whether of open races, matches, or exhibitions must be printed on the scorecard. If the sum is indefinite, depending upon a percentage of receipts, it can be printed, as for instance, '35 per cent. of 50 per cent. of gross receipts to winner and 15 per cent. to second,' as the case may be. After these repeated notices, it will be necessary to inflict the penalty for failure. When it is not so printed, referees will require that the terms be repeated to spectators by the announcer, before the event, and report the fact to the member of the board for the district. The object is far-reaching, all to the vital interest of the sport, and especially its popularity. Nothing connected with a contest in athletics being won on the merits of competitor should be left to conjecture. If promoters will be frank with the public they will be rewarded correspondingly.

"The sport is remarkably clean. Nothing has been done and undiscovered by the public that requires hiding. All that is necessary is to take the public into confidence. The penalties in the weekly bulletin show all the errors of omission and commission, and the degree of the offense. In this connection it is only just to add that the managers, trainers, and professional racing men have been frank with the Chairman in informing him of the terms of their contracts with promoters. Most promoters have also kept him well informed, and the occasional omission of prizes on scorecards is usually an oversight, but of enough importance to hereafter invite the prescribed penalty. When the purse is stated on the scorecard all concerned know it is not a 'fake,' but a contract which the Racing Board can enforce."

He appends an explanatory note:

"Clause 6 of the articles of alliance between the League of American Wheelmen and the Amateur Athletic Union, relating to the one-hundred-mile limit and expenses, applies only to Amateur Athletic Union athletic games scheduling bicycle events. It is similar to the arrangement for collegiate meets, which was approved by the National Assembly."

To Register Cyclists.

Will R. Pitman of the State Racing Board proposes to draft an amendment to the racing rules providing for the registration of every racing man and of those trainers who make it their sole vocation. The registration of athletes has worked very satisfactorily with the Amateur Athletic Union, and Mr. Pitman urges that a similar or greater success would accompany its introduction into league racing. The plan does not involve any registration fee. The list will simply be valuable memoranda for the Racing Board to consult, and it will do much to protect the riders. Mr. Pitman, who is the local member of the State Board, having jurisdiction over New York, Kings, Richmond, Queens, Westchester, Suffolk, Putnam, Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties, requests that all clubs in his district send him a list of their racing men and their addresses. The list will be used in promoting the proposed amendment.

L. A. W. Membership Report.

Pennsylvania's gain in the League of American Wheelmen membership over the New York State division has proved to be only temporary. Last week's list shows that New York has gained 380 members, against 234 from the Quaker State. The New York total leads at 25,740, and Pennsylvania is next at 23,197. Other States report: Massachusetts, 66, 11,701; New Jersey, 77, 6,419; Illinois, 21, 3,300; Ohio, 20, 2,903; Wisconsin, 12, 2,474; Connecticut, 9, 1,755; Missouri, 10, 1,673; Michigan, 39, 1,969; Maryland, 19, 1,770; North Carolina, 3, 681, and Rhode Island, 6, 1,558. Last year the New York State Division numbered at the end of the corresponding week 18,225. The league total is now 98,239.

Bicycle for Ten.

A bicycle to carry ten riders will make its appearance to-morrow on the mile track of the Rhode Island State Fair Grounds. In lines it is essentially a double "quint." The frame is 22 inches, the wheels 30 inches, the tires 2¼ inches in diameter; it is 23½ feet long and 23 feet from front tire to rear, and weighs 250 pounds.

AMONG THE BIG ORGANIZATIONS.

A Multitude of Cycle Events Betokens a General Activity.

At a meeting of the Parade Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island at the clubhouse of the Logan Wheelmen, on Sixth Avenue, Wednesday, the special Committee on Marshals reported, through Robert W. Dye, that it had appointed Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff as Grand Marshal, and he had accepted. The Prize Committee, through Mr. Price, reported having obtained several valuable prizes and a number of contributions of money from several business houses and citizens. John Barnett was selected as Marshal of the division of Brooklyn bicycle clubs. Adjt. Wingate of the Twenty-third Regiment Wheelmen as Marshal of the military wheelmen's division, Judge Simms of New York as Marshal of the New York and out-of-town wheelmen's division, and Capt. Henry S. Rasquin as Marshal of the mounted military division.

The date for holding the parade was decided upon as Sept. 18. If necessary to omit the Eastern Parkway extension on account of its non-completion, it will be omitted.

The Century Wheelmen.

By request, the Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen "around the circle," Sunday, Oct. 24, will be open to all riders, but the right to reject any entry is reserved.

The regular club run of the Century Wheelmen for to-day will be to Coney Island, starting from the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, at 9:30 A. M. This run has been scheduled at the request of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York as a mark of respect to the Philadelphia Wheelmen, who will visit Coney Island under the auspices of the League Cycle Club. The three-day club outing on Long Island, scheduled for Sept. 4, 5, and 6, was declared off.

The leaders in the competition for the gold, silver, and bronze medals presented by Capt. Gibb for the best attendance on regular club runs are as follows: Joseph Walsh, missed none; F. L. Latham, 1; E. Munck, 1; W. J. Sling, 1; J. Byrnes, 2; R. F. Junker, 2; F. C. Klinker, 3; C. Meyn, 3.

As to-morrow is a legal holiday the regular meeting of the Century Wheelmen will be held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 7, commencing at 8 o'clock. It is particularly requested that every member will attend.

The Harlem Wheelmen.

The Harlem Wheelmen started on their annual outing yesterday afternoon, and will return next Wednesday. Mr. Yates, the marshal of the bicycle division of the Saratoga Carnival, succeeded in getting the Harlemites to change their programme, so that the green-and-gold suits would be seen at the Spa on the 7th. A special train took the Harlem boys and a delegation from the New York Athletic Club. The club will make its headquarters at the United States Hotel in Saratoga, and tour from there to Lake George, Schuylerville, Saratoga Lake, and other nearer points, if time permits. On Tuesday, the 7th, with decorated wheels, in which the green and gold will be represented by smilax and goldenrod, they will enter the competition for a cut-glass punch bowl, offered by a prominent New Yorker.

In answer to a request that was almost a demand, the Harlem Wheelmen have set aside the first Tuesday in every month as ladies' day, and have thrown open their clubhouse to the fair sex. It is a matter of regret that so many of the boys in green will be out of town on the first Tuesday in September, this being the date of the Saratoga floral carnival.

Capt. Albert W. Knowles, the staff bugler for many parades in and near New York for the last year, has joined the Harlem Wheelmen, and been appointed tooter in chief for 1897. Reith, the Harlem flier, captured the five firsts at Catskill, Aug. 20, which was about as much as he could do, as there were only six events, one of these being the novice race.

Firemen's Cycle Club.

Judging by the returns already received the first open century run of the New York Firemen's Cycle Club to Oakdale, L. I., on Sunday, Oct. 3, promises to be one of the largest ever held in and around this city. Many of the prominent clubs have assured the firemen whatever that they will take part. At a meeting of the Century Committee of the club, held on Monday night, it was decided to have two divisions. The first will start from Bedford Fountain, Brooklyn, at 6 A. M. The fast division will start at 8 o'clock sharp. A solid silver medal will be given to survivors as a memento of the firemen's first big run.

A feature of the run will be the presence of a number of women riders, who have signified their intention of taking part. Several will act as pacemakers. Among them are Miss Nellie Benson of the Riverside Wheelmen, Mrs. T. Fredricksen of the Lexington Wheelmen, Mrs. H. White of the New York County Wheelmen, and Miss L. Hummell of the Triumph Wheelmen. The club having the most survivors will receive a fine silver trophy. On Monday a committee of fast riders, members of the club, went over the route of the proposed run and made arrangements for the reception of a body of more than 500 wheelmen.

Notes of the Clubs.

Charles A. Hauser has been elected Captain of the Clinton Wheel Club. Arrangements are making for the club's annual road race on October 7, the course to be from Newark, via Elizabeth, Plainfield, and Metuchen, to Highland Park and return.

The Congress Wheelmen will be well represented in the five-mile bicycle race of the Congress Club of Brooklyn, to be held on Sept. 20. The club is but two weeks old, and has a membership of nearly fifty. It has a clubhouse at 35 Thirty-ninth Street.

The Xavier Wheelmen are holding a three days' run, to finish to-morrow. Long Branch is the objective point, and the club sent one division yesterday, another division will leave to-day, and a third section starts to-morrow. Next Sunday the Xaviers will hold a ladies' run.

A committee has been appointed by the Xavier, Greenwich, and Triumph Wheelmen for a joint run by these three clubs some time in September. The committee comprises Messrs. Finn and Byrnes of the Xaviers, Neill and Stahl of the Greenwich, and Long and Haynes of the Triumphs.

The Road Committee of the Linwood Wheelmen at 59 West Eleventh Street, under the direction of Capt. Eugene L. Ahern, has arranged club runs for this month as follows: Sept. 5, Roslyn; Sept. 6, Coney Island; Sept. 12, Tottenville; Sept. 19, Babylon; Sept. 26, Paterson.

The annual "smoker" of the Sunset Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be held Oct. 1. Several new names were added to the membership list at the last meeting. As several other clubs had the same colors as the Sunsets, they have added yellow to their previously adopted colors. The colors are now yellow, blue, and white.

The Lexington Wheelmen held a run to Bath Beach last Sunday under the leadership of Capt. James Naughton, First Lieut. C. B. Ruch, and Second Lieut. Walter Sherman. A number of ladies accompanied the club. The clubmen were guests of the Second Battalion Naval Reserve of Brooklyn, and spent a pleasant day.

The St. Columba Wheelmen, organized on May 18, 1897, has since that time made rapid progress, having to-day a membership of seventy-five or more. During the last few weeks many very fast youngsters have joined the ranks. To-day they will meet at Valley Stream and form a racing team to represent the club for the remainder of the season.

The Tuxedo Wheelmen, 130 East Eighty-seventh Street, elected the following new officers at their meeting Thursday: President—O. H. Brickner; Secretary-Treasurer—J. J. Marks; Captain—A. C. Chapman; First Lieutenant—A. Tobias; Second Lieutenant—J. Starkenstein; Pacer—J. J. Marks; First Color Bearer—O. Rosenthal; Second Color Bearer—F. Clinch; Bugler—L. Shenfield.

The Windsor Terrace Wheelmen will have a run to Asbury Park via Highland Beach by boat, to-day. The run will take in the well-known Summer resorts of Seabright and Red Bank. The Pleasure Bay and Long Branch boat will leave the Battery at 9:10 A. M., and returning, will leave the Highlands at 5 P. M. Delegations from the Indian Cycle Club and the Paramount, Red Hook, and Garnet Wheelmen will accompany them on the trip.

The Empire State Wheelmen will have an open century run to Oakdale, L. I., and return, on Sunday, Sept. 12. There will be two divisions, both to start and finish at the Bedford Avenue fountain, Brooklyn. The first (slow) division will start at 6:30 A. M.; entree fee 50 cents. The second (fast) division will start at 8 A. M.; entry fee $1. Entries close on Sept. 10, with Capt. Fred J. Knowles, 736 Bedford Avenue. In case of rain the run will be postponed until the following Sunday.

The Union County Roadsters of Rahway are considering the project of building a new clubhouse. The committee having the matter in charge reported that the necessary papers for securing a building loan had been signed. A building committee, consisting of F. L. Stillman, Fred C. Hyer, J. L. Martin, H. R. Anderson, A. H. Chamberlain, Henry Jondine, and Harry Gibbons, has been appointed to secure plans and specifications for recommendation to the club. It is believed that the building will be erected early this Fall.

The Dreadnaught Wheelmen, a new club, organized in the district just above the Harlem Bridge, has elected as its officers the following: President—William Cable; Vice-President—John W. Meierdiercks; Secretary—James Lawrence; Treasurer—Charles K. Boyce; Captain—Frank Hagenauer; First Lieutenant—William Tiedeman; Second Lieutenant—H. Wallace; Color Bearer—Stephen A. Bassford; Flag Bearer—Edwin A. Robizek; Bugler—Charles Rush. Red and black form the club colors, and black caps, with the initials "D. W." in red within a red circle at the front, have been adopted as the official club caps.

A century run to Oakdale, L. I., on Sept. 19 is being arranged by the Vigilant Cycle Club, which has quarters at 68 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. The start will be from the Bedford Avenue fountain, Brooklyn, at 6:30 A. M., and the run will follow a course through Valley Stream, Seaford, Bayshore to Oakdale, thence to Babylon, where dinner will be taken, and through Seaford and Valley Stream to the fountain, which will be reached, if the schedule is maintained, at 6 P. M. A prize will be awarded to the club having the largest number of survivors.

HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Programme of the Final Meeting of the Grand Circuit at Fleetwood Park.

STAR POINTER'S NEW RECORD

**A History of the Great Pacing Stallion Who Recently Became King of Harness Horses by His Performance at

SHOOK BISMARCK'S NERVES

More of the Prince's Comments in Regard to His Relations with Empress Augusta.

WANTED WILLIAM TO ABDICATE

Her Court Cabal Would Have Defeated the Prince, "Unless the Old Gentleman Had Always Run Straight at the Decisive Moment."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Prince Bismarck, in addition to the statement already cabled from The Times's Berlin dispatch, giving an account of the interview with the ex-Chancellor published by the Zukunft, an interview said to have been probably obtained by Count Limburg-Stirum, the Conservative leader, who recently visited the Prince, is quoted as saying:

"That exalted lady, the Empress Augusta, powerfully contributed to the deterioration of my nerves. She was herself of a nervous, changeable, restless nature, fond of politics, and she at once flamed up if one would not, or could not, acquiesce with her plans. The friction between us began at an early date. When, in 1848, the Prince of Prussia wanted to go to England and I wished to see him in order to advise him urgently to remain at Potsdam, as the whole army and a great part of the rural population was on his side, and as the journey would have bad effects, she tried to prevent me from having access to him. She was excited, and, as was her wont when in that mood, she slapped her knee with the palm of her hand and declared to me that, above all things, she must provide for the future of her son.

"I subsequently heard of a singular project which had been hatched in her palace. Von Vincke came to me in the Diet and said he intended to bring forward a motion conferring the Regency on the Princess of Prussia, and he asked me what I thought of it. I inquired why in the world the Prince should not be Regent, and Prince Von Vincke said he thought it had become impossible in the country. 'All right,' I said, 'if you bring forward that motion I shall propose that you be arrested for high treason.' The motion was never made, because it had no chance of success without the support of the Extreme Right.

"All this did not improve my relations with the Princess; nor, when she became Queen and Empress, could she ever quite conceal her peculiar grudge against me. Her liking for everything French and Catholic intensified this feeling. In the course of time there arose at her Court a cabal which did not invariably employ unexceptionable methods to achieve its objects, and it was so powerful that I should have been unable to carry through, unless the old gentleman—who, by the way, suffered no less than I from these things—had always run straight at the decisive moment.

"These conflicts, however, involved an expenditure of nervous power, especially when, to top off with, a Constitutional conflict, she would have persuaded the King to abdicate, and I had to make an energetic appeal to him and point to his sword.

"I can safely say that this protracted ladies' war injured my health more than all the public battles I have fought in Parliament or in the diplomatic service."

When asked if he was going to Kiel to christen the new German battleship which is to be launched there and named the Bismarck, the ex-Chancellor replied:

"Really, people seem still to think that I am like a servant girl. I once said to my wife, at Varzin, 'I can stand anything but being left alone.' Now, the fact is, I feel very well at home and am no longer a man for festive occasions."

WOUNDED BY AN ANARCHIST.

Chief of Police and His Assistant of Barcelona Hurt—The Man Under Arrest.

BARCELONA, Sept. 4.—The Chief of Police and the Assistant Chief, who directed the investigation into the Barcelona bomb outrages, were shot at and wounded seriously last night by a supposed Anarchist, who was subsequently arrested.

The man arrested for shooting the two police officials is a native of this city, but he belongs to the Paris group of Anarchists.

During the police investigation into the attempted assassination of the two Police Chiefs yesterday evening it was shown that they were leaving the circus here when they were stopped and abused by the prisoner, whose name is given as Barril. The latter then fired at the officers with a revolver, wounding Chief Portas in the shoulder and chest and wounding Assistant Chief Teixidor in the shoulder. Both of the Chiefs pursued Barril, who sought refuge in a wineshop where, before he was taken into custody, the Anarchist shot and severely wounded a waiter.

Chief Portas is convinced that Barril is an accomplice of Michele Angiolillo, the recently executed Anarchist assassin of Premier Canovas del Castillo.

Barril, when questioned regarding his attempt to assassinate the two Chiefs, admitted he was an Anarchist, and that he had been expelled from Spain in 1895 for hissing the Spanish flag.

The prisoner is well educated. He has written for different newspapers, and was for a time employed as a translator by Garnier Frères, the well-known publishers of Paris, from whose employ he was dismissed for taking part in a demonstration against the Spanish Embassy. Barril then went to London, remained there some time, and subsequently resided in Brussels. He returned to Barcelona on Aug. 26 last.

The prisoner, who is now confined in the Fortress of Montjuich, will be tried by court-martial in the near future.

When Barril was searched an important document of a compromising nature was found upon his person.

GREAT DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

Provinces of Tula, Moscow, Orel, and Kursk Suffer from Drought.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—The newspapers are full of letters from the provinces of Tula, Moscow, Orel, and Kursk, telling of the widespread distress caused by the drought. The ground is so dry that it is impossible to sow Winter wheat, the grass and trees are withering, and the stock is feeding entirely upon dry fodder, which is scarce.

There have been numerous forest and peatbog fires in the Province of Kursk and the peasants are begging the Government to distribute seed and so enable them to resow their fields. Stock is offered for sale at almost any price, as the peasants are unable to feed their cattle.

Other provinces are threatened with similar distress.

GEN. SMOLENITS IN DISGRACE.

He Leaves Athens a Victim of Crown Prince Constantin's Envy.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—A special dispatch to The Eclair from Athens says that the departure from that city of Gen. Smolenits is tantamount to his banishment from the Greek Court, where he has fallen into disgrace on account of the popularity he achieved during the war against Turkey.

It is further alleged that Crown Prince Constantin is at the bottom of the General's banishment, and much indignation on the subject is felt among the people.

Africans at Panama Stricken.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 4.—The African laborers who were recently imported to work along the line of the Panama Canal have been attacked by an epidemic of beriberi. As the physicians of the canal company do not know how to treat this disease, it has been decided to repatriate the Africans as quickly as possible.

Czar's Banquet to Polish Nobility.

WARSAW, Sept. 4.—Many members of the Polish nobility have been invited to the State banquet given by the Czar.

Grampian Hills Covered with Snow.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 4.—A snowstorm has swept over Scotland. The Grampian Hills are completely covered with snow.

INDIAN RULERS HELP ENGLAND.

Native Princes Offer the Use of Their Troops Against the Frontier Tribes.

SIMLA, Sept. 4.—The native rulers in all parts of India have offered the services of their troops against the frontier tribes, and the Viceroy, the Earl of Elgin, has accepted the services of four battalions of infantry and two companies of sappers from the Punjab rulers, and will also accept the use of transport trains from the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Jaipur, which did good service during the Chitral campaign. The Government has also sent its thanks to these rulers, whose unanimous action is regarded as being emphatic testimony of their loyalty.

Gen. Blood's column, sent to chastise the Mohmands, is now at the Swat River, five days' march from the prospective scene of operations. It is intended to raze the rebellious forts and villages.

Advices from the front indicate that the Mohmands are alarmed at the strength of the punitive forces, and their gatherings, it is added, are already dissolving.

On Wednesday night a force of 1,500 natives made an attack upon the garrison at Balishkhel, in the Kuram Valley. The assault lasted five hours, when the post was reinforced and the tribesmen were compelled to retreat with heavy loss. The British force lost two killed and one wounded.

AMERICAN KILLED IN CRETE.

Cyrus Thorpe Said to Have Been a Victim of Turks Near Hierapetra.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A special dispatch from Canea, Island of Crete, says that an American named Cyrus Thorpe has been killed by Turks near Hierapetra.

WARSHIP AFTER PIRATES.

Portuguese Vessel Sails for the Riff Coast of Morocco.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 4.—The Portuguese ironclad Vasco da Gama sailed from this place to-day for the Riff coast of Morocco to investigate the recent seizure and plundering off that coast by pirates belonging to the Focoza Kabyles of the Portuguese bark Rosita Faro, and the detention by the pirates of the Captain and four of the crew of the bark.

HUDDLESTON-KEITH NUPTIALS.

Englishman Weds the Daughter of a Halifax Gentleman.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The marriage of D. E. Huddleston of Sawston Hall, Cambridgeshire to Reina, daughter of the late Hon. A. Keith of Halifax, N. S., was witnessed by a fashionable assemblage at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan Square, this afternoon. Among those present were the Earl of Gainsborough, Sir Charles and Lady Wolseley, Sir William Throckmorton, Sir Robert Herbert, Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, and Dr. and Mrs. Wickwill of Halifax. The presents were numerous and handsome.

AMERICAN COLLEGE DEGREES.

Reputable Universities Criticised Unjustly by London Newspapers.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The question of American University degrees continues to be discussed in the London press and in a manner irritating to all Americans. The newspapers publish a letter from F. W. Harkins, Chancellor of the National University of Chicago, and accept as truth his statement that in America hundreds of degrees are given yearly to purchase influence and awards for services, irrespective of education, and to any one living abroad, upon payment of a fee.

The Morning Post, ignoring the fact that the National University of Chicago has already been shown up as spurious, sermonizes on the subject as if it were the custom to-day of Yale and Harvard to do likewise, and points "to the danger of employing any professional man making it a point of advertising an American degree."

ROYALTY AT HOMBURG REVIEW.

Emperor, Kings, Queens, and Princes See the Military Manoeuvres.

HOMBURG, Sept. 4.—Emperor William of Germany, the Empress of Germany, the Dowager Empress of Germany, the King and Queen of Italy, the King of Saxony, the King of Würtemburg, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and many other notabilities reviewed four army corps here to-day.

The Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, and other important personages were on horseback. The Empress Frederick and the Queen of Italy occupied a State carriage drawn by six horses. The troops passed twice before the reviewing point. The Emperor, King Humbert, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Grand Duchess of Hesse in turn led the regiments past the Empress and the imperial guests.

The King and Queen of Italy were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

This evening Emperor William gave a banquet at the Kurhaus in honor of King Humbert, at which 170 guests were present. Empress Augusta Victoria sat at the middle of the table. On her right were the Queen of Italy, Emperor William, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, the King of Würtemberg, and the Duke of Cambridge, and on her left the Empress Frederick, the King of Italy, the King of Saxony, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. Opposite the Empress was Baron von Buelow, the German Ambassador to Italy. Emperor William and King Humbert exchanged toasts.

A band concert and a display of fireworks followed in the Kurgarten, which was fantastically lighted. The entire town was brilliantly illuminated.

DUKE OF YORK'S IRISH TRIUMPH

Popularity Among the People in Contrast with English Adulation.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Duke and Duchess of York continue their triumphal visit to Ireland. They have spent the last two days at Baron's Court, the Duke of Abercorn's place. Their spontaneous popularity among the Irish is in sharp contrast with the servile adulation of the English. The Irish peasantry have shown themselves especially anxious to see the Duke and Duchess. The correspondent of The Daily Graphic, who, his paper says, is a prominent Parnellite who has suffered for the Nationalist cause, sent the following private telegram to the editor:

"The tour has become a triumphal procession. At Castleton and Dunraven I was simply astonished. You cannot magnify its significance."

The Castle clique at Dublin is so determined to make political capital out of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland that the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadogan, has been obliged to set his foot down firmly in order to prevent it from being turned into a Protestant ascendency demonstration, and he has ordered expunged several sentences, in this sense, from addresses sent to their royal Highnesses by Orange societies.

Chile to Reduce Its Navy.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 4.—It is announced here that the Chilean Government has decided to make retrenchments by disarming a portion of the navy.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

Paderewski, while on his Polish estate, near that of the De Reszkes, has cut his hair short and is practicing bicycle riding.

Mrs. Nellie Harris Sedger, a sister of the late Sir Augustus Harris, and wife of Horace Sedger, the American actor, is dead.

A test case is to be made of the right of the Vicar of Shakespeare's Church, at Stratford-upon-Avon, to exact a toll from visitors.

Andrew Carnegie, the American ironmaster, has purchased Skibo Castle, an estate which comprises 28,000 acres of the best shooting and fishing district of Southerlandshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, with a party of friends, including "Ian Maclaren," (Dr. John Watson,) have just completed a long cruise among the Hebrides in the screw schooner yacht Columbia.

J. G. White of St. Paul, Minn., who has been stopping at a hotel in Baden-Baden, has had two letters of credit amounting to $20,000 and $6,000 in cash stolen from him. The letters of credit and the cash have not been recovered.

SCHIVELBEIN'S MARKET DAY

Sights in a Queer Little Pomeranian Town Where All Are Happy.

OLD SCHLOSS AND TOWN GATE

Church Architecture in the Baltic Ports—The Sankt Marien Church of Schivelbein and That of the Same Name at Stargard.

SCHIVELBEIN, Pomerania, Aug. 17.—It is market day in Schivelbein, and the cobblestones of the market place are covered with wagons filled with calves and pigs; in one corner is a herd of sheep, and down the narrow street by the church are cows and horses for sale. Heavy figures in rustic clothes, or in black coats, slouch about; after a bargain is concluded they enter one of the many little inns to clinch the bargain with schnaps or beer. There is talk of the Autumn manoeuvres—the station is crowded with young rustics in uniform, with here and there an officer noticeably different from the others in face and figure, as if from a different race—and the talk is of shooting; to-morrow begins the open season for partridge and hare. The animals for sale at the Schivelbein cattle market are neither very numerous nor of high quality, but the prices received appear to satisfy the sellers. To be sure, Schivelbein is a very small town, on the line between Stettin and Königsberg. It looks fairly prosperous; from the farmers on the market and the men in the inns, one does not get the impression that agriculture is rapidly going to the devil, as the noble lords, spokesmen for agriculture in the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag, would have Germany believe. People seem surprised when this view of it is broached; they maintain that things are comfortable, prices, especially for grain, going up, and no particular trouble is to be seen ahead. The heavy storms and floods have done little damage in these parts of Prussia; in fact, if one may judge from these people, the wails of the Agrarians are in the nature of political moves intended to impress the Government and keep the rascally Liberals down.

Schivelbein is one of those stations at which no one would stop who did not happen to know people there, or was not pursued by a general thirst for knolwedge, a curiosity, let us say, to find out what a place with so queer a name looks like. To the flaneur in Europe, whose time is cheap, Schivelbein is not without its rewards—in primis, through a sight of the "comfortable" looking agricultural persons, then of queer old taverns with the woodwork under the low windows rubbed black by generations of shoulders, next, of its one remaining town gate, the Steinthor, which justifies its name of stone gate by being built chiefly, if not entirely, of brick.

Schibelbein sounds like "crooked leg," but may be a German way of pronouncing some old Pomeranian name. Among its citizens I did not observe more than the ordinary number of bandy legs or knock-knees; perhaps the breed of settlers that gave it name, supposing always it was not originally a Slavonic place, were used up during the Thirty Years War, a time when records, houses, farms, villages, and whole cities were obliterated from the face of the earth—whence, among other difficulties, the frequent impossibility of running old German families back to any great antiquity. For Schivelbein itself only 600 years is claimed. It is said to have been founded in 1286; but it has a castle which is thought to date somewhat earlier in the thirteenth.

The Quaint Old Schloss.

The Schloss at Schivelbein is used for public offices. Its round tower, with shingled bell-shaped top, is a landmark from afar, and works in very picturesquely with the quadrangle of three stories height, at one of whose angles it rises. From the style of its architecture the quadrangle can scarcely date back of the seventeenth century. Its shingled roof, rendered wavy in surface through giving way of rafters, has at agreeable distances "sleepy-eyes" for windows; the walls below are severely simple and the windows are placed with an unpremeditated irregularity, which gives very agreeable results to the onlooker. One side of the quadrangle, where the ground slopes to a little stream, is lower than the other three; here are the old stables, built, perhaps, as late as the last century, with very picturesque roofs. The town offices, the families of officials, and so forth, have taken possession of this ancient barrack on the line of the walls; heads of children and housemaids look out on the rough-stoned court; chickens and pigeons stroll about; on two sides of the exterior the flower and kitchen gardens show that some attention has been paid them. Moats and outer works have nearly disappeared, but the place still maintains a certain air of defiance, as if it could remember the time when Christian Poles and heathen Lithuanians might be apt to penetrate thus far in their annual raids, retaliatory for the striking and burning benefits of Teutonic civilization at that early day.

Beside that gaunt relic of its old walls, and the picturesque little Schloss, the noble town of Schivelbein has a brick church, the Sankt Marien-Kirche, which towers over its low-pitched roofs. It is a church of the thirteenth century, with a massive square tower tumbling, at a respectable height, in toward an eight-sided top of wood, this being crowned by a small octagonal structure, like spire outlines, and that ending in octagonal into a sharp-pointed cone. The front of the massive tower is relieved by three, four, and seven openings in so many stories, one above the other; but of these only one in the first story and two in the second are opened through, in very narrow lancet-shaped windows. As in that tugged building there is no generous portal, unmistakable as the entrance to the sanctuary, but several little entrances exist in unexpected places. It is not uneven in general tone, like the cathedral at Stettin, which is red in general, but irregularly black in spots where bricks of a dark color have been used.

Another St. Mary's Church.

The Marien Kirche at Stargard, this side of Stettin, is also a much larger, more important pile, as befits a city which always took a far more prominent part in Pomeranian history. That St. Mary's is just off the corner of the market place of Stargard as this St. Mary's is off the corner of the place at Schivelbein, just as the Frauen Kirche at Dresden stands at the corner of the Altmarkt there. Its central façade, with main entrance is squeezed between two broad and high masses; on the left is the big, square tower, with turrets above its four corners, a belfry and double lantern; on the right another tower ending in a simple sloped roof. Stargard has also three old gateways remaining, the Fyritzer, the Wall, and the Mühlenthor, all very suggestive of towns in Holland. Flemish is the suggestion of the City Hall in Stargard, with its curious baroque tracery decorations on the upper gable. Stettin, Pasewalk, Stargard, Stolp, and Danzig—these are cities that young architects might visit in order to study a rude sort of ecclesiastical architecture in sometimes extremely simple, ragged lines. They can be studied profitably before going on the Baltic to the Island of Gothland, where one finds the ruined churches of Wisby, very important in the study of Romanesque and early Gothic.

A Woman Prisoner's Bold Escape.

Mary Gannon, thirty years old, of 322 East Forty-fourth Street, who was sent to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, on Aug. 6, for forty days for disorderly conduct, was found early yesterday morning on the road near the penitentiary. She had descended from the third story of the workhouse to the ground by means of a rail scaffolding, which workmen who are repairing the building had erected.

Singers to Have an Outing.

The members of the People's Choral Union and the People's Singing Classes will go on the steamer Cygnus to-morrow to Laurelton Grove, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., for an outing.

"A SOUTHERN ROMANCE."

The Fifth Avenue Theatre Opened for the Season with a New American Play.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre, of which Mr. Edwin F. Knowles, long associated with Brooklyn theatricals, is now the lessee and manager, was opened for the new season last night. The quality of the audience denoted that the Autumn is, indeed, at hand, and the vacation season over. Most of the "first-nighters," whose faces are well known to each other, were in their accustomed seats.

The play was "A Southern Romance," a new romantic drama, founded on a novel by Dora Higbee, called "In God's Country." B. B. Vallentine, well remembered as the author of "The Fitznoodle Papers," made the dramatization originally, and Leo Dietrichstein, the actor who was so successful as the forlorn Prince in "Champignol Malgre Lui" and Zouzou in "Trilby," helped him to fit it to stage use. Mr. Dietrichstein also took an important part in the performance.

The scene of "A Southern Romance" is a mansion in Kentucky, where the heroine dwells with her father, a gentleman whose tastes are luxurious, while his purse is generally empty. The young lady is betrothed to a coarse, sport-loving fellow of large means, whom she has known all her life, and whose ancestry is, supposedly, better than his manners. But presently, after the manner of all heroines of romance, she learns what love is. Her preceptor in this branch is a poor young man, with a sad but poetical demeanor and a dialect. He emerges from obscurity in search of a meal, and is employed as a gardener; but, of course, he turns out to be more or less of a fairy prince in disguise.

The growth of the woman's love for the man, their secret marriage and its immediate consequences, make up the play, the dénouement of which was designed to be convincing to the common mind. Comic relief is afforded by the courtship of a Kentucky lawyer and a girl from New York.

In spite of its too obvious points of resemblance to both "The New Dominion" and "Dr. Claudius," plays of very unhappy remembrance, "A Southern Romance" seemed to make an agreeable impression last night. Its faults of construction are many and deplorable doubtless, but its love story, if old as the hills, as, by the way, most love stories are, is nevertheless told in a sympathetic and touching way. In a literary sense, the quality of the play is almost negative. But that is not such a bad fault in an acting play. If there is not a single line of the text that is easily recalled after the performance, except the two or three that linger in the memory because of their unintentional absurdity, there are, on the other hand, plenty of lines that are thoroughly serviceable for the time being. A more serious fault, however, is the abruptness of its transitions from grave to gay, from one note of passion or humor to another. This denotes the inexperienced hand.

The first episode of the last act is well-meant but exceedingly ineffective, because of its crudity and violence. The whole of that division of the play is rather feeble, for the materials are scant, and the "villain's" last brutal assault on the hero, and his exit with the speech, "He be damned," is likely to cause laughter as long as the piece survives in a metropolitan theatre. This "villain," by the way, is an exceedingly ill-used personage, and it is likely that he may receive more sympathy than the authors intended. He is a "villain" only in the technical sense, and though too much given to assembling posses and trifling with loaded revolvers, it must be admitted that his anger is justifiable, and even righteous, when the lady of his choice, who has without coercion promised to wed him, runs away with a dilapidated "white nigger," without a sound English word in his vocabulary. But discussion of the ethics of romantic drama is futile.

"A Southern Romance" must stand or fall by the potency of its love interest. In the hands of Mr. Dietrichstein and Miss Katharine Grey this was delicately and charmingly treated last night. The naturalness, spontaneity, and sympathy of Miss Grey's expression of the moods and emotions of Lydia Ransom deserve cordial praise. Mr. Dietrichstein's personality is most engaging, his broken English is a polished one, poetical dialect, and his fervor is irresistible. He is, in short, an actor of force and distinction. It is a great pleasure to be permitted to give their due meed of encouragement to young artists so promising and earnest as these.

The cast is otherwise good, Mr. Corrigan denoting the few traits of the young Kentucky squire with vivid force, and Mr. Bangs having quite a little spell of old-fashioned emotion in the "grand style" all to himself in one of the scenes. The setting is expensive and handsome, but rather puzzling in its architectural peculiarities:

Colonel Ransom	Frank C. Bangs
Beverly Johnstone	Emmett Corrigan
Claude Groves	Frank Burbeck
Bourdin	Thomas Oberle
Andre	Leo Dietrichstein
Lydia Ransom	Katharine Grey
Emily Wyckoff	Maud Hasham
Mericky	Emma Brennan

KEEL UP IN NEWARK BAY.

Yacht Adirondack Found Near the Railroad Bridge—Wearing Apparel Picked Up in the Boat.

A sloop yacht eighteen feet long was found Friday evening in Newark Bay, near the Newark and New York Railroad trestle, upturned. Daniel Hogan of 40 Forest Street, Jersey City, towed it ashore, and found a man's bicycle trousers, undershirt, and stockings and a child's stockings in the bottom.

The yacht bears the name Adirondack. The police failed to find the owner. The boat is at Oram's boathouse, at the Central Railroad bridge.

No one has been reported missing from Jersey City or Newark so far as the authorities learned last evening.

GOELETS ON THE CAMPANIA.

Many Americans Sail for Home on the Cunard Steamship.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—The Cunard Line steamship Campania, which sailed for New York to-day, owing to a change of plans upon the part of the family, took among her passengers Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her son and daughter. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Judge Lambert Tree, formerly United States Minister to Belgium; Dr. E. L. Godkin of New York, the Right Rev. Charles Podd Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee; the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Wyoming, and the Most Rev. B. J. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, also sailed.

The Cunard Line steamship Gallia, which sailed for Boston on Thursday, had among her passengers Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, V. C., of the British Navy.

Yacht Sails with Mr. Goelet's Body.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Sept. 4.—The steam yacht Mayflower, with the body of Mr. Ogden Goelet on board, left Cowes Roads for Newport at 6:30 P. M. to-day. Her departure was witnessed by a number of spectators and the flag on the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle was half-masted.

Ives—Piffard.

A wedding of social note was that of Miss Susanna Piffard, daughter of Dr. Henry G. Piffard, who was united in marriage to Henry D. Ives, son of the late Sculptor Ives of Rome, at noon yesterday, at the home of the bride's father, at the Rutland, Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ralph S. Bridges, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Islip, L. I. The bride was dressed in white satin, and carried flowers. There was no maid of honor or best man, nor were there bridesmaids. Only immediate relatives of the bride and groom were invited.

Mr. Ives is an architect, connected with the firm of McKim, Meade & White. The bride and groom will make a trip through Long Island, and will then take up their residence in this city.

Workman Killed by a Fall.

Michael Carrasle, employed in tearing down an old building at the corner of Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, fell from the third floor to the basement yesterday and received a fracture of the skull. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where he died in a few hours. Henry Boyle of 491 Sixth Avenue, the foreman in charge of the work, was arrested, but was discharged in Jefferson Market Court, as it could not be shown that he was responsible for the accident.

Policeman Anonymously Accused.

Policeman Thomas B. Taylor of the West Thirtieth Street Station has been suspended by Acting Chief McCullagh, pending an investigation into an anonymous charge that he was at one time an inmate of the Elmira Reformatory. Candidates for the police force make oath that they have never been inmates of any reformatory institution. Taylor says the charge is untrue.

LONDON THEATRES REOPEN

Season of 1897-8 Begins with Performances in Her Majesty's and the Haymarket.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" IN OPERA

Forbes Robertson's "Hamlet" to be Produced Next Saturday—American Indian Actress Puts Out a Fire in the East End of London.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A friendly and enthusiastic audience witnessed the initial performance at the reopening of Her Majesty's Theatre this evening of an operatic version of the old story of Rip Van Winkle. The opera was handsomely staged, and there was some good music, though the action was ragged.

C. E. Hedmondt, who assumed the title rôle; Attalie Claire, an American singer, as Gretchen; Homer Lind of Washington as Darrick, and Ada Davies, as Alice, bore off the honors.

The Haymarket was also reopened this evening, the attraction being a revival of "A Marriage of Convenience," which was presented to an appreciative audience. The leading parts were taken by Winifred Emery, Frederick Harrison, and Cyril Maude, each of whom scored a decided success.

"Rip Van Winkle" is a pretentious essay in English opera, written by William Akerman and composed by Franco Leoni. According to the description of its authors, it is a compromise between serious opera and opera comique. There are no spoken passages, the incidental dialogues being cast in a recitative.

The Rip Van Winkle legend is considered a peculiarly adaptable theme for a romantic opera, wherefore the reception of this attempt has been much discussed. The opera has been divided into three acts—the first located in Sleepy Hollow Village in springtime, the second has the Catskill Mountains by moonlight for its background, and the last is a wide-awake hamlet. The sleep of twenty years intervenes between the first and second act.

Several dances have been arranged by John D'Auban, in which Ethel Ross-Selwicke will figure conspicuously.

Mr. Hedmondt promises to present also an operetta by Reginald Somerville, entitled "The Prentice Pillar." The majority of the company are English singers with comparatively little operatic experience. Mr. Lind first came into notice in London by his work in the part of Beckmesser, in a production of "Die Meistersinger," last Spring.

The Haymarket kills time with a temporary revival of "A Marriage of Convenience," until J. M. Barrie's dramatization of "The Little Minister" shall be ready for the stage, next month. "The Little Minister" is cast in four acts, but only two of them follow in the lines of the novel which furnished the framework for the play. The author is superintending the rehearsals in person.

Forbes Robertson's "Hamlet."

The second milestone of the new season will be reached next Saturday, when Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell will give their much-talked-of and often-postponed production of "Hamlet," which has excited more interest than any other announcement of the season. Several managers have delayed their bills until after "Hamlet" should have its day, when the new attractions may be expected to come forward with a rush.

On the same evening a new farce comedy entitled "The Purser," of which John T. Day is the author, will be given its first performance at the Strand. This is a nautical piece in three acts. The action is on board a steamship in the tropics, and the acts are headed "Breakfast, Dinner, Tiffin."

Another new drama dealing with modern life, "The White Heather," by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton, will be given at Drury Lane on Sept. 16.

One of the new ventures whose reception will be watched with interest by American managers is "The Wizard of the Nile," which is undergoing rehearsals at the Shaftesbury. The original intention to import Frank Daniels for the part which he created has been abandoned. His stead Lionel Rignold was engaged, but after several rehearsals his retirement is announced—official reason, an injury to his knee—and J. J. Dallas tries his hand. Aileen D'Orme has not been suited with the character of Abydos, the boy apprentice, so Clara Thripp attempts the part. Ptolemy will be played by Charles Ross. Another American opera to bid for English favor, or rather one of American origin, is "The American Heiress," by Arthur Branscombe.

Deluge of New Comic Operas.

In addition to these two exotics there will be a deluge of new comic operas. Foremost among them is "The Duchess of Dijon," by Walter Slaughter, the composer of "Marjorie," and Basil Hood; scene, the Italian frontier of France; time, fourteenth century; dramatis personae, soldiers, brigands, nobility; stars, Mr. Lythgoe, an American baritone, with British spurs yet to be won, and Miss Hall Caine, sister of the Manx author.

The Carl Rosa company is rehearsing "Diarmid," which has the prestige of the name of the Marquis of Lorne as collaborator with Hamish McCunn, and the part of the Celtic heroine will be sung by Miss Cecil Lorraine, who is placarded as a "new American soprano." "The Willow Pattern Plate," a tripartite work for which George D. Day, Sidney Jewett, and Edward Dean are responsible, and a musical farce, "Bilberry of Tilbury," by Silvanus Dauncey, are also ready for the stage.

"My Friend the Prince," "The Geisha," and "The Daughters of Babylon" are all having successful runs in the provinces.

W. S. Gilbert, who was somewhat conspicuous as a dramatist before his devotion to humorous opera, has returned to rework the first vein. Miss Fortesque will produce a melodrama of his authorship in Birmingham this month, which will be brought to London, as a matter of course, after its provincial christening. The play is cosmopolitan in its atmosphere, having English, American, French, and Australian characters.

Go-Wan-Go Mohawk's Heroism.

Miss Go-Won-Go Mohawk, the American Indian actress who is entertaining the East End patrons of the drama, is fast acquiring the professional craft of her white sisters. She had undesired notoriety thrust upon her this week by a heroic feat of quenching an incipient fire at a suburban theatre.

August von Niene sailed for America on the Teutonic on Wednesday for his second American season, which will begin in Boston Sept. 21. Since his return from the United States last Spring he has toured the provinces with "The Broken Melody," which received good patronage.

The English company headed by William Terriss, which has been playing "Secret Service" at the Adelphi since the withdrawal of the American players, will give its last performance in that house next Saturday and go for a tour of the provinces. There has been a marked contrast between the popularity of the two productions, which is decidedly in favor of the Americans.

The Prince and Princess of Wales took pains to compliment the work of van Roay, the Dutch singer, at Baireuth. Therefore, the standing of the singer was established in British eyes, and he has been secured to sing in the Rheingold and Walküre at Covent Garden next season.

Whitney Mockbridge, the American tenor, has been signed for the Carl Rosa company.

"Journey's End in Lovers Meeting," by John Oliver Hobbs and George Moore, is being played by Ellen Terry's daughter, Edith Craig and Courtenay Thorpe.

"Miss Francis of Yale," with Weedon Grossmith and Ethel Hope in the leading parts, has been so well received in the provinces that its appearance in London will be hastened.

Funeral of Senator Joseph Mullin.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The funeral of Senator Joseph Mullin was held at his late residence at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. House and lawn were crowded to their capacity by hundreds of mourners. The Rev. J. Sanders Reed, rector of Trinity Church, assisted by F. P. Winne, assistant rector, officiated. The floral offerings were many and beautiful, there being tributes from the Senate, Assembly, State officials, and organizations. The body was buried at Brookside Cemetery. The special train from Albany arrived at 1:30 P. M., bringing a large delegation of Senators and State officials.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. William J. Lyster, U. S. A.

Col. William J. Lyster, retired, formerly commander of the Ninth Infantry, United States Army, died at 11 o'clock on Friday evening at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. The Ninth Infantry are the only troops on duty there.

Col. Lyster's death was caused by heart failure as the result of rheumatism, which was contracted a number of years ago while he was in the service. He had been unable to leave his room for about two weeks.

Col. Lyster was born in Tecumseh, Mich., and received his first appointment from that State on May 14, 1861, as First Lieutenant in the Nineteenth Infantry, United States Army. Eleven days afterward he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second Michigan Volunteers, but his connection with the volunteer regiment was severed about a month later.

He went into the battle of Shiloh, in Tennessee as a regular army man, and was made brevet Captain on April 7, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious service" in that conflict. He was promoted twice thereafter for the same noteworthy causes. On Sept. 20, 1863, he was appointed brevet Major in recognition of his conduct in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga. Again, after having been made a Captain in his regiment, the Nineteenth Infantry, on Aug. 9, 1864, he received the rank of brevet-Lieutenant Colonel on the first of the following month, for the gallantry and address he had displayed in the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., and throughout the Atlanta campaign. It is noticeable that in two unusually bloody contests, Shilon and Missionary Ridge, his courage won him distinction.

Brevet Lieut. Col. Lyster maintained his connection with the regular army after the surrender at Appomattox. He was transferred to the Sixth Infantry, United States Army, where he was appointed Major on Oct. 13, 1886.

On the retirement of Col. Charles G. Bartlett he was promoted to the command of the Ninth Infantry at Madison Barracks. He was retired June 27 of this year. A widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Aaron American.

Aaron American, who had kept the hardware store at 152 Third Avenue for the last twenty-five years, died suddenly very early Friday morning at his residence, 328 East Sixteenth Street.

He was forty-six years old, and was born in Norfolk, Va. While a young lad he came to New York with his parents, his father being a teacher.

Young Aaron went to work in the hardware store of James H. Drake, in Fourth Avenue, and soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade. When Aaron was fifteen years old, Mr. Drake went to Paris and left him in charge of his business. Later American formed a partnership with one Opdyke, under the name of Opdyke & American, and opened a store in Third Avenue. This firm was dissolved, and Mr. American then opened the store, which he kept until his death.

He was well known to the old and wealthy families in Second Avenue and vicinity, the Jays, Rutherfurds, Stuyvesants, and Fishes, and to ex-Mayor Hewitt, who dealt with him and received him in a very friendly manner.

Mr. American was an active and zealous Republican, and often acted as Inspector of Election. He was usually sent to the toughest election districts, and though often threatened with bodily violence by the Tammany toughs, he always saw that no frauds were committed at the polls where he happened to be.

For some time he had been afflicted with stone in the kidneys, but it was only shortly before his death that the physicians correctly diagnosed his malady, and advised a surgical operation. This was performed, and he seemed in a fair way to recovery, when he had a sudden relapse, and died before the nurse in attendance was aware of the fact.

Mr. American was single. He was a member of Eclipse Lodge, K. of P., and of Daniel Webster Lodge, I. O. F. S. I. The funeral service will be held at the house at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and the interment will be in Bayside Cemetery.

Augustus Raymon Salas.

Augustus Raymon Salas, thirty-nine years of age, died at his home, 16 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on Friday, after a short illness. Mr. Salas was born in Charleston, S. C., and was for many years in the ship brokerage business in Savannah. He came to this city about seven years ago and became the manager of the Harlem branch of the United States Life Insurance Company, which position he filled at the time of his death. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Vallie Berrian Whitehead, daughter of Mr. John Whitehead of Burke County, Ga. Funeral services will be held in St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, on Monday at 2 P. M. The interment will be in Mount Hope Cemetery.

James Hoyt Humphrey.

James Hoyt Humphrey died at his home, 74 West One Hundred and Third Street, Friday, after a brief illness. He was the son of the late Friend Humphrey, Mayor of Albany, and a member of the State Legislature in the forties. He was born in Albany in 1832, was educated in that city, and engaged there in the hide and leather business. About twenty years ago he came to New York, and of late had been engaged in the insurance business at 56 Pine Street. He was one of the oldest members of the Union League

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Good Dealing in Residences and Lots—"No Marked Revival Until Spring," Says One Broker.

RENTING CONTINUES ACTIVE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Dull Week at Auction—Offerings for Tomorrow and This Week—Mortgages Filed.

While there was no transaction among those of last week that is worthy of especial comment, the market continued strong, with its principal feature the dealing in lots and residences in the upper section of the city. Absence from the city of investors and the real estate dealing element is still one of the greatest hindrances to more extended dealings, and many brokers say that they look for little out of the ordinary before Oct. 1. One man of wide experience, and thoroughly conversant with the fickle movements of the real estate market, puts forth an opinion which is entitled to the claim of novelty among all the predictions that are heard as to the return of activity and the exact time of its arrival. "Next Spring is when we are going to do the business," he says. "While there will undoubtedly be a very decided improvement within the next month or two, next Spring will be the time to be on the lookout for a big boom. The improvement in all other branches of business is going to have its effect on the New York real estate market, but not immediately. In fact, opportunity must be given for the revival to work itself out in other branches before we can reasonably look for anything remarkable in the real estate field. Give business men and corporations a chance to get on their feet and then New York realty will begin to catch some of the surplus. There will continue to be trading and small buying, but the really significant purchases, involving the investment of large sums, will not come until prosperity has had a chance to show a dollars and cents result. That's why I say that we must look to next Spring for the real revival."

The fact that on Monday last only five conveyances were filed in the Register's office, the lowest number in twenty years, has been pressed into service as a dull times argument. While it is a remarkable record, it cannot reasonably be regarded as anything more than a coincidence, any more than it would be proper to claim that building operations in this city have come to a standstill because on a certain day, as is not infrequently the case, the only plans filed with the Building Department are for alterations to a frame dwelling in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The number of conveyances since Jan. 1 is greater than for the corresponding period last year, a state of affairs which certainly speaks well for the Summer market just closing.

There continues to be an unusual activity in renting. West side brokers and agents report a good demand for residences and apartments in their neighborhood, and at good figures. In fact, the prospect that the supply of houses would not be equal to the number of tenants has led to a general, though not large, increase in rents. There seems to be a well defined movement from the Murray Hill section and the residence districts of the lower part of the city toward the upper west side, and houses in this locality find ready tenants at rents which, although high, seem reasonable in comparison with down town figures.

The coming week promises well. No cash sales of startling proportions are in sight, but with two six-figured trades all but closed, and several smaller transactions in course of development, there is prospect of enough to keep up a fair interest in the week's doings.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John N. Golding has sold for David Bonner the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 43 East Fifty-third Street, 20 by 100.5.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to Harry Fisher the old building 230 Henry Street, 23.6 by 100. The buyer will demolish the present structure and erect a six-story tenement on the site.

Barnes & Weinstein have sold for Louis Lese and Morris Goldstein to Tobias Krakauer for improvement the plot at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 150 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for the Ernst-Marx estate syndicate to Mark Ash seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. This transaction completes the sale of the two blocks in this neighborhood, purchased by the syndicate from the Field estate about three months ago.

David Stewart has sold for Jacob Hess to Max Marx the plot, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 75 feet east of Audubon Avenue, 50 by 74.11, and also the irregular plot, equivalent to about three lots, fronting through from One Hundred and Eighty-fourth to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 375 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

David Stewart has also sold for Peter McCallum to E. J. O'Shaughnessy the three-story brick dwelling 912 St. Nicholas Avenue, 16.8 by 50 by 68.

James H. Allger has sold to Caroline Uhlig, for about $200,000, the eight-story brick factory at Gouverneur Street, East Broadway, and Division Street, 100.11 by 64.4. In exchange Mrs. Uhlig gives the four five-story brick flats at the southwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and the two five-story brick flats 73 and 75 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Alexander Walker has sold the new five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-third Street, 25 by 100.

Louis Lese has purchased from the Smith estate the three-story brick tenement, 48 Broome Street, 25 by 75.

The Auction Rooms.

Of the eight parcels making up last week's auction schedule, four were disposed of by adjournment or withdrawal and the sales of the remaining four passed off in a manner that made the week a record breaker for dullness in the salesroom.

The offerings-at-auction-for-private-purposes for to-morrow are not numerous, and of the lot none is more attractive than that by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of 182 lots on Ocean Parkway, Avenue L, East Seventh and Eighth Streets, in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn. The accessibility of these lots and the favorable terms of sale, 80 per cent. of the purchase money being allowed to remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent., should insure for this sale a good attendance by home seekers and investors.

The offerings in the salesroom for the coming week are very numerous, but most of the properties are of an ordinary class. The only one that promises to attract special attention is the six-story brick store and loft building, 153 to 157 Greene Street, extending to 50 West Houston Street, which will be put up by James L. Wells on Thursday.

There were recorded last week 243 mortgages, for $2,504,983, of which 86, for $1,072,678, were at 5 per cent.; 125, for $1,083,205, were at more, and 32, for $349,100, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 23 mortgages, for $3,355,566, of which 92, for $942,192, were at 5 per cent.; 108, for $942,874, were at more, and 23, for $1,920,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 6.—On the premises, at 2 P. M., by Jere Johnson, Jr., executor's sale, 182 lots on Ocean Parkway, Avenue L, East Seventh and East Eighth Streets, Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Elliott Sandford, referee, 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 84.2 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 52.7 by 145 by 29.10 by 140.3, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,195; subject to other mortgages for $48,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, S. Vilas Beckwith, referee, 72 West Ninety-first Street, south side, 121 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,078.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 230 West End Avenue, east side, 83.5 feet north of Seventieth Street, 17 by 70, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $959.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 59 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 218.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 17.2 1-3 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,024.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 179 Second Avenue, west side, 77.9 feet north of Eleventh Street, runs west 120 by north 25.9 by west 5.8 by north 28 by east 25.8 by east 100 to Second Avenue by south 25.9, four-story brick building, with two-story brick building at rear. Due on judgment, $24,698.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, Clinton Avenue, east side, 66 feet north of Oakland Place, 46.3 by 100 by 43 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame building at rear. Due on judgment, $3,981.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 456 West Fortieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,528; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 322 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $4,478.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 456 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 361.10 feet east of Railroad Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $10,930.

By John N. Golding, partition sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, southeast corner of Grand and Sullivan Streets, 20 by 50, four-story brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, Webster Avenue, east side, 60.7 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, runs south 41.4 by east 119.8 by north 100 by west 39.6 by south 70.8 by west 60.11, one-story frame building and vacant. Due on judgment, $7,213.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 686 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 99.7 feet east of Webster Avenue, 18.6 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,078.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, referee, 444 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.4, three-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $5,614.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Delancey, referee, 88 Monroe Street, south side, 114.4 feet east of Pike Street, 22.8 by 93.2 by 22.6 by 93.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $21,046.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Wentworth, referee, 1,046 to 1,052 Intervale Avenue, east side, 154.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 85.6 by 100, four three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,260; subject to other mortgages for $15,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry Smith, referee, the following vacant plots: Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 101.4 by 191.6 by 100 by 174.6; Clinton Street, north side, 225 feet west of Grand Avenue, 25 by 100; Grand Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 150 by 100; Grand Avenue, northeast corner of Clinton Street, 200 by 100; Clinton Street, north side, 125 feet east of Grand Avenue, 200 by 100; Jerome Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Clinton Street, 75 by 100; Grand Avenue, southeast corner of North Street, 100 by 175, excepting thereout 25 by 100 at the northwest corner of said plot; Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25.4 by 92 by 25 by 87.9. Due on judgment, $3,494.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 688 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 118 feet east of Webster Avenue, 18.6 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,181.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, southwest corner of Vanderbilt Avenue West and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 101.2 by 118.6 by 100 by 133.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,007.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, Vanderbilt Avenue West, west side, 151.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 105.3 by 145 by 84 by 142.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,466.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, western lot beginning 145 feet west of Vanderbilt Avenue West on a line at right angles to it distant 236.9 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, runs west 106.8, by north 81.5, by east 11.9, by south 84, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,201.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, Fulton Street, East Chester, west side, southerly half of Lot 168 on map of Washingtonville, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,450.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 645 Lexington Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet north of Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,665.

By Charles A. Berrian, petition sale, Henry C. Henderson, referee, 24 Leroy Street, south side, 225 feet west of Bleecker Street, 18.9 by 80, two-story brick dwelling.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 153, 155, and 157 Greene Street, and 50 West Houston Street, begins Greene Street, west side, 20.1 feet north of West Houston Street, runs north 60.3 feet by west 100 by south 80.4 to West Houston Street, by east 21 by north 20.1 by east 79, five-story brick and stone building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $38,198.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Mott M. Silliman, referee, northeast corner of Old Boston Post Road and the highway from King's Bridge to Westchester, 109.5 by 112 by 108 by 97.5, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,078.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, referee, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 525 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,178.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 213 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and 143, 145, and 147 St. Nicholas Avenue, begins One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 132.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, runs north 100.11 by east 70.11 to St. Nicholas Avenue by south 88.10 by west 92.5 by south 25.3 to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street by west 25, two-story brick dwelling, with store on the street, and three five-story brick flats on the avenue. Due on judgment, $20,748.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, Nathalie Avenue, east side, Lots 7, 8, and 9, on the map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots of the Anthony estate, on King's Bridge Heights, 75 by 125, vacant; Scott Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Perry Avenue, 75 by 100, vacant; Decatur Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Scott Avenue, 25 by 110, vacant. Due on judgments, $5,541; the various parcels subject to other mortgages as follows: Nathalie Avenue, $2,205; Scott Avenue, $1,300; Decatur Avenue, $500.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 532 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement, all title and interest of Morris Rosenbaum on Jan. 18, 1895.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 180 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 128.1 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.6 by 101, two-story brick dwelling, all title and interest of Pauline Ginsberg on Jan. 4, 1897.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 411 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 143.9 feet east of First Avenue, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,002.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 137 to 141 Elm Street and No. 211 to 215 Centre Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 75 by 106.10 by 111.2; S. V. R. Cruger and others, owners; Brüzler & Simonson of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $80,000.

No. 283 West Broadway, for a six-story and cellar brick warehouse, 25 by 92 by 97; estate of John Boyd of 12 Franklin Street, owner; Thorn & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 450 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 86; Vincenzo Serra of 11 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $36,000.

No. 9 Pitt Street, for a six-story brick flat, 24.10 by 86.8; Weil & Mayer of 227 East Sixtieth Street, owners; Schneider & Herter of Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, of various dimensions; James Everard of 697 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, Second and Third Avenues, block, for a five-story brick public school, 151.8 by 201; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $250,000.

No. 59 Seventh Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat 25 by 85; Jacob Klingenstein of 235 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $27,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 134 feet east of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat 28 by 80; George Stolze of 1,324 Franklin Avenue, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $22,000.

Elton Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 94.6; John Meyer of 774 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

Elton Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 75; same owner and architect; cost, $15,000.

Washington Avenue, 200 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings 20 by 28; William J. Hyland of Westchester, owner; William Henderson, Jr., architect; cost, $10,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for three three-story frame tenements 168 by 73; Frank A. Wahlig of 754 Prospect Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $8,000.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 25 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for a one-story frame shop, 25 by 40; city, owner; cost, $25.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a frame stable, 50 by 90; John Rosbeck, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 625 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 75; R. J. Moorehead, owner; John Woolley, architect; cost, $24,000.

Melrose Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, 24.2 by 100 by 35.2; Thomas Taylor of 8 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $30,000.

Southern Boulevard, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two, one, and three story brick dwellings and shed; Henry W. Hartgrave, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $8,000.

White Plains Avenue, southeast corner of Fifteenth Street, for a three and a half story frame dwelling, 40 by 24; Marie T. Diesle, owner; G. H. Budlong, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 228 East Twenty-first Street, to a two and a half story brick dwelling and stable; C. F. Murphy of 322 East Twenty-first Street, owner; J. B. Franklin of 121 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, architect; cost, $1,700.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 10 feet east of Tinton Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; David Hartmang of 966 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 4.

BROOKLINE ST, n s, 100 ft e of Marion Av, 99.11x77.7x95.5x79.1; Julius Loewenstein to Jenny Oberwarth..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 57th St, 40.2x20; Marie E. Duce to Morris Plinus..... 1

MANGIN ST, w s, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 125x99; Morris Mandelbaum and another to Jane E. Casack..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 66 ft n of 78th St, 21x91.4; William E. Dawson to Wallace Murray..... 1

KING ST, s e corner of Mangin St, 24.1x75; George C. Austin, referee, to William Gay..... 6,300

TELLER AV, n w s, 688.3 ft n of 169th St, 98.4x88.5x44x83.10; Ephraim B. Levy to Bertha M. Hahn..... 1,820

4TH ST, e s, 66 ft s of Jane St, 27.6x95; Martha H. Kipp to Samuel C. Kipp, Sr.. 5,000

44TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Benjamin Brown to Lizzie Bahlul..... 10

45TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Catharine A. Mallon and another to William Flanagan..... 1

52D ST, 329 West, 27x100.5; Albert Wagner and wife to Bertha L. Stine..... 100

57TH ST, n s, 20 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x99.2; Otto H. Dage and others to Morris Plinus..... 1

114TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Maria Wood and another to George Robinson..... 1

143D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Emil Muller and wife to Theodore A. Klenke..... 10

147TH ST, 718 East, 25x100; John P. Duffy to Leon Abbott..... 5

Recorded Leases.

DASSONI, Frederick, to H. J. Klappert & Co.; 85 Spring St, 1.5-12 years..... $2,400

FALK, Selig, to Samuel Newman; 702 5th St, store, &c., 3 years..... 348

HART, Isabella, to W. S. Roberts; 841 9th Av, n w corner of 55th St, 4.8-12 years..... 1,800—2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DECKER, Paul G., to H. E. Page..... $2,400

LAVELLE, John H., and another to John F. Steves..... 2,000

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Sarah M. Ford..... 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BAHLUL, Lizzie, to William W. Bryan; n s of 144th St, 375 and 400 ft w of Grand Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 1 year. $750

BOHLING, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,084 2d Av, corner of 57th St, saloon lease..... 2,000

CARPENTER, Francis W. and Hannah L., to the First National Bank of Port Chester, N. Y.; s s of 158th St, 222.6 ft w of 5th Av, collateral for notes..... 2,000

CLARK, Nathan E., to Emily Lotze; s e of 155th St, 135 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year. 2,000

CUSACK, Jane E., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; w s of Mangin St, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year. 14,000

HAHN, Bertha M., to Ephraim B. Levy; n w s of Teller Av, 688.3 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years..... 1,274

LESLIE, Warren, to James A. O'Gorman, executor of James O'Gorman; n s of 43d St, 183.3 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 6,500

LESLIE, Warren, to Mary Conlon; n s of 43d St, 183.3 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year... 2,150

MEEHAN, James, and John Shea to Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz; s e corner of Prospect Av and Dawson St, x irregular to St. John's Av; demand..... 1,000

OSTERBURG, Andrew, and wife to the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Fyne St, w s, 346.7 ft s of Bronx Av, 3 installments..... 750

PLINUS, Morris, to Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee; 135 and 137 East 57th St, corner Lexington Av, 3 years..... 50,000

ROBINSON, George, to Maria and Margaret Wood; s s of 114th St, 300 ft w of 7th Av, (as widened,) 125x100.11, (five mortgages,) 3 years..... 41,000

SANDERS, Nelson D., to Aloysius F. Schappert; 1st v w s, 100.8 s s of 91st St, leasehold..... 4,000

SANGER, Ella M., to Max Gross; 16th St, n s, 119.5 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years.. 1,100

SCHLOSSER, Jacob, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,258 Lexington Av, 1 year..... 9,000

SCHLOSSER, Jacob, and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 324 St, s s, 161.2 ft e of 4th Av, 78.4x98.9, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 54,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife, and others to Bradley & Currier Company; 123d St, n s, 190.9 ft w of 3d Av, 55.8x100.11, two mortgages, 6 months..... 4,000

SHULMAN, Julia B., and another to Emanuel Levi; Christie St, e s, 249.3 ft s of Houston St; demand..... 2,000

SIMON, Henrietta, to Leopold Leysersohn; 315 East Houston St, 1½ years... 8,500

SMITH, Thomas A., to John H. Lavelle and another; 138th St, s s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 2 years..... 2,000

THERIOTT, Louisa, and another to Mary Conlon; Ogden Av, s e corner of 162d St, 1 year..... 1,200

WACHSMUTH, Frederick, to George B. Christman and another; 101st St, n s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, demand..... 1,000

WATSON, Lydia F., and another to Almira J. Brown; Elton Av, e s, 100 ft n of 153d St, demand..... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 100x100; Frederick Schnaufer against Henry Dahnke, owner and contractor..... 3,302

BROOK AV, w s, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, 108x—; Frederick Schnaufer against Katharine P. Kitchen, owner and contractor..... 208

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 118x106x118x130; Michael Marrone against Henry Dahnke, owner and contractor.... 1,890

CAMBRELING AV, or Pyne St, e s, 550 ft n of Bayard St, 75x100; Low & Flogans against Joseph D. Jennings owner; Domenico & Sepel, contractors..... 90

MONROE ST, 4 and 6; Isaac Polstein against Henry Moss, owner and contractor..... 2,100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 146 ft from Morris Lane, 48.6x187.6; William Westcott against Henry G. Hilton, owner and contractor..... 55

2D AV, n e corner of 60th St, 20x100; Mauritz F. Westergreen against Ellen Rosenblatt, owner; Smith & Francis, contractors, (redocket)..... 50

19TH ST, 137 West; Beer & Hess against Robert Lipold, owner; A. E. Benson, contractor..... 240

19TH ST, 137 West; Antonio Devitto against Robert Lipold, owner; A. E. Benson, contractor..... 34

Building loan contracts, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

128TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200, to 130th St, x 25; John J. Bell, with Thomas Williams, 8 payments..... 18,000

Orders under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 25.11x118; Frederick L. T. Wegener, on Francis M. Jencks, to the Henry Huber Company, (two orders)..... 630

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x105.6; Matthew R. d'Amora and John B. Pasca, on Asa R. Davidson, to Clifford L. Miller 5,000

83D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; Rachel Axelrod, on William Rankin, to Wotherspoon & Son..... 444

115TH ST, s s, 106 ft w of Lenox Av, 128 x100; G. A. Adamo, on Max Freund, to Lee Holland & Co..... 4,000

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, e s, Lot 26 and part of Lot 32, map of lots of Abraham Wilson; also gore between said lots; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Cornelia G. Hays, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w s, 25 ft n e of Cross St, 50x100; Matilda Grabfelder and another, executors, &c., against Bernhard Schlegel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Jacobs.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE GLANZ.—Deputy Sheriff Williams has received an attachment against George Glanz, dealer in meat, at 2,658 Third Avenue, Mott Haven, and at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and West Farms Road, Westchester, for $350, in favor of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, which was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. It was stated that he had given a bill of sale to his wife. The Sheriff put a keeper in each store.

DORF & GOLDMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Butler received a writ of replevin yesterday against Dorf & Goldman, cloak manufacturers of 22 East Broadway, from Epstein Brothers, for $150 worth of goods. When the Sheriff arrived there, a Marshal had started an auction sale of the stock and fixtures under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, and a lively row ensued. A creditor protested against the sale, and some of the workmen clamored for their pay. The Sheriff levied upon enough goods to cover his claim.

Out of Town.

MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATION.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association of Boston and 277 Broadway, this city, from Augustus N. Hand for $14,009, in favor of Severo Mallet Prevost, as assignee of the copartnership property of Julia & Rolker, the claim being for commissions. The attachment was served on John H. Rolker, the President of the association.

JOHN HORA.—Two attachments have been obtained here against John Hora, who kept a sausage factory at 700 Broadway, Brooklyn, one for $253, in favor of the Eastmans Company of New York, and the other, for $171, in favor of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, which were obtained, on the ground that he was about to dispose of his property. The latter company sold him dressed meat in Chicago in August, 1895. He left there soon after, and his present whereabouts were only discovered a few days ago. It is said that Mr. Hora has sold out to Otto Schmidt.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

BATEMAN, Arthur E.—Malcom C. Anderson..... $688

BAKER, Daniel K.—North Ward National Bank of Newark, N. J..... 2,814

BREVOORT, Edward R.—Mount Morris Bank..... 1,311

CROOK, J. D. Kurtz, Aaron G. Perham, and Patrick Collins—The Third National Bank, New York..... 2,810

DARDENKILLER, Henry B.—S. F. Dunn 191

DADIDOW, Aaron D.—S. Mitchell..... 69

GOODMAN, Louis—William Scott..... 228

HUNTLEY, Samuel J.—Amelia Lamprecht 1,986

LIEBNER, Malcolm S.—H. Feldstein..... 94

LICHTENBERG, Mortimer J.—Hugh O'Neil..... 905

MOLONEY, J. Scott—Harry Gottheimer and another..... 48

MANN, Aaron W.—J. E. Hubbell and another..... 267

McGRATH, John—G. D. Russell and another..... 106

SCHLESINGER, Max—M. Tanenbaum and another..... 37

SNOOK, Harry—William Kirk..... 42

THE AMERICAN KNEIPP CURE COMpany—Merchants' Lithograph Company.. 132

VAN ORDEN, John M.—Margaret J. Van Orden..... 163

WESTERN TELEPHONE CONSTRUCtion Company—H. B. Oakman..... 211

WEINZELBAUM, Bernhardt—C. V. Fornes and another..... 229

WHEELER, Jerome B.—Merritt S. Middleton..... 3,548

ZEBLEY, John A.—Gustave A. Mayer.... 322

THE MAYOR, &c.—J. C. Tuers..... 86

THE MAYOR, &c.—L. Wolff..... 67

THE MAYOR, &c.—H. L. Cowdel..... 79

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Frederick Burns Stole $140 of a Grocerywoman's Money.

Frederick Burns, twenty-eight years old, of 432 West Thirty-second Street, was detected yesterday in the act of robbing the grocery store of Mrs. Bongiarno at 147 Elizabeth Street. Two confederates who were with him made their escape.

Burns is well known to the police and his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. He entered the store of Mrs. Bongiarno and asked for her husband, saying that a man outside wished to see him. When the woman went out to see who it was Burns stepped up to the till and seized a pocketbook containing $140. Mrs. Bongiarno came back just in time to see him running out and she began to scream, attracting the attention of Detective Polak, who was in the vicinity. He gave chase and captured Burns at Broadway and Broome Street.

The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up. None of the stolen money was found in his possession.

TAILOR DELAYED A WEDDING.

West Hoboken Bridegroom Arrived with a Rush, an Hour Late.

The failure of a West Hoboken tailor to complete a suit of clothes in time nearly prevented a wedding from taking place. The bride was Miss Josephine Argotti of Spring and Stevens Streets, and Antonio Baldasserri of 83 Colgate Street, Jersey City, was the bridegroom.

The time fixed for the wedding was 8 o'clock. It was nearly 9 o'clock when he arrived, and the bride began to wonder what had been jilted when the bridegroom dashed up to the house in a coach. He explained that his wedding suit had not been finished until nearly 8 o'clock, and he thought he had made pretty good time. His explanation was accepted, and the ceremony was performed without further delay.

Rhode Island Mills to Shut Down.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—The Rodman Manufacturing Company's Silver Spring and Shady Lea cotton mills of North Kingstown, the Lafayette Mill, at Lafayette, and the Wakefield Mill are to be shut down for a month, commencing to-night. The shut-down of these mills will throw about 500 hands out of employment.

Hermit Found Dead in Bed.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Israel Hall, a hermit, of Southfield Mountain, was found dead in his bed this morning. He was in his eighty-sixth year, and was the oldest settler in this vicinity. Hall had lived alone for many years. He was known to be a crack shot.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Mutual Building Company of New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—John A. Wyman, John J. Murphy, and Wilson W. Hoover.

Hamburg Slate and Mining Company of Hamburg, Erie County; capital, $30,000. Directors—D. C. Conklin, Philip Heysel, and E. W. Conklin.

Staten Island Construction Company of Middletown, Richmond County; capital, $25,000. Directors—Paul Kuhne, Emil F. Kipper, and Alvaro Garcia.

Hower & Urban Brewing Company of Newtown, Queens County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frederick Hower, Frederick C. Urban, and Elizabeth Urban.

Columbus Livery Stable and Undertaking Hamburg, Erie County; capital, $30,000. Directors—Giovanni Fussari, Joseph Torre, Raffaelle Boretti, Joseph Alpi, Pozzo Eusebio, Charles Rampone, and Placido Mori.

Alexander & Tackaberry of New York, to deal in lubricating and illuminating oils and grease; capital, $5,000. Directors—James H. Alexander, Howard T. Alexander, John A. Tackaberry, and Frederick H. Tackaberry.

Co-operative Ice Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Moritz Weiss, David Muskovitz, Leopold Horowitz, Joseph Horowitz, Ignatz Alexander, Samuel Friedman, Moses A. Horowitz, Rebecca Margareten, and Samuel I. Horowitz.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

A.—A.—WE MUST HAVE THREE AND FOUR story houses for waiting customers. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

WESTERN FARMS, LANDS, AND MORTGAGES purchased; send description of Dakotas, Kansas, others. HOLLAND, 114 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "CITY RECORD," commencing on the 31st day of August, 1897, and continuing therein consecutively for nine (9) days thereafter, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, &c., of the assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets and avenues in the respective wards herein designated:

12TH WARD—10TH AVENUE, from Academy Street to Kingsbridge Road.

23D WARD—JENNINGS STREET, from Stebbins Avenue to West Farms Road. WALTON AVENUE, from the south side of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to East 167th Street. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

Comptroller's Office, September 2, 1897.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES
$75 a Month.

Splendid location for convenience and health—138th or 139th St., between 7th and 8th Avs. Easily and quickly reached by Elevated or Cable Roads. Every modern improvement—handsomely decorated—latest style gas fixtures—perfect sanitary plumbing. Spacious courtyards in the rear and special entrances for tradesmen. Most approved methods for removing garbage. Neighborhood restricted to private houses, insuring satisfactory surroundings. Why live longer in high-priced, uncomfortable apartments?

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON, Real Estate,
Open Sundays. 252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

39 WEST 81ST STREET,
Fronting Manhattan Square,
Attractive, 25 ft.; handsomely decorated; inspect.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct's,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, Sept. 23
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., N. Y.,
BY ORDER OF THE
West Brooklyn Land and Improvement Company,
AN ABSOLUTE SALE
283 very valuable and choice LO

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

AGAINST SUNDAY CYCLING

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell Sees Spiritual Danger in the Passion for Bicycle Riding.

IT DEPLETES CONGREGATIONS

Thousands of Former Churchgoers Now Take to the Cinder Path on Sunday—Gravest Situation Since the Reformation.

In the current issue of The Church Standard (Protestant Episcopal) the Rev. Dr. Stephen D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, raises the question as to the position the Episcopal Church should assume relative to bicycle riding on Sunday. He says:

"Within the last five years there has been a phenomenal increase of outdoor recreation on Sunday. If this were confined to the non-Christian portion of the community the question might be postponed or dismissed. But it is not. It has depleted the churches, and, what is of far greater concern, it has confused the consciences of many. The extent to which this custom has extended is but little realized by those to whom the guidance of the Church is intrusted. It is probable that of a pleasant Sunday morning 200,000 bicycles run out from New York, and a not much less number from Philadelphia.

"On a Sunday morning last Autumn a New York daily paper had its reporters count the wheels which passed from the cycle path to Coney Island between 7 and 11 o'clock. During those four hours nearly 100 a minute were counted, or nearly 24,000 in all. Nor were they ridden, so far as could be seen, by rough or godless people, but by men and women who seemed to be in no way different from the people whom one sees in churches.

"There are tens of thousands of men and women who five years ago were in the habit of attending church on Sunday who now spend that day on the cycle path. On the same period other out-door games on Sunday have wonderfully increased in popularity. As a result of it all, the Church is confronted with the gravest situation she has faced since the Reformation.

"For although the Reformation the Church was so potent in the affairs of men that it could compel their presence at public worship on Sunday, though they might adjourn in a body after mass to see a bear-baiting or to play skittles. After the Reformation, in consequence of the authority of the Church had been broken down, there grew up the habit of regarding the 'Sabbath Day' with an awful reverence.

"The belief in the intrinsic sanctity of the day was as powerful in securing the attendance of the people at divine service as the earlier belief in the authority of the Church. In the United States the practical effect of the 'Puritan Sabbath' has been beyond computation. It has thus far created and almost universally governs popular habits, customs, and beliefs, unsupported, as it is, either by Scripture or by history, it has served a good purpose."

"When the Church rings her bells of a Sunday morning in the ears of a community of people who have 'knocked off' work, and whose hereditary associations will not permit them to play, the pews are likely to be filled. But what is to be expected when the conscience of the same people, still thinking of Sunday as a day of respite from work, does not at all hinder them from play? Heretofore the Church's rivalry in the contest for the attendance of Sunday has been labor; the time is in sight when her rival will be amusement.

"The question is upon us, and it is one which will not await the leisure of church councils and will not be very much affected by even the most ponderous deliverances of conventions.

"We raise this question as one of the gravest practical concern, and in the hope that the clergy will face it in some practical fashion."

FISH IN LONG ISLAND BAYS.

Great Varieties Found in the Shinnecock and Peconic Waters by the Aquarium Superintendent.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Superintendent of the New York Aquarium, returned yesterday from Southampton, L. I., where he had been spending a vacation.

While there he explored Shinnecock and Peconic Bays, Long Island, to find fish and other marine forms suitable for the Aquarium, and was successful in discovering a remarkable number of varieties. He found fish of whose existence even the professional fishermen in those waters had been ignorant. His most important find, important not so much to aquarists as to market fishermen, was that of the presence in large numbers of the true anchovy, which commands high prices in New York markets. As a result, a small shipment of this delicate little fish has already been forwarded to the Fulton fish market with profit to the fishermen.

Dr. Bean began his work in Hedge Creek, the most eastern part of Shinnecock Bay. There he found bill fish or silver gar, mullet, snappers, (young bluefish,) eels, Winter flounders, true anchovy, silver sides, toadfish, file fish, blackfish, blue or edible crab, and shrimp. He got also four kinds of killie fish—the bass mummy, the short mummy, the common killie, and still another, the least of the killies, a tiny, transparent, beautiful little fish. The bass mummy is a killie, the male of which is striped like a striped bass, while the female has transverse stripes, which frequently simulate alphabetical or numerical characters.

In Peconic Bay Dr. Bean got crabs, scallops in remarkable quantities, kingfish, swellfish and pipe fish.

In the open ocean, two hauls of the seine took small fish in enormous numbers. The snappers, a few inches long, evidently fish of this year's growth, were so plentiful that bushels of them were taken at each haul.

There were taken, besides these fish, two kinds of mackerel scad, (fish somewhat like the Southern crevalle,) which were common young mackerel, which were very scarce, two kinds of the true anchovy, exceedingly plentiful; butterfish, alewives, sea herring, round herring, and fluke.

The large remora and the crevalle, though not caught by Dr. Bean, also dwell in these waters. Specimens of each variety were procured for him by the fishermen. The remora is an ugly fish with a sucking disk like the sole of a rubber shoe on top of his head. With this he attaches himself to floating objects or to other fish. Frequently large sharks have two or more remoras hanging to them. The crevalle is plentiful in Southern waters, but uncommon locally.

Dr. Bean says that the canal which recently has been cut between Shinnecock and Peconic Bays is deepening fast. Its water is highly colored, apparently from vegetable growths, and Shinnecock Bay is stained equally. The latter body of water also is filling up, and the bottom is becoming extremely muddy. As a result, oysters, clams, and crabs are less plentiful, while eels are abundant.

JUDGE JAMES INGRAM FINED.

Had Violated an Old Blue Law About Discharging Fire Arms.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 4.—Police Justice James Ingram of Long Island City, who was arrested last Sunday morning while out gunning in Shinnecock Bay, by President Edwards of the East Quogue Taxpayers' Association, was arraigned before Justice Howell here to-day.

The complainant resurrected an old blue law in arresting the Police Justice. There were four in the party, including a boy named Jacobs, who was hired to clean the guns. He was discharged, but Judge Ingram and his friends were fined $5 each. Judge Ingram did not get a warrant for the arrest of Edwards, as he threatened he would.

TWO MYSTERIOUS SPOUSES.

A Curious Question in Occult Theosophy Which Interests the Town of Huntington, L. I.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 4.—Local occult theosophists are interested in the question whether Weithorn has returned to this village queerly reincarnated. Weithorn disappeared fifteen years ago as a Frenchman. If he has reappeared it is as an Irishman, calling himself Charles Smith. The unbelievers contend that no Frenchman could have a new birth and reappear in fifteen years with a brogue and galways. The believers say vaguely that there are curious things in theosophical transactions, and that almost anything is possible.

Weithorn appeared here in the early seventies. He literally appeared, because the first that was known of him he was in the midst of the people with gestures and pronunciation distinctly Gallic, and nothing was known of how he came, or who, what, or where he was before he came. Several prominent citizens at that time became seriously ill because of their poor success in discovering the antecedents, the pasts, and conditions of the stranger.

He soon became an important part of the village life, not only as a permanent mystery and subject for speculation, but as an active factor. He had more to say in matters of church and municipal management and social life than anybody else. He was a bustling, voluble, interested kind of a Frenchman, and he was always ready to enlighten the populace on any subject except himself. That was the matter in which the town was most interested, and it was the only matter on which he was interested.

Miss Sarah Manny, who was a lively girl and intensely interested in village matters, married Weithorn. It was supposed at the time that she accepted him in an uncontrollable burst of curiosity and patriotism in the hope that she might find out something about him and gratify the yearning curiosity of her townspeople. All she found out about Weithorn was that he had a most abominable temper. He was small and ambitious, and she was large and resentful. They occupied for several years a small house the man had built on an outlying lot, and the question which of the two was boss of it was undecided until fifteen years ago, when Weithorn disappeared as suddenly and mysteriously as he came.

Mrs. Weithorn accepted the situation with philosophy. Her fugitive husband had left her the house and an infant to remember him by. As a wife she had no income. As a theosophical wife she was allowed a dollar a month by the Overseers of the Poor. With a residence and an income she was apparently content.

Charles Smith arrived here recently just as Weithorn did. He had with him a brother, and both were apparently Irish. They took a house out by the railroad, and yesterday Charles married the grass widow who has been a grass widow so long that she might now be called a hay widow.

The ceremony was apparently improvised. The bride and groom walked into Justice Allison Lowden's office and announced their conjugal purpose. James Dickerson, the local gas man, was invited by the simple process of being hailed as he walked by on the opposite side of the street, and was the attesting witness. On her way to the ceremony she stopped long enough to write a note to the Overseer of the Poor, saying that she had finished doing the part of an abandoned wife and would need no more help. "I have had a surprise," she added.

So the mysterious Charles Smith and the grass widow of the mysterious Weithorn have become one, and the question is whether Smith is Weithorn, penitent, and returned in disguise, or whether the transaction is a new one, and the coincidence entirely accidental.

Death of Daniel Thornton Birdsall.

Daniel Thornton Birdsall, manager of the millinery importing house of James G. Johnson, 562-5 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 314 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, after a short illness. Mr. Birdsall was fifty-seven years old. His illness began after his return from his vacation at Westhampton, L. I. He was educated at the Friends' School, in Westtown, N. Y., where he was born, and in Brooklyn was an active member of the Society of Friends. A widow and two sons, Albert and Edward, survive him. Albert is practicing medicine in Wisconsin and Edward, who was formerly a prominent member of the Art Association in Brooklyn, now has a studio in a Western State. The funeral will be held to-morrow evening at the house.

Funeral of the Rev. M. T. Kilahy.

The funeral of the Rev. Michael T. Kilahy, late pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn, took place yesterday from the church, at Hicks and Summit Streets. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated, at which the Very Rev. Mgr. McNamara, Vicar General, the representative of Bishop McDonnell, who is absent in Europe, presided. The celebrant was the Rev. John J. Mallon of the Church of Our Lady of Victory; the Deacon, the Rev. Thomas J. Carroll of St. Bridget's, and the Sub-Deacon, the Rev. Henry F. Murray of Brentwood, L. I. The eulogy was preached by the Rev. Philip Kenny of St. Peter's Church. Burial was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Mayor Strong Giving Away Bricks.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn has received a letter from Mayor Strong stating that the latter has "finally gotten the bricks from Grant's tomb properly labeled," and that there are 120 bricks to be distributed among Brooklyn schools. In addition there are sixty-four parochial schools "and twenty bricks that I designed for you personally." This makes 210 bricks, with each of which Mayor Strong sends an official programme of the dedication of the present—tomb. Mayor Strong further requested that the Brooklyn Board of Education send a wagon to get the bricks. Mayor Wurster notified Secretary George G. Brown of the board and a wagon will be sent.

German Hospital Society.

Permission has been granted by Supreme Court Justice Dickey of Brooklyn to the German Hospital Society, and to the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein von Brooklyn, to mortgage the twenty-eight lots occupied by the Hospital Society, of the property bounded by St. Nicholas Avenue, Stockholm Street, and Stanhope Street, on which the new German Hospital is being erected. The mortgage will be for $75,000, and will bear 4½ per cent. interest. The hospital buildings will cost $210,000, and the proceeds of the mortgage are to be applied to the building fund.

Royal Arcanum Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the new Royal Arcanum Building, on Tompkins Avenue, between Jefferson Avenue and Hancock Street, Brooklyn, will be laid to-morrow afternoon. Supreme Regent Edson M. Schrywer of Baltimore will officiate at the ceremonies, and all the Supreme and Grand Council officers have been invited. The Supreme Regent will be welcomed by Grand Regent James A. Rierdon of the Grand Jurisdiction of New York State, District Attorney Backus will deliver the oration, and Past Grand Regent Edward Kempton will be master of ceremonies.

Looking for Stelz's Slayer.

The police of Brooklyn are still looking for the slayer of George Stelz, the assistant sexton, and are arresting men on suspicion. John Benzmiller of Lyndhurst, L. I., was taken into custody yesterday and brought to Brooklyn. He was a son-in-law of the sexton. Chester L. Mangan of 200 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday while at the scene of the Nassau Trolley Company's fire, on Church Avenue, in order to hold him, he was charged with vagrancy. The man's father furnished bail for him, and while doing so denounced the arrest as an outrage.

Knickerbocker Field Club Games.

The Knickerbocker Field Club of Brooklyn will observe Labor Day with outdoor sports on the club grounds. In the morning a game of baseball between the married men and the single men will be played, and in the afternoon there will be a match game of tennis, singles and doubles, and a game of basket ball.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.02¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23⅝
Cotton, middling	.7½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.6⅝
Butter, State, finest creamery	.18
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.65
Lard, prime	5.25
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.0¼
Tallow, prime	.4
Pork, mess	9.50
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	27.50
Sugar, granulated	.5
Iron, Nor. No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	4.25
Copper, lake ingot	11.20

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Flour firm; Winter patents, $5@$5.20; straights, $4.20@$4.80; Spring specials, $6; Spring patents, $5.10@$5.50; straights $4.60@$5; bakers', $4@$4.25; No. 2 Spring wheat, 94½@96c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@92½c; No. 2 red, 94½@97½c; No. 2 corn, 38⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¾c; No. 2 oats, 19¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 21⅜@22½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 20⅜@22½c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 30@45c; No. 4, free on board, 29@30c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02@$1.04; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $8.85@$8.90; lard, per 100 lb, $4.75; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.55@$5.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 6@6⅛c. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.84; granulated, $5.21.

COTTON.

The market opened at a loss of 2@5 points. Later it got steadier on covering, following some indications of Liverpool buying and encouraging reports from Fall River. During the week sales of print cloths reached over 300,000 pieces. The market closed steady at a net decline of 4@5 points. Total sales, 31,600 bales. Spot cotton quiet; ¼c decline; middling uplands, 7⅛c; middling Gulf, 7¾c; sales, 180 bales, all spinning.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.12	7.15	7.12	7.12@7.14
October	6.86	6.90	6.85	6.86@6.87
November	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.76@6.77
December	6.78	6.81	6.77	6.77@6.78
January	6.82	6.85	6.80	6.81@6.82
February	..	..	..	6.84@6.86
March	6.90	6.90	6.89	6.88@6.89
April	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.91@6.93
May	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.94@6.96

In the Southern markets, middling prices were quoted as follows: Charleston, 6⅝c; Savannah, 6⅝c; Augusta, 6¾c; Houston, Galveston, Wilmington, and Mobile, 7c; New Orleans, 7 1-16c; Norfolk, 7¼c; Memphis, 7 3-16c; St. Louis, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7⅞c; Louisville, 7⅝c.

According to The Chronicle's weather report for the past week, in the coast region of Texas late cotton has been benefited by showers, but in many localities of the State more rain is needed. Elsewhere the precipitation has been light as a rule, and some improvement in the crop is indicated in portions of Alabama. On the whole, this report is perhaps rather better than had been anticipated, in view of the character of the private advices recently coming to hand.

The Chronicle's cotton statistics yesterday included the following summary:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Visible supply	982,761	1,035,620	1,367,385
Of which Amer.	769,561	803,420	1,086,185
Crop in sight	40,525	.....	84,380

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Middling upland, 4¾d; futures opened steady, buyers, 2-64 advance; closed quiet, 1 to 1½ points net advance; January-February, 3.44 sellers; February-March, 3.44@3.45; March-April, 3.45 buyers; April-May, 3.46 buyers; May-June, 3.47 buyers; June-July, 3.48 buyers; September, 3.64 value; September-October, 3.55 buyers; October-November, 3.48 buyers; November-December, 3.45 buyers; December-January, 3.44 sellers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	100	100⅛	100	100
October	..	..	..	98½
December	98	99	97½	97⅝
Corn—				
September	36⅛	36⅛	36	36
October	..	..	..	36⅝
December	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½
December	94	94⅛	93¼	93⅝
May	94½	94⅝	93¾	94⅛
Corn—				
September	30⅞	30⅞	30½	30¾
December	32¾	32⅞	32⅝	32½
May	35¾	35⅞	35½	35¾
Oats—				
September	19	19¼	19	19⅛
December	20⅝	20½	20⅜	20⅜
May	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

So far as speculative interest in grain was concerned, the Produce Exchange might almost as well have been closed yesterday. Wheat opened up a cent a bushel in response to bullish news from many quarters, and although showing some reaction in the last half hour, had a firm average all the morning. In the export line, trade was quieter than usual, only about 10 loads being reported, most of it understood to have been an exchange of cash wheat for options. The Missouri crop report was out indicating that this year's yield would be only 9,400,000 bushels, against 12,712,000 bushels in 1896. On the curb, trading was practically at a standstill at unchanged prices from the regular closing. No. 2 red quoted $1.01⅛, middle of September; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.03½, middle of October; No. 1 Northern New York, $1.02⅜, middle of October; No. 2 hard, $1.01½, prompt.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—No. 1 hard, $1.01¼c; No. 1 Northern, $1.01¼c; new, 98c; December, 90½c; No. 2 new Northern, 91¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4.—September, 91¼c; December, 89¼@89⅝c; No. 1 hard, 94¼c; No. 1 Northern, 93⅜c.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—No. 1 white, 94⅝c; No. 2 red 94⅞c; September, 94¼c; December, 95⅞c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Close—September, 94½c; December, 93⅝c; old, 92c; May, 94⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—No. 1 Northern, 96c; No. 2 Spring, 93c; December, 92⅝c.

Corn.

Corn flared up with some show of bullishness at the opening in consequence of very steady cables and the increase of half a million bushels in the week's exports. Later in the morning efforts to realize caused some reaction from the best prices, and the market closed dull at a partial advance of ⅛c. The cash trade consisted of 68,000 bushels. No. 2 corn quoted at 35⅞c, elevator; 36⅛c, delivered.

Oats.

No. 2 quoted at 23¼@23⅜c; No. 3, 23c; No. 2 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 24½c; track mixed, 23½@25c; track white, 24@32c. Exporters took 20,000 bushels.

Flour.

Spring patents quoted at $5.40@$5.85; Winter straights, $4.85@$5.10; Winter patents, $5.35@$5.65; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.70; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.50; no grade, $1.55@$1.65.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4.—First patents, $5.30@$5.50; second patents, $5.15@$5.25; first clears, $4.30@$4.50; second clears, $3.30@$3.50. Bran in bulk, $7.50@$8; sacked, $8.50@$9.

Miscellaneous.

Rye, 52½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, for No. 2 Western, and 54c., cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, on No. 1 Western. Barley, 31c., cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Rye flour, $3.40@$3.75. Corn meal, kiln-dried, $2@$2.20. Bag meal, fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 85c; coarse, 72@74c. Feed, 40, 90, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 65@70c; Spring bulk, 60@65c; 100-lb, middling, bulk, 75c; rye feed, 60@65c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy, chop, 65@70c; oilmeal, $23@$23.50; screenings, 30@65c, in bulk.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Close: Barley—Cash No. 3, 26@45c Rye—Cash and September, 50½c; December, 52c. Flax—Cash, $1.01½; cash Northwest, $1.01½; September, $1.01½; December, $1.04¾. Timothy—Cash, September and October, $2.80.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Old mess, $9.50@$9.75; new mess, $10.25@$10.75; family, $10.50@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$13. Beef—Mess, $7.50@$8.50; family, $8@$10; packet, $8.50@$9.50; extra India mess, $13.50@$15. Beef hams—$27.50. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 6c; 180 lb, 6⅛c; 160 lb, 6¼c; 140 lb, 6⅜c; 120 lb, 6½c; pigs, 6⅝c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 8½c; 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¼@7¾c; 14 lb, 7¼c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 7½c bid; pickled shoulders, 5½@5¾c; pickled hams, 8½@8⅝c; Western green, 16 lb, 7½c; Chicago S. P., 16 lb, 7¾c. Tallow—4c bid. Stearine—Oleo, 6c; lard stearine, America, $6.15; Continent, $5.50; compound city, 4¾@4⅞c; Western, 4⅞@5c; Brazil, kegs, $7.25.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Close: Pork—September, $8.82½; October, $8.85; December, $8.92½. Lard—September, $4.72½; October, $4.75; December, $4.82½. Ribs—September and October, $5.65; December and January, $5.05.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 62s 6d; prime mess, 52s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 46s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s; long, clear middles, light, 30s to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long, clear middles, 45 to 50 lb, 30s 6d; short, clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 30s. Lard—Spot, 25s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 45s. Tallow—Prime city, 18s.

COFFEE.

It is claimed that the world's visible supply of coffee is already more than 1,000,000 bags larger than the requirements of the world, according to the record of consumption, for a whole year.

The market opened steady at an advance of 5@10 points, but soon eased off, and showed some irregularity. The close was unchanged to a net advance of 10 points, with total sales of 18,000 bags. The market for spot Brazilian coffee ruled quiet without further change in quotations. There was a rumored sale of No. 7 Rio, afloat, at 6¾c. The last quotation was 6⅝c, with jobbing parcels nominally 7⅛c. The market for mild coffees showed a weak undertone.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
October	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00
November	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
December	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.25@6.30
January	6.40	6.35	6.30	6.30@6.40
February	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.45@6.50
March	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.60@6.65
April	6.65	6.70	6.65	6.60@6.65
May	6.80	6.80	6.75	6.70@6.75
June	..	..	..	6.75@6.80
July	..	..	..	6.75@6.80
August	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.80@6.85

Foreign Markets.—Santos—Good average, 7⅞00. Hamburg opened ½@¾ pfennig higher and closed ½@¾ pfennig net advance. Havre opened ¼f lower, closed ¼f higher; sales, 10,000 bags. January, 42; February, 42.25; March, 42.50; April, 42.75; May, 43; June 43.25; July, 43.50; September, 41; October, 41.25; November, 41.50; December, 41.75. Rio—No. 7, 7⅜00.

SUGAR.

The last sales of muscovado sugar were at 3¼c, but it is not probable that sales would be made at that figure, as holders want rather more, and some make the range 3½@3⅝c. Molasses sugar is named at 3@3 1-16c. Refined sugar was active and strong at unchanged prices. The market is oversold on about all grades.

OILS.

Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 28@29c; off Summer yellow, 27@27½c; butter grades, 32@33c; prime white, 29@30c; prime winter yellow, 34c; linseed, American raw, 38@39c; American boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta raw, 52@53c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange quotes carpet and East India and Asiatic wools as follows:

CARPET—Aleppo, 12c; Angora, 12@12½c; Bagdad, black, 18@19c; Bagdad, fawns, 19@20c; Bagdad, whites, 20@21c; Bokhara, colors, 12½@13c; Bokhara, whites, 13½@14c; camels' hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@12c; China, combing, 14@15c; Cordova, 13c; Donskoi, Autumns, 13@14c; Donskoi, combing, 20@22c; Donskoi, colors, 14@15c; Donskoi, lambs', 13@14c.

EAST INDIA AND ASIATIC—East India, choice, 12@14c; East India, low, 10@12c; Georgian B. O., 16@17c; Georgian B., 14@16c; Georgian B. S., 13@15c; Kandahar, 21c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 14@15c; Joria and Vicaneer, 22c; Khorassan colors, 12@13c; Khorassan, whites, 17@18c; mohair, Turkish, 40@42c; Mossul, washed, 17@18c; Mossul, unwashed, 13c; Oporto, 13c; Salonica, 12@13c; Scotch, 13@14c; Valparaiso, 12@14c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.90; oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine and machines, 30¼c@30¾c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.45@$1.50; E., $1.60; F., $1.65; G., $1.70; H., $1.80; I., $1.85; K., $1.95; M., $2; N., $2.15@$2.20; WG., $2.30; WW., $2.65@$2.70.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 4.—Spirits of turpentine, 27¾c, bid at close. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—Turpentine, 27c asked.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef firm at 7@8½c per 100 lb. for poor to prime city dressed native sides.

CALVES—Dressed at Friday's quotations.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep sold at $3.25@$4.25 per 100 lb; common to choice lambs at $5.50@$6.75. Dressed mutton and lambs firmly held and tending higher.

HOGS—$4.50@$4.75 per 100 lb.

Pension Commissioner Evans Ill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—H. Clay Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions, is ill at his hotel in this city. Col. Evans has been under a great strain for almost a year, and upon his return here a few days ago from a brief Western trip had an attack of malaria. His physician reports him greatly improved to-day. His condition is not considered in any way alarming, and he is expected to be at his desk again in a few days.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Delightful Excursion on above schedule for

LABOR DAY.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot of Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 5 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM Kaiser., Tu., Sept. 28, 7 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM Havel, Sat. Sept. 25, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Sept. 30, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
Weira, Sept. 18, 10 AM Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'serW. Nov. 13, 10 AM †Fulda, Dec. 11, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM *A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Osirichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth.
(London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 16, 10 AM A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Patria, Sept. 11, 7 AM Phoenicia, Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $37 80 w'y, New York
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris,)
Sailing every Wednesday.

PARIS.....Sept. 8 PARIS.....Sept. 29
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon West'n'l'd, Sept. 22, Noon
Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A. M.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

1898—WINTER TOURS.

S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
For Windward, West India Islands.
S. S. FONTABELLE, Friday, Sept. 10, at 3 P.M.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hon-kong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....

GEN. LEE SAILS FOR HOME

Belief in Washington that He Will Not Return as Consul General to Havana.

RESIGNATION SENT LONG AGO

He Embarks on the Ward Line Steamer Seguranca for New York with His Son and Private Secretary.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul General here, accompanied by his son and private secretary, embarked this afternoon on board the Ward Line steamer Seguranca, bound for New York.

When questioned as to his apparently sudden departure from Cuba, Gen. Lee said his leaving Havana had no significance, as he was simply availing himself of a leave of absence granted to him by the State Department.

Previous to leaving this city, Gen. Lee called upon and bade farewell to Capt. Gen. Weyler and the Marquis Ahumada, the Governor of Havana and Acting Captain General when Gen. Weyler is absent from Havana.

George W. Fishback, who acted as the Secretary of Mr. Calhoun when that gentleman visited Cuba to investigate the death of Dr. Ruiz, and Robert L. Oliver, who served as United States Consul at Merida, Mexico, during the second Administration of President Cleveland, have also taken passage on board the Seguranca.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—No official information could be obtained here regarding the return of Gen. Lee, but it is expected that he has been granted leave of absence by the State Department, with permission to return to this country. The business of the Consulate will be in charge of the Vice Consul General during his absence. It is quite probable that Gen. Lee will not return to Havana. It will be remembered that when the new Administration came into power Gen. Lee and other officials holding like positions tendered their resignations. There followed a great deal of speculation as to who the successor of Gen. Lee would be, and several names were mentioned in this connection. About this time the disclosures concerning the condition of Americans in Cuba became public, and based on the reports of Gen. Lee and other Consular officers in Cuba, President McKinley sent a message to Congress stating the destitute condition of the Americans of the island, and Congress immediately appropriated $50,000 for their relief.

The publication of these reports caused a great deal of criticism of Gen. Lee in the Spanish and Havana papers, and intimations were made that Gen. Lee was to be superseded because he was unsatisfactory to the new Administration. It was also said that when these reports reached Gen. Lee he informed the State Department that, while he was anxious to be relieved, he did not want to retire under fire. The course pursued by the Administration in not naming his successor leaves no ground for the intimation that there was dissatisfaction with him officially.

Now there has been a period of comparative quiet in Havana, and Gen. Lee has remained long enough to demonstrate that his course was not disapproved, and if he is relieved no criticism of him officially will stand. While State Department officials are unusually reticent regarding the return of Gen. Lee, there seems to be little doubt that he will not return to Havana, and that his successor will soon be selected.

Tetuan Calls on Gen. Woodford.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, called to-day upon the new United States Minister to Spain, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

MONEY FOR COTTON PLANTERS.

Crop Worth Nearly $28,000,000 More Than that of Last Year.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Secretary Hester's New-Orleans Cotton Exchange annual report, just issued, puts the average commercial value of the crop at $36.76 per bale, against $41.09 last year and $30 in 1894-5, and the total value at $321,925,000, against $294,045,000 last year. The present crop cost growers less than any yet produced. The total number of spindles in the South is 3,851,991, an increase of 158,753. The total number of mills is 482, an increase of 7.

Mr. Hester says that, while the season had not been favorable to American mills, final results indicate that the extent of the depression has been decidedly overstated in the public prints and otherwise. The takings, North and South, during the past year, practically all of which have been consumed, have been exceeded but twice in the previous seven years. The mills of the North have worked up as much cotton as last year, while those of the South used 138,000 bales more than last year.

NEW ENGLANDERS WELL PLEASED.

Col. Brigham Reports on His Visit to States East of New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Col. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has returned from a trip to New England. He reports that the people of the section generally express themselves as pleased with the change that has taken place in industrial conditions. While the farmers are especially delighted on account of the enhanced value of their products, there is no disposition on the part of others to grumble because they have to pay more to the farmers, as they realize that their markets will improve as the condition of the agricultural interests improve.

Col. Brigham still holds to the opinion that the aggregate value of the entire crop of the country will be almost, if not quite, $500,000,000 in excess of that of last year, and says that such a turn in the affairs of the farming community must of necessity produce improved conditions throughout the country.

Double Time for Reading Mills.

READING, Penn., Sept. 4.—Orders were issued to-day for the "bell" mill of the Reading Iron Works to go on double time Monday next. This will give work to 100 additional hands.

Beginning on Tuesday, Sept. 7, the employes at the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad shops in this city will work five days of ten hours each a week. For some time they have been working five days of eight hours each. The order applies to all departments.

LOST HIS EYE IN A SCRIMMAGE.

Offered to Compromise with the Assailant for a Glass Substitute.

Pasquale Quaremba, twenty-eight years old of 312 West Forty-ninth Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night, on the charge of having put out the eye of his brother-in-law, Michael Barile, thirty-three years old, of 316 West Forty-ninth Street. Barile offered to compromise if Quaremba would buy him a glass eye, but the prisoner refused to do this.

It was during a fight in front of Quaremba's house on Aug. 16 that the eye was injured. Quaremba had been attacked by some men, and Barile went to the rescue. In his effort to hit one of the assailants Quaremba pushed his finger in Barile's eye. The latter had his eye attended to by a physician, but he lost the sight of it.

Binghamton Marksmen Are Victors.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Third Brigade rifle match, which was held to-day at the Rensselaerwyck range, near this city, was won by the Twentieth Separate Company of Binghamton, with a score of 463. The Twenty-eighth Separate Company of Utica was second, with a score of 442.

Booth-Tucker to Visit California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army will arrive here on Sept. 16 for the purpose of viewing the land in Montgomery County secured for colonization. In the meantime, the Citizens' Committee will endeavor to raise the $10,000 necessary to secure the success of the project.

Ex-City Clerk Guilty of Larceny.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 4.—After being out all night the jury in the case of ex-City Clerk F. H. Wilmarth to-day brought in a verdict of guilty of larceny in the second degree. He will be sentenced on Monday. He was charged with misappropriating money belonging to the city.

THE SKAGUAY TRAIL CLOSED.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 4.—The Skaguay trail over White Pass is beyond the power of human effort to remedy. Hundreds of miners at the new camp on the Alaska shore have given up all hope of getting through this Winter.

They are preparing to stay in Skaguay, Dyea, and at Juneau. Hundreds more are selling their outfits and preparing to return to civilization in the States. A few hardy spirits, animated by determination to do or die, have remained on the trail, and will camp where their goods lie till the first freeze comes this Fall, then they will be able to cross these bogs that make the trail a terror alike for man and beast, and when snow flies they hope to penetrate the Yukon Valley by dog sled.

This is the story brought down from Skaguay by Harry Fredericks, a well-known young business man of this city. Mr. Fredericks went to Skaguay Aug. 12 for the purpose of ascertaining what, if any, inducement there might be for one to embark in business there. He returned home on the steamer Rosalie to-day.

SKAGUAY VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 4.—According to passengers who arrived down on the steamer Danube, the Skaguay Vigilance Committee has had two cases to work on. A man named Johnston of Seattle, Washington, and T. Goetz of San Francisco had a dispute over some lumber. Johnston grabbed a shotgun and leveled it at Goetz. The latter, however, knocked the gun out of Johnston's hands before he had time to discharge it. Johnston was fined $150.

On Aug. 27 a belt containing $1,400 in gold was stolen from one of the tents. The committee had not up to the time the Danube sailed obtained a clue to the thief.

The United States customs officers charged $30 on every Canadian horse landed at Skaguay from the Danube. Canadian horses can go through in bond, but they cannot carry through the United States territory without paying duty. Although some work has been done on the Skaguay trail, it is still in a very bad condition. Organized efforts are being made to improve it, but, as it is raining steadily, not much can be accomplished.

WOMEN TO START FOR KLONDIKE.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Mrs. W. T. Bolles, a wealthy widow, living at Clay and Union Streets, will leave here for the Klondike gold fields about Oct. 1. With her will go six New York women and four men. They have chartered a steamer to take them to Seattle by way of Cape Horn. The party will explore the new gold fields in the Straits of Magellan before going to the Klondike. They will take provisions enough along to last them a year and a half. The party will also carry with them two naptha launches in which the trip up the Yukon River will be made. Mrs. Bolles was formerly a resident of Rochelle Park.

Home from Alaska.

Hamilton McK. Twombly and Mr. William D. Sloane, who, with the members of their respective families and a few friends, went on a pleasure trip to the Yukon, in Alaska, a few weeks ago, reached their homes yesterday. The party, on its homeward journey, separated at Buffalo. Mr. Twombly and his family proceeded in his private car, over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to their Summer home, in Madison, N. J., and Mr. Sloane and his family and guests went directly to Lenox, Mass. All the members of the Alaskan party were said to be in excellent health.

Free Gold Strike in New Mexico.

SANTA FE., N. M., Sept. 4.—From Cochiti comes news of an important free gold strike in the Puzzle mine, owned by T. H. Benson. The streak is twelve inches wide and is full of free gold. It is estimated to be valued at $1,000 per ton. The camp is celebrating the discovery.

STRIKERS' LARGE DEMANDS.

All the shops of the vest contractors were reported as tied up yesterday, and over 7,000 men and girls were holding out for an advance of 25 per cent in wages, a working week of fifty-nine hours, and the recognition of their unions. During the day several of the contractors called at the headquarters of the strikers and signed the articles of agreement with the unions. Their hands will return to work to-day or to-morrow. More contractors called late in the day, but were told to come again on Monday, when contracts could be legally signed.

The tailors charge that some of the contractors are violating their agreements. Three hundred and twenty men were ordered to strike in the shops of Isaac Cohen of 84½ Lewis Street, and of Morris Lunberg of 290 Stanton Street. Leader Schoenfeld said several more strikes would be ordered to-day and to-morrow. He also said that Contractor Kotofsky, charged with running away with $75 due to his men for wages, had been found in Philadelphia, and that the police of that city would be asked to arrest him.

About 1,500 cloakmakers, having gained their demands in several shops, will return to work to-day. The strikers in the factory and contractors' shops of A. Popkin & Co. are asking an advance of 40 per cent, which is more than has been asked at other factories. The men explained this course by saying that wages in these shops were lower than elsewhere, and the firm has defied and fought the union in other strikes, besides being the principal accuser of Joseph Barondess when he was charged with blackmailing the manufacturers for the benefit of the union.

TWO MILLIONS IN NEW YORK.

According to the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the week ending yesterday, the population of the City of New York is 2,000,916. The number of deaths in the city during the week is reported at 732, the causes being as follows:

Measles, 9; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 23; whooping cough, 9; typhoid fever, 7; malarial fever, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; stomach disease, 89; heart disease, 42; croup, 2; bronchitis, 11; pneumonia, 57; phthisis, 90; Bright's disease and nephritis, 32; violence, 43, and all other causes, 315. The deaths under five years of age were 335, and over sixty-five years of age 72.

A WATCH ON A RAILING.

A watch was sent to the property clerk at Police Headquarters yesterday by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, which came into their possession under peculiar circumstances. Two women, whom Detective James J. Ward had noticed acting in a peculiar manner near by, came into the station looking rather nervous. When Sergt. Cogney asked them what they wanted they talked at each other and finally one of them said: "Never mind, we will call again."

They walked out, and Detective Ward was about to follow them, when he saw a watch attached to a fob-chain hanging on the railing outside. He thinks that the watch had been stolen by the women, and that they left it there to ease their consciences.

LASSO PRACTICE BY BOYS.

Benjamin F. H. Chevalier, seven years old, of 68 Waverly Street, Jersey City, had a narrow escape from being strangled to death yesterday. A Wild West show that has been exhibited under a tent in the vicinity has drawn all the boys, with the result that they have been practicing with lassos ever since the show began. Some of them have become quite proficient. They began with posts and dogs, but that did not satisfy them. They then transferred their practice to boys.

Chevalier happened to be the first one who came in their way. He was riding a tricycle. Three boys, whose names are not known, waylaid him near Palisade Avenue, threw the lasso about his neck, and dragged him from his tricycle. He was rescued by James Erkhardt of Sherman Avenue just in time to prevent his being strangled. He found the boy unconscious, and after cutting the rope from his neck, he carried the lad into a saloon, where he was revived and sent home. The boy was all right last night, except that his throat was very sore.

Poisoned by a Man's Bite.

While Policeman Shields of the Tremont Station was trying to arrest Frank Ernest of Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, who was causing a disturbance in West Farms Square, early yesterday morning, he was attacked by John P. Riley, a hotel keeper of King's Bridge Road, and a negro. Riley got the officer's hand in his mouth and bit it severely. Last night the policeman's arm began to swell, and his physician said that blood poisoning had set in, and that he may lose his arm. An order was issued for Riley's arrest on the charge of mayhem.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Five Men Killed and Many Injured in an Indiana Village Catastrophe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—Two frightful explosions of natural gas occurred in Broad Ripple, a suburban village six miles north of here, at 10 A. M. to-day. Seven are known to have been killed, and twenty or thirty seriously injured. The business part of the town was set on fire, and the largest buildings in it destroyed. The city of Indianapolis was called on for help and sent engines and doctors to the afflicted village.

The first explosion occurred in J. L. Watts's drug store from some unknown cause. Five men were injured there, and the building was set on fire. Across the street was Odd Fellows' Hall, and underneath it was Pious Gresh's grocery store. Seeing that the flames were spreading, Gresh and twenty other men had started to remove his stock of groceries, when another terrific explosion occurred in this building. The walls were blown out, and the upper floor fell in on the workers. Gresh and Jacob Darling, a painter, were taken out dead. The others in the building were badly, and several of them probably fatally, injured. Nearly every one of them had a broken leg or arm.

The flames spread from the ruins of Odd Fellows' Hall and the drug store in every direction. Five buildings caught fire at once and were doomed before help could be obtained. The whole community turned out, and there was work for all to do in rescuing the injured, who were threatened with danger of death by fire. Hurried calls for help were sent to the city. The hospital and dispensary doctors here took the first Broad Ripple train, and the Fire Department loaded an engine on a Monon flatcar and started for the scene of disaster. The fire was brought under control at noon. Five business houses had been destroyed.

It is supposed that natural gas had accumulated in the Watts cellar and that some one carried a light in there and so caused the explosion. The tragedy was marked by the heroic work of the men who went to the rescue. They were almost suffocated in endeavoring to remove the timbers under which their neighbors were buried. The monetary loss amounted to about $10,000.

The dead are as follows:

DARLING, JACOB, painter, crushed by falling walls.
GRESH, PIOUS, grocer, aged nineteen, burned to death.
YOUNTZE, CHARLES, single, aged thirty-five, found dead in grocery ruins.
Two unknown persons, burned to a crisp.

Among the injured are:

DOAKS, JOHN, back broken, injuries thought to be fatal.
DAY, WILLIAM, blown across the street, teeth knocked out and hurt internally.
DAY, JESSE, blown out of the second story window and badly shaken up, face scratched, and leg hurt.
HEADY, ORVILLE, street car conductor, injured internally, burned about the head and face, probably fatally.
MORRIS, FRANK, hands and legs burned, body badly bruised, probably will die.
MARVAL, FRANK, head cut, two fingers blown off, and leg broken, injured internally.
PLUMMER, ANDERSON, cut over the eye, hand crushed, and injured internally.
ROSS, WILLIAM, hips crushed.

Nitro Glycerine Explosion Kills Two.

MONONGAHELA, Penn., Sept. 4.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine here early this morning caused the death of two men and a horse, completely demolished a buggy, and damaged the bridge across the Monongahela River so badly that it will have to be abandoned until repaired. Windows in the vicinity were broken, and residents for a mile around were awakened by the concussion. One of the dead men is believed to be Charles P. Rankin, formerly Superintendent of the Watson Mining Company. It is supposed that the men had the glycerine in the buggy, and that a sudden jar caused the explosion.

REPAIRS TO DRY DOCK NO. 3.

Naval Constructor Bowles Empowered to Expedite the Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—With a view to expediting the repair of Dry Dock No. 3 at the New York Navy Yard, Acting Secretary Roosevelt to-day issued an order placing Constructor Bowles in charge of the work, with power to employ any labor necessary and to purchase immediately, without the usual delay, such material as may be required.

CONSUL IN SAMOA PROMOTED.

Two Americans Elected Members of the Municipal Council.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—United States Consul General Churchill at Apia, Samoa, reports to the Department of State that his colleague on the Consular Board, Consul Rose, has been promoted to the rank of Consul General, and that as such the German war vessel Buzzard, in the harbor, saluted the newly made Consul General.

For the first time in the history of the municipality of Apia, two Americans have been elected to membership in the Municipal Council.

HANDLING OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Postmaster General Gary to Investigate Methods in Use Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Postmaster General Gary and his private secretary, Mr. Dawson, will go to New York on Monday to make an investigation of affairs at the Post Office there. The visit is due to a report recently made by a commission of Post Office officials on the congested condition of mails at the New York office.

One subject to which the Postmaster General probably will pay special attention is the handling of the foreign mails, which, it is believed, can be materially improved. Mails from other American cities, bound for foreign countries, are now all handled in the New York office, and are taken there without being previously classified. It has been suggested that these mails could be classified en route, and taken from the trains directly to the steamers, thus making unnecessary their handling at the New York office, and that the same plan could be pursued in some measure with mails brought from foreign countries on the Atlantic steamers. The classification of these mails in the New York office takes up a good deal of space which is badly needed for other work.

CIVIL SERVICE HEARING.

Test Case to be Made on the Complaint of John G. Woods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The hearing of the application of John G. Woods for an injunction to prevent his reduction from Superintendent of Mails at Louisville to a clerkship in the railway mail service was postponed to-day until next Saturday. Mr. Woods was represented by H. N. Low and the Government by Assistant Attorneys General Barrett and Simms. Mr. Low resisted the motion to postpone, but Judge Cox said the case was one of such vast importance that the Government was entitled to all the time necessary for its proper preparation.

The Court gave Mr. Woods leave to file an amended petition. In this he takes the position that his removal from office is the result of his political convictions. He quotes the amendments to the civil service regulations made by President Cleveland, providing that no person shall be removed from office for political or religious opinions, and the addition by President McKinley that a person to be removed shall have full notice and opportunity for defense, and asserts that there are no charges on file against him.

It is understood that whatever the decision in the case may be it will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The Department of Justice will make a test case of it.

Movements of Cabinet Members.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Members of the Cabinet who have been away are expected to return the coming week. Secretary Alger will return to the city to-morrow. Secretary Long is expected the last of the week. Assistant Secretary Day of the State Department will return to duty Monday. Secretary Sherman will leave for Ohio about the middle of the month, to be absent some days. Secretary Gage will probably go to Chicago at an early day. Attorney General McKenna has not yet taken a vacation, and probably will not until some action is taken relative to construing the various matters in the tariff law which have been referred to him.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Receiver Appointed for the Eel River, and Its Charter Declared Forfeited.

LOSS TO THE WABASH PEOPLE

Chicago and Northwestern Will Enter into No Combination—Exchange Tickets Issued by the Grand Trunk for Their Twenty-Dollar Mileage Books.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—Judge Brownlee of the Howard County Superior Court has appointed Richard Ruddell, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Kokomo, receiver for the Eel River Railroad, and declared the charter forfeited.

The Eel River Railroad is now operated as the Logansport-Detroit division of the Wabash, the latter road being the real defendant in the long years of trial just ended.

It was a suit brought by the State of Indiana to forfeit charter. Judge Brownlee held that a corporation leasing itself to another competing line violated its charter, saying that when a road ceased to operate its own lines its franchise should be revoked by the power creating it. The Court declared that corporations had been getting too far under implied rights. The Wabash people are deprived of an important link in their system by the ruling. They will appeal the case.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Agreement by the Reorganization and Bonds Committees.

An agreement in regard to the reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company has been reached by the Reorganization Committee, of which John I. Waterbury is Chairman, and the Consolidated Bonds Committee, of which R. G. Rolston is Chairman. The consolidated bonds and the preferred stock are to pay the same assessment as originally proposed by the Waterbury plan, 12½ per cent., but they will receive first preference 5 per cent. stock and for the principal of their holdings 60 per cent. in second preferred stock and 40 per cent. in common. The terms originally offered were 62½ per cent. of the principal of their holdings in preferred stock, all of one class, and 75 per cent. in common stock, these amounts to represent both the old securities and the assessment thereon. The old common pays 10 per cent., receiving 10 per cent. in first preference stock and 60 per cent. in new common, instead of 10 per cent. in preferred and 50 per cent. in new common, as first offered. The principal change in the original plan is the issue of first preference stock for the assessment.

The new capitalization, as compared with that previously proposed, will be:

	First proposed.	Present plan.
First mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
First preference 5 per cent. stock	.....	1,525,000
Second preferred 4 per cent. stock	.....	4,000,000
Preferred stock 4 per cent.	5,000,000	.....
Common stock	9,000,000	7,000,000

Of the bonds, $500,000 will remain in the treasury of the new company. On the agreement the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's deposit certificates are transferred to the Manhattan Trust Company.

A. L. MOHLER'S PROMOTION.

President of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

A. L. Mohler, until recently General Manager of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and who succeeds E. McNeill as President of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, has been in railroad service nearly twenty years, and has seen nearly every grade of it. He has been in various capacities with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minneapolis Railroad, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, and the Montana Central Railway.

Alfred S. Heidelbach of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., bankers of this city, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. They are shortly to decide as to the declaration of a dividend, which depends on the report of the Special Auditing Committee.

NO COMBINE FOR THE C. AND N. W.

Vice President Sykes Says It Practically Controls the M. and O.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—For some time there have been rumors of the consolidation of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Road with the Chicago and Northwestern, and it was said that the matter would be settled at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Northwestern, which is to be held in this city in the near future.

Another report was that the Northwestern would lease the Omaha Road and guarantee the stockholders a certain percentage on the stock.

Vice President Sykes of the Northwestern to-day said that there was no truth whatever in the stories, and that the only thing to be considered at the special meeting of the stockholders would be the proposition to authorize the creation of a bonded debt not exceeding $165,000,000 five per cent. guarantee bonds, maturing in 1987, for the purpose of refunding outstanding obligations of the company. There would be no consolidation of the roads, Mr. Sykes said, because the Northwestern at the present time practically controls the Minneapolis and Omaha.

Aspen Mines May Be Closed.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 4.—Unless the Colorado Midland and Denver and Rio Grande Railroads agree to reduce the freight rates on silver ore from Aspen to this city, it is probable that all of the big silver-producing properties of the rich Aspen district will be closed. The mine owners and operators of this district have made a vigorous protest against the existing rates, and a consultation was held between Receiver Ristine of the Midland and A. S. Hughes, Freight and Traffic Manager of the Rio Grande, in regard to the matter. Nothing definite was accomplished, but the mine owners feel confident that their request for lower rates will be favorably acted on.

A New Road for Arizona.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Sept. 4.—Notice of intention has been filed by the Arizona and Coast Line Railway, incorporated to build a road from Tucson to Calabose, near Nogales, Arizona, a distance of seventy-two miles. This route is the same surveyed by the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway when it was designed to extend that line to be the Santa Fé's outlet from Sonora.

The new corporation, which is understood to be under Southern Pacific auspices, is capitalized at $1,000,000, and its Directors are M. P. Freeman, Hugo J. Doney, I. M. Jacobs, C. H. Hoff, and E. Hazard.

The Grand Trunk and Mileage Books.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 4.—The Grand Trunk is issuing exchange tickets here to any one who presents one of their twenty-dollar mileage books. Hitherto the original purchaser only could use the book. The new departure actually means a two-cent rate over the system within the Central Passenger Association territory, and war to the knife with the Michigan Central and other Michigan roads against the interchangeable mileage system which the Grand Trunk has always fought.

Fitchburg Road Changes.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Vice President E. D. Codman of the Fitchburg Railroad announced this afternoon that W. D. Ewing, General Superintendent of the company, had tendered his resignation, to take effect Sept. 10. It was stated to-day that several removals are to be made within a week among the road's officials, to put an end to friction said to have existed for some time between the heads of departments.

West Shore Trains Discontinued.

The West Shore Railroad Company announces the discontinuance of these trains: Northbound—No. 35, Rip Van Winkle flyer; No. 37, Saratoga limited, and No. 39, half-holiday special, after Sept. 4. Southbound—No. 26, Rip Van Winkle special, and No. 38, Saratoga special, after Sept. 4, and No. 40, Catskill Mountain night express, after Sept. 5. Wallkill Valley Railroad—Trains Nos. 12, 13, and 14 after Sept. 4, and train No. 9 after Sept. 6.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A well-known officer of the New York National Guard who was a visitor at the camp of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic a few days since was not altogether favorably impressed with some of the things he witnessed. In speaking of his visit, he said: "The discipline and military courtesy were of the poorest description and did not begin to compare with those observed at the New York camp. The sentry duty was simply abominable and would drive our own capable authority, Major Thurston, crazy if such scenes were possible at Peekskill as happened at Niantic. They have a large fence around the camp about ten feet high, the sentries being placed inside. Under these conditions it is impossible for any one to try to 'run the guard,' so the sentries gain no instruction in being active against guarding the camp from outside or from preventing persons on the inside from passing them. The sentries perform their duties almost as they please, and also sit down on their posts on campstools or any improvised seats they can get. On one occasion almost the entire chain of sentries could be seen either sitting on the ground or on small boxes which had held canned goods, &c. On the occasion of the brigade review there were several very funny scenes; first, the Brigade Field Officer of the Day was conspicuous, dashing around on horseback trying to chase numerous small boys off the field; then just before the ceremony the spectators had moved forward too far on the field, and the field officer tried to get them back himself; he finally gave it up as a bad job, and then went to another extreme by placing a line of sentries in front, about four feet apart, while half the number he had out would have been ample to accomplish the result desired. After the sentries had been standing on duty a short while some of them began to feel tired, laid their rifles on the ground, and then lay down in the grass themselves at full length. The Field Officer of the Day came along and spoke to them as to the error of their ways. After he had departed, sentries that had the 'tired feeling,' instead of lying down, procured campstools when they could, two men in one case sitting upon the same stool. The ceremony of review was an excellent piece of work, as were also the drills which I witnessed. Another fact worthy of note, and one from which the New York General Headquarters could well take pattern, was that every staff officer was mounted on a first-class animal and a well-trained one. In the New York camp only enough horses are provided to mount the field officers and Adjutants, and the horses come from Hoboken at that. The Connecticut officers are also allowed $5 for their mounts."

***

Corp. Benjamin B. McAlpin of Company I, Seventh Regiment, a son of Gen. Edward A. McAlpin, is to marry Miss Alice Martin, the daughter of Henry Townsend Martin of Albany and niece of Bradley Martin. The wedding is to take place at Albany this Fall.

***

Police Commissioner George Moore Smith, Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has appointed Capt. Charles Healey of Company I his private secretary. Capt. Healey, who, by the way, is the senior Captain in the Sixty-ninth, joined the regiment as a private on Jan. 11, 1886, was promoted Corporal March 17, 1887, Sergeant April 15, 1888, Second Lieutenant Feb. 2, 1891, and Captain Jan. 3, 1893.

***

Although Col. Harry Michell of the Fourteenth Regiment has not yet been formally placed on the retired list, pending the final accounting of the State property for which he is responsible, active discussions are already going on among the officers as to his successor. It is said that Lieut. Col. Kline can hardly be elected, as a canvass of the officers has already been made, and they favor an outsider, unless Major Bennett H. Toby would accept the position. From those who "know whereof they speak" it has been learned that the Major has declined to pose as a candidate, so it looks as if the selection of a candidate will create quite a contest.

***

There will be a meeting of commanding officers in the Second Brigade on Tuesday next at brigade headquarters to see what can be done toward securing a representation of Guardsmen to visit the Tennessee Exposition on Sept. 11 to accompany Mayor Wurster.

***

Capt. Clarence J. Barber of Auburn, N. Y., who has succeeded Capt. Kirby (now General Inspector of Rifle Practice) in command of the Second Separate Company of that city, has had a military experience of over twenty years. It began as a private in August, 1877, in the old Fifty-fourth Regiment of Rochester, and since that time Capt. Barber rose in successive grades to his present position. He is one of the charter members of the Second Separate Company and is a skilled tactician as well as an energetic and popular officer.

***

The "Indians" of Company F, Ninth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Marks, will visit New Dorp, S. I., next Saturday, first assembling at the armory at 8 o'clock in the night. The Indians will remain at New Dorp until the afternoon of Sept. 12. There will be games of every description, bathing, and plenty of refreshments. The committee are Sergts. Hay and Duncan and Corp. Reedy.

***

The bicycle corps of Company D, Ninth Regiment, will make a run to Creedmoor range to-morrow, first meeting at the East Twenty-third Street ferry at 7 o'clock in the morning. After practicing at Creedmoor until noon, the corps will ride to Hempstead, where they will be the guests of Lieut. Hardy at dinner. They will then ride to Coney Island and return home via Fort Hamilton. Company C will be in camp at Van Cortlandt Park both to-day and to-morrow, having established a camp there last night, with a supply of tents procured from the Ordnance Department. Visitors at the park to-day can witness a varied programme of drills and ceremonies, and at 5 o'clock there will be an evening parade. It is the intention of Lieut. Quimby, who commands the company, to have strict discipline and camp routine observed. Private W. H. Emmons of Company C has been promoted Sergeant. The regimental band, under Conterno, which is at present giving a spectacular concert in the West entitled "The Battles of Our Nation," is meeting with great success. Company B, Capt. Tompkins, will shortly decide on quite an elaborate entertainment to be given in the armory, in which several outside organizations will participate.

***

The Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, which has once again sprung into existence and which some years ago was celebrated for its splendid indoor games open to all amateurs, will shortly arrange a programme for an athletic tournament in the armory.

***

The honorable discharge of First Lieut. Orchard of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, who served close on to thirteen years, has been received. An election will shortly be ordered for his successor.

***

Major Wolfgang Goetz, formerly Surgeon of the old Eleventh Regiment, an officer well known in National Guard circles from the fact that he was one of the first to take up and organize a regimental ambulance corps, arrived a few days since on the Hamburg liner Columbia, with Mrs. Goetz, from an interesting tour in Europe. Dr. Goetz will be pleased to meet his old military friends, and can doubtless give them some interesting facts concerning military manoeuvres abroad.

***

The Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, Col. Smith, will proceed to Seagirt for rifle practice to-morrow and also on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

***

The election in Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Duffy, for a First Lieutenant has resulted in the promotion of First Sergt. James J. Cronin, who as a non-commissioned officer has an excellent record of duty.

***

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has appointed Major S. E. Japha of the Ninth Regiment a member of the Brigade Examining Board in place of Lieut. Col. Knight Neftel of the Eighth Regiment, who has gone into business in Philadelphia, which necessitates his frequent absence from this city.

***

Creedmoor range will be open to-morrow for such members of the National Guard as desire to go down there and qualify as marksmen or sharpshooters.

***

Capt. Kirby and Lieut. Bayer of the Eighth Regiment are detailed for duty at Creedmoor to-morrow to look out for the interests of members of the regiment who go there to practice.

***

The first social event in the Twenty-second Regiment this season will be an informal reception and hop to be given by Company A on Monday evening, Sept. 20.

***

Quartermaster Sergt. Fennell of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, has been offered the Second Lieutenancy. The promotion of enlisted men in the Twelfth is now encouraged, whereas some years ago it was the reverse. Such officers in the Twelfth as have risen from the ranks are among the most efficient in the regiment.

***

The members of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, will hold a bicycle stag at the armory next Tuesday night. Capt. Dressel of Company A has appointed Chauncey B. Graham Quartermaster Sergeant of the company, A. B. White and Charles E. Vickers Sergeants, and W. N. George, H. H. Ebbetts, and W. Holland Corporals. The company will hold a special meeting next Tuesday.

***

Troop C, Second Brigade, went into camp at Creedmoor yesterday afternoon and will remain there to-day and part of to-morrow.

***

In Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, the principal topic is the outing of the company at Grand View Park, on Long Island Sound, to be held next Saturday afternoon and evening, during which there will be athletic sports and a general good time as well as a moonlight sail. The steamer conveying the company and its friends up the Sound will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street at 2 P. M.

***

The First Division of the Second Naval Battalion has prepared a very interesting programme of aquatic sports to be held next Saturday in Gravesend Bay, off the Summer camp of the battalion at the foot of Fifteenth Avenue, Bath Beach, and in addition to members of the naval militia taking part, it is expected that a number of prominent boat clubs will also participate. The sports will open, it is intended, with races by various boat clubs, which are to be followed by a cutter race between crews of the First Division and of the other divisions. It is also probable that there will be a race between crews of the New York and New Jersey battalions. The spectacular race, in which men in uniform will be ordered to man boats anchored off the camp and will, at a given word, each do the same by diving from the pier with all their clothing on, swimming to the boats, then hoist masts, get up anchor, and race around a stake boat, will be among the most interesting events of the day. The events will also include a tent-pulling competition and a greased-pig contest. The Fort Hamilton Band will be in attendance, as well as the Navy Yard Band. There will also be dancing in the pavilion adjoining the camp in the evening.

CHARGED WITH CRUELTY.

A Seaman, Under Patronage of the Seaman's Union, Causes the Arrest of Capt. R. H. Goodman.

Deputy Sheriff Wolgermy, armed with an order of arrest, issued by Justice McCarthy of the City Court, went to 47 South Street yesterday morning and placed Capt. Robert H. Goodman of the clipper ship James W. Elwell of Bath, Me., under arrest.

The Captain was taken at once before Justice McCarthy, where his bail was fixed at $1,250, and he was released.

The arrest was made at the instance of Waldemar A Petersen, a former seaman on the Elwell, who, through George C. Bodine of 67 Wall Street, counsel for the Seaman's Union, has brought suit in the City Court to recover $1,000 from the Captain for the injuries he inflicted on Petersen. The latter in his complaint accuses the Captain of most brutal conduct on the high seas. He says that early in January last he shipped as an able seaman aboard the James W. Elwell. On the 29th of that month she cleared this port, bound for Port Natal, South Africa. Petersen alleges that on Feb. 16 last Capt. Goodman, without provocation, felled him with a pair of brass knuckles, battering his head fearfully, and breaking his nose.

"He then threw me down a flight of stairs into the cabin," says Petersen, "where, with the help of the first mate, he forced a pair of handcuffs on my wrists and suspended me by a piece of rope fastened to the handcuffs, and passing over two capstan bars, supported by the cabin roof."

The Captain, according to Petersen, pointed a revolver at him while he was in this position, and threatened his life. Afterward he set a fierce dog upon him, while he was still suspended, the dog biting him in the legs. Next the Captain, Petersen says, locked him up and refused to allow him to have anything to eat until the following morning.

Petersen's story is corroborated by William Gonsalves, a seaman on the Elwell, who swears that he witnessed the brutal conduct of the Captain. Gonsalves swears that he heard cries issuing from the cabin while Petersen was there, and afterward saw him in a dreadful condition, bleeding from his wounds. Subsequently he found blood on the floor of the cabin.

RAISED A CHECK AND FLED.

Montclair Woman's Female Secretary Arrested at Wilkesbarre.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 4.—Belle J. McManus, twenty-four years old, was arrested here last night on the charge of raising a check and committed to jail in default of $500 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The woman had been in the employ of Mrs. N. R. Reed of Montcl

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1,800 FEET ELEVATION.

THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

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The bathing establishment is one of the finest in the world; it contains the most modern appliances for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and kidney troubles.

AUTUMN SEASON OFFERS ATTRACTIONS UNOBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE.

BI-WEEKLY RUNS OF THE WAIONTHA HUNT CLUB WITH FULL PACK OF HOUNDS. GOLF LINKS, GOOD FISHING AND HUNTING; BEST OF BICYCLING ROADS.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
(OPPOSITE BATH HOUSE.)
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION.
CUISINE AND SERVICE THE BEST.
MUSIC AND CONCERTS DAILY.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

ST. JAMES HOTEL
(IN EARLINGTON PARK.)
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Guests of this house have all the privileges of the Earlington.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union

Will remain open until Sept. 15th.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs N. Y.
Saratoga Floral Fete Sept. 7th.
SPECIAL RATES on all roads from Saturday, Sept. 4th, good for one week.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., Sundays, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M. Exc. from 34th St., 40c.; from Brooklyn, 30c.; East New York, 25c

Coney Island.

CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, Sundays, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

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in
SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER
to the
TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG, LURAY CAVERNS, HARPER'S FERRY, WASHINGTON, etc.

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MONDAY, SEPT. 6.
ERIE SHOHOLA GLEN ROUND TRIP $1
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 4:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.
Special express trains leave West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St., 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City, 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Glens 6 P. M.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8 45, 9.30, 10.00, 11. 0 A M.; 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, P. M. Sts. 5th St. Brooklyn, 8.35, 9.55, 10.20, 11.30 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.20, 3.50, 5.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.3 . 10.15, 10.45, 11.45, A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11.00 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 11. 0 A. M. 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only, 5.0, 5.30, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

THE LAST OF THE SEASON.
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback Excursion,
MONDAY, September 6th.
Lehigh Valley System.
SPECIAL TRAIN, LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
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Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for fifty cents extra. Trains from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., 8:20 A. M.; from W. 23d St., Penn. R. R., at 7:55 A. M.; Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 7:55 A. M.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties, apply General Eastern Office, 355 Broadway, New York City.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
NO MORE DELIGHTFUL TRIP THAN THIS FOR
LABOR DAY.
Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; to Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION
TO
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AND THE
Famed Switchback,
VIA
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
MONDAY, SEPT. 6,
a special excursion train, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M., Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M. Fare for the round trip: Adults, $2.25; children, $1.65. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

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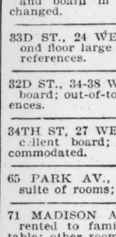
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, Boulevard, Corner 71st St.—Rev. J. S. Shipman, rector. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock. Open all Summer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

UNITY CONGREGATION, Hugh O. Pentecost, Minister.—Services will reopen Sunday, Sept. 12, at 11 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT now published in the "City Record" for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River, between 125th Street and 1st Avenue and 174th Street and Willis Avenue, bids to be opened on Thursday, September 16th, 1897, at 12 o'clock M. by the Commissioner of Public Works.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.—Excellent location up town, recently refurnished and renovated complete, and ready for business without further outlays. Address RESTAURANT, Box 1,051, P. O.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Owen Paper Co.'s property, Housatonic, Mass. Apply DR. GEDDINGS, on premises.

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A.—LADIES WHO REQUIRE SERVICES OF specialist may consult Dr. BLINN, sanitarium 177 W. 47th St., (B'way.) Hours, 10-1 and 3-4.

PERSONAL.

Detective Agency, 109 W. 34th St. Confidential, reliable. Frank Hook, Sup't.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A first-class French or German only, as chambermaid and waitress; good accent; if German, must speak English; personal references required. Apply 108 West 86th St., Sunday, 2 to 4.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, aged 22, as chambermaid; will be highly recommended by present employer. A. N. Dolobran House, Haverford, Penn.

Companions.

COMPANION.—As useful companion to lady; by a refined, educated American; bright, amiable disposition; needlework; capable of taking charge of household; highest references. G. R., 142 West 43d St.

COMPANION.—A young lady having small income would like to be companion to elderly lady or invalid; home privileges. Southerner, Box 166 Times.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook or laundress; by day or week; first-class reference. 414 West 42d St.; O'Nell's bell.

COOK.—By colored man to cook; best reference. W. P., 141 West 16th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Madame Amélie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London; Worth and Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers; home or by day; tailor made from $12; costumes from $8; evening waists, $4.50; imported gowns altered; furs a specialty; trial solicited.

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LADY'S MAID.—By Norwegian as lady's maid; speaks French, German, English; understands her business thoroughly; good reference; traveling preferred. Dressmaker, 21 East 76th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; American family; best references. 31 West 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; dressmaker; experienced seamstress; hairdresser; competent in all her duties; first city references. L. B., 257 West 32d St., Mead's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; to go out by the day. H. Tost, 303 East 33d St.

MAID.—By German-American as maid to invalid lady; excellent seamstress; country or traveling preferred; excellent reference. C. J., 554 3d Av.

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LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; gentlemen's and ladies' washing done exquisitely; 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Mrs. T., 459 6th Av.; call one week.

LAUNDRESS.—By North of Ireland woman as first-class laundress; best references. H., 250 West 33d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress small wash at home. Baker, care Dorsey, 104 West 53d St.

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NURSE.—Thoroughly competent infant's nurse; English or Scotch Protestant; best references required. H. H., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Makes ladies' and children's dresses; willing to help with other work; best references. 265 Avenue B, near 16th St.

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WASHING, &c.—By a young German-American woman work at washing, ironing, housecleaning, or cooking by the day; best city references, Griswold, 321 West 44th St.

WASHING.—By a German woman; washing in and out of the house. 1,550 1st Av., Erlich.

Miscellaneous.

LADY, THIRTY, LATE GENERAL SECRETARY of large society in England, experienced in organization, correspondence, accounts, &c., desires post in United States offering scope for energetic ability; good salary indispensable; highest references from employers, chartered accountants, and others. Experience, 1,242 Broadway.

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BUTLER—COOK.—As butler and first-class cook; by a French couple; in private family; thoroughly understand all their duties in all branches; willing and obliging. Louis, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—A first-class butler, with best of city references. Call at 608 5th Av., Tuesday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; in private family; aged 45; first-class city reference. 42 West 76th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—As butler or valet; understand hunting, shooting; best city references; in last place a year. W. D., 201 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, lately landed, as butler; age, 29 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; good recommendations. C. A., 530 6th Av.

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COACHMAN—MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable married couple in family; man as coachman, thoroughly understands care of fine horses; wife as maid and seamstress; kind in sickness; country preferred; best reference. Address, one week, Reliable, 92 East 14th St., Times Agency.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; fifteen years' reference; experienced in all branches; last employer seen. D. Johnson, 220 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—A first-class coachman, with best of city references. Call at 7 East 52d St., Tuesday morning, between 9:30 and 10:30.

COACHMAN.—By young man, 26; single; good city driver; last employer can be seen; call or write. P. McGovern, 216 West 75th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Well up in the growing of flowers and vegetables; indoor and out life; experienced; on gentleman's place; single; 30; German descent; willing and obliging; best of recommendations. Gardener, Box 192 Times.

GARDENER—HOUSEWORKER.—By a man and wife on gentleman's place; man as gardener, wife to do general housework; best reference. Gardner, care of Ely, 322 East 58th St.

GARDENER.—By a practical gardener; understands glass, vegetables, lawns, and ornamental gardening; Scotch; married; no children; references. Gardener, Box 154 Times.

GARDENER, &c.—A gardener, florist, and farmer is recommended for position; competent, upright, industrious, reliable; married. Inquire of Mrs. Hatton, Patchogue, L. I.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man to take care of horses and do general work; willing, obliging, sober; references. P. C., care of Mrs. Regan, 202 East 57th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 24, anything where there is chance for advancement. Asplund, 442 West 56th St.

USEFUL MAN or PORTER.—By colored man with private family or as porter; best of references. C. W., 234 East 97th St.

Valets.

VALET and USEFUL MAN.—By a young man as valet or attendant, and to make himself useful; thoroughly understands taking care of gentleman's clothes, bicycles, and working around the house generally; three years with prominent city family. D S., care Webster, 204 East 65th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT or BOOKKEEPER.—A position as assistant in office or bookkeeper is solicited by a young man; honest, reliable, and willing to work; A1 references. I. M. S., Box 151 Times.

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FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,
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INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,
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NOW

TAX ON PERSONAL BAGGAGE

Circular Issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of Customs.

CLAUSE STRICTLY CONSTRUED

Only Articles Which Actually Accompany the Passenger Can Be Admitted Free—Goods Taken Abroad to be Identified on Return.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary Gage to-day issued a circular to Collectors of Customs regarding the provisions in the new tariff law relating to the admission of personal baggage. The provision of the law places wearing apparel and personal effects on the free list and is as follows:

"Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons, for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons, or for sale; provided, that in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established, under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than $100 in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return."

"It will be observed," says the circular, "that the language of the above provision differs materially from that used in the act of Aug. 20, 1894. The term 'wearing apparel in actual use of persons arriving in the United States' has been sometimes construed to embrace articles not actually accompanying the passenger, but which are forwarded months after the owner's arrival, owing, in many instances, to the fact that the effects were involuntarily left abroad, or that the owner came to this country without any definite intention of remaining. No such liberal construction can be placed upon the law as it now exists, under which only such articles of wearing apparel, toilet articles, and similar personal effects as actually accompany the passenger are entitled to free entry.

"As free entry is accorded to all wearing apparel and personal effects taken abroad by residents of the United States and brought back by them, customs officers will require passengers to identify the goods claimed by them to have been taken abroad. A careful examination of such articles will then be made to verify the correctness of the claim.

"It will be seen that the law now establishes $100 as the maximum value of articles purchased abroad which can be brought in free of duty by passengers who are residents of the United States. Whenever, therefore, a resident shall declare articles in excess of $100 in value which are dutiable under this provision, it shall be optional with him to specify the articles which are in excess; provided, that if such declaration and specification is not made by the passenger, duty shall be assessed upon that class of articles in excess of $100 which is subject to the highest rate of duty."

The circular defines the term "residents of the United States returning from abroad" to include all persons leaving the United States and making a journey abroad and during their absence having a fixed place of abode. Persons who have been abroad two years or more and who have had during that time a fixed place of abode for one year or more, will be considered as non-residents within the meaning of this law. Passengers dissatisfied with the assessment of duty upon their effects should be advised of their right to file protest with the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival against such assessment.

Attention of officers of the Customs is called to the fact that the new law admits to free entry only such professional books as are brought by "persons emigrating to the United States," except when imported as household effects under Paragraph 504. This, the circular says, excludes from free entry professional books, except books of domestic production and books printed entirely in a foreign language, when brought by residents of the United States, by tourists from abroad, or by any person not coming to this country with the intention of becoming a resident here.

In order that passengers may be duly apprised of the requirements of the law, a "notice to passengers," which will contain a copy of Paragraph 697 in full and a reference to the provisions of law against undervaluation and against bribery, will be distributed among the passengers. Boarding officers and other officers who assist passengers in filling up their declarations should be instructed to ask them whether they have in their baggage or on their persons any articles purchased abroad or intended for other persons or for sale. Whenever practicable, the bills of purchase covering dutiable articles should be produced by the passenger to the appraising officer.

A false declaration as to the value of articles or merchandise other than wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects in the baggage of persons arriving in the United States will subject such articles or merchandise to the additional duties provided for in Section 7 of the Administrative act, as amended by Section 32 of the new tariff act.

THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY.

Senator Chandler Says Its Collection Should Await the Deliberate Action of Congress.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, who a few days ago started a lively discussion by stating that the discriminating clause of Section 22 of the Dingley Tariff bill was passed by a "trick of legislation," to-day replied to Senator Frye, who a few days ago declared that he could not tell how the amendment was passed.

"Senator Frye is a good and conclusive witness that what I say is true," said Senator Chandler. "Senator Frye seems to mean that he did not know until after the conference report was adopted on July 24 that the trick clause was in it. If that is what he does mean, then he certainly was tricked, because his relation to the whole subject, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, made it impossible that he should not have known that it was done, unless it was done surreptitiously as to him and all Senators and members except the few contrivers of the device.

"If, on the other hand, Senator Frye did know before July 24 that the thing was done, but did not know how it was done after he had failed in his open plan, he omitted for the whole week of debate over the conference report in the Senate to tell his New England constituents that the conferrees had struck this blow at New England interests. As Senator Frye says, the conferrees are all honorable men; of course, they had the necessary explanatory statement written, and it was left out by 'the blunder of a clerk.' That is always the safest ground to take in such cases.

"But whether legislation thus obtained will stay, even nominally, upon the statute book is doubtful. Moreover, whether the Attorney General will find that the trickery of legislation must be enforced until repealed is not yet settled. It should not take him fifteen minutes to hold that the contiguous country clause only applies where there is no treaty allowing goods to come without extra duties in ships entering our own seaports; while, if conventions are necessary to avoid the effect of the other part of the trick, it should not take Secretary Sherman fifteen minutes to make them with England, France, and Germany, and the collection of discriminating duties should await the deliberate action of Congress."

DATE OF TARIFF LAW CASES.

General Appraisers Waiting to Hear from the Treasury Department.

General Appraisers Somerville and Wilkinson, who took testimony and heard arguments last week on a number of protests regarding the retroactive construction of the new tariff law, have not yet received any word from the United States Treasury Department relative to the exact time at which President McKinley signed the new law. At the hearing last Monday counsel for the Government challenged the counsel for the protesting importers to prove the allegation that the bill was signed at 4:04 P. M. on July 24, 1897, and it was agreed that the Treasury Department should be asked whether the Government would not concede the exact date of signature.

Unless some communication from the Treasury Department is received within a few days the General Appraisers will be obliged to form their own judicial theory as to the date of effect of the new tariff law. Lawyer Gibson, the representative of the Government, said he preferred to await the presentation of evidence in all of the cases that are to be considered before he makes his argument. The General Appraisers have expressed a desire to dispose of the question as quickly as possible, inasmuch as a final decision as to the date of effect of the new law involves several hundreds of thousands of dollars of import duties.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Plans of the Central Labor Union, the Central Federation, and Other Bodies

The Central Labor Union will have a grand picnic to-morrow, Labor Day, at Silver Lake Park, Tompkinsville, S. I. A movement was started some time ago to have another labor parade this year, but the great majority of the delegates objected.

Many members of the affiliated unions are expected to attend the picnic, and a long programme of races and games for the day has been prepared. Among the events are the following: Throwing the sixteen-pound shot; a 400-yard race, open to all; a one-mile race, open to all; a hop-skip-and-jump contest, open to all; a running long jump contest; throwing the fifty-six-pound weight; a 75-yard dash, for delegates to the Central Labor Union; a 100-yard sack race for the delegates; a 100-yard dash, for men weighing 210 pounds or over; a 100-yard dash for sons of union men; a tug of war between unions, and a game of baseball between the building trades and miscellaneous sections of the Central Labor Union.

The Central Labor Federation will have a picnic and games at Noll's Schuetzen Park, Boston Road, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. There will be shooting and prize bowling and a balloon will be sent up.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union will spend the day at Bennett's Ridgewood Grove, Brooklyn.

District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn and Long Island City, will have a picnic and a Summer-night's festival at Metropolitan Park, at Flushing and Metropolitan Avenues.

The Socialist Labor Party will hold a meeting in the Labor Lyceum, in Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Anarchists will avail themselves of the occasion of Labor Day by giving John Most a farewell reception at Manzel's Park, Fort Wadsworth, S. I. The apostle of anarchy will leave New York for Buffalo, where he will take charge of The Arbeiter Zeitung, the organ of the Anarchists in that city.

Local Assembly No. 1,067, Knights of Labor, paving inspectors, will celebrate Labor Day to-day by an outing at Sletzsch's Flushing Avenue Park. This assembly is said to include all the Inspectors in Greater New York.

ASSESSMENTS IN PEEKSKILL.

Work of the Examining Board Completed—Large Increase in the Aggregate Over Last Year.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Assessors of the town of Cortlandt have completed their labors and are now preparing the corrected assessment roll and book. About seventy-five persons were examined, nearly all of them in regard to personal property.

G. Reusens, the tobacco manufacturer of New York, who lives at Oscawana Station, asked to have his entire $500,000 personal assessment stricken off. The Assessors reduced it to $325,000. Counsel for the estate of H. P. De Graff was more successful. The Assessors struck from the roll the $115,000 of the estate and the $8,000 assessed on the widow, Mrs. De Graff.

The total number of applications for reduction in real and personal property was 341. The total reductions and cancellations allowed on personal property amounted to $1,407,706.37. This will leave a little short of $2,000,000 on the books, as against $176,500 last year. The real estate reductions do not amount to so much—within a few dollars over $220,000. The largest real assessment is that against the Hudson River Railroad Company for $555,500. Last year it was only $272,300.

The Peekskill Improvement Company was assessed for $25,000 for the Peekskill Hat Factory, which was bought and buildings erected with $50,000, subscribed by Peekskill citizens, for the increased prosperity of the village. The Peekskill Water Works Plant was assessed $50,000, and the Assessors refused to take off the assessment. The Village of Peekskill will take it to the courts. The Consolidated Ice Company of New York is assessed at $50,000 on its icehouse and lake at Verplanck's. Officers of the company appeared and asked a reduction to $32,000. The board reduced it to $45,000.

Nathan L. Ely has offered his handsome villa, The Knoll, recently erected on South Street, for sale. Mrs. Joseph Beale offers her home, Engleside, on South Street, for sale, because, she says, she has been overassessed.

Central of New Jersey Must Pay.

Some time ago the Central Railroad of New Jersey applied to Judge Lippincott, at Jersey City, to have vacated an assessment of $40,000 on property the company owns in Bayonne on the ground that it was excessive and that a new assessment should be made. Judge Lippincott yesterday decided that the property was worth the amount named and that the assessment must stand.

THIEF WANTED A DRINK.

Arresting Officer Refused to Let Him Sample the Stolen Whisky.

William Krauss, alias Clauss, thirty-one years old, of 548 West Forty-ninth Street, when caught by Policeman Conway of the West Forty-seventh Street Station coming out of the saloon of Louis H. Luhrs, at 721 Tenth Avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, carrying three bottles of whisky, a bottle of champagne, and a bottle of rhine wine, said: "What will you have to drink?"

"Who are you?" asked Conway.

"I work here," was the response.

"I know you. You're a thief."

"All right, then. I'm going to have a drink first if I've got to go."

"No you won't. Come on."

"Wait till I have a drink."

The officer refused the request and arrested him.

WHEAT QUIET, BUT STRONG.

Narrow Range of Dealings, and Prices Well Sustained.

A feint of trading in wheat was made at the Produce Exchange yesterday. The market was quiet but strong, and the dealings were in narrow range, that of September being one-eighth of a cent and December one-half of a cent. September closed with a net advance of three-quarters of a cent, and December with one of five-eighths of a cent.

The prices were sustained by European stories of quiet and firm markets, the recent heavy export business, the admission that the supply and demand situation had been accurately gauged in the extraordinary volume of clearances from the Atlantic ports, more than 2,000,000 bushels, counting flour as wheat, and the steadiness of the Chicago market. The course of December contract wheat was: Closed Friday, 97 cents, opened and high 98 cents, low 97⅛ cents, closed 97⅝ cents. September closed on Friday at 99¼ cents, opened at $1.00⅛, the high of the day, and the low and closing quotation was $1.

September corn closed at 36 cents, and December at 37⅝ cents, both Friday's last quotations.

September oats closed at 24 cents, a net gain of one-quarter of a cent.

Auburn Convict Hangs Himself.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Thomas McGowan, a Jefferson County convict, serving a sentence of twenty years for robbery in the first degree, committed suicide just before noon to-day by hanging himself to an iron bracket at the Auburn State Prison. It is thought that he was out of his mind.

The most suffocating Cough can be at once relieved with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and if perseveringly used, this medicine will generally effect a cure.—Adv.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

General Belief in Pittsburg that the Diggers Will Accept the Operators' Proposition.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—District President Dolan of the United Mine Workers returned from Columbus this morning and went at once to the headquarters, where he held a consulataion with the other district officials.

When it was asked of him what would be the probable outcome of the convention, he said that he had decided to express no opinion. District Secretary Warner, Cameron Miller, and other members of the Executive Board also declined to talk.

Meetings will be held all over the district on Monday to elect delegates and discuss the situation. It is believed that the general sentiment will be to accept the terms and go to work and await another advance on Jan. 1, which is assured if the uniformity agreement is accepted by 95 per cent. of the operators. Some of the miners favor a continuance of the strike for the 69-cent rate, but they will likely be convinced by the more conservative men that the terms are as satisfactory as can be expected at the present time.

The acceptance of these terms also will prevent the importation of new men into the district. It is known that the operators are prepared to carry out their threats, and some of the miners contend that the rejection of the proposition will result in disaster. The operators are all pleased with the result of the Columbus conference. They look upon it as a virtual settlement of the long strike, and announce that they will be ready to start the mines as soon as the convention of miners has ratified the agreement reached yesterday.

Many of the strikers who favor the acceptance of the 65-cent rate want to insert a clause in the agreement to provide that the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company be required to pay that rate. This company is included in the "Big Thirteen." The lake shippers have been conducting the negotiations for a settlement, but President W. P. De Armitt has not participated in the efforts to compromise, and, therefore, is not bound by any of the propositions made by the lake shippers. A suggestion has been made that the camps at the mines of this company be maintained and the mines kept closed while the other diggers work at the 65-cent rate.

It is believed that if this can be successfully done uniformity in the Pittsburg district will be established before the date fixed for the agreement, and the uniformity plan will be adopted and a higher rate fixed, to go into effect at the first of the year.

ASPECT DARK IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Strikers Discouraged and More Prone than Elsewhere to Use Force.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 4.—While the striking miners of West Virginia will have a voice in settling the coal strike according to the call of the National Board, there is but little consolation in it, as they have no hope that any advance in wages will be secured in this State, or that many of the men now out will even get jobs.

With the miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio working, there are more men now employed in West Virginia than will be needed to supply the demand. In spite of this, the Fairmont and Kanawha Valley strikers are keeping up the fight and are gaining recruits daily. Trouble is looked for with good reason about Clarksburg, where the operators are making strenuous efforts to start their mines. The strikers are determined, and show more inclination to use force to prevent resumption than has been seen anywhere else since the strike began.

IN THE SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

Strikers in Convention to Consider the Operators' Propositions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—The miners of the Springfield sub-district had a convention to-day for the purpose of considering propositions made by a number of the operators. These propositions looked to a settlement of the strike in the Springfield district and in all instances offered the district scale of 40 cents in case the men would return to work.

After a thorough discussion of the matter the miners decided against returning to work until a general settlement is effected. Considerable trouble was occasioned in the convention by a report that a Roman Catholic priest at Decatur had counseled the parish miners to remain at work. The Irish miners insisted that instead of a Catholic priest it was a Protestant minister, who counseled the Polish miners and kept them working.

SHOT DOWN IN HER KITCHEN.

G. W. Harris Kills a Concord Woman and Attempts Suicide.

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 4.—John W. Harris of Waltham shot and instantly killed Mrs. George S. Butters at her home here this afternoon. He also shot her son, Carleton T. Butters, twenty years old, twice in the face, inflicting probably fatal wounds. He then turned the revolver upon himself, inflicting a dangerous wound in the forehead.

Harris called at the Butterses' home at 12:30 P. M. in an intoxicated condition, and entered the kitchen, where Mrs. Butters was at work. Without a moment's warning he drew a revolver and shot her through the left temple. Her son ran in from another room, and Harris opened fire on him, shooting him in the cheek just under the left eye. Then he shot himself in the forehead. The firing alarmed the neighbors, and they rushed to the house to find Mrs. Butters lying dead on the floor and her son unconscious. Harris was almost unconscious. Both he and young Butters were taken to the local hospital.

Shortly before 2 P. M. the injured men were taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, both unconscious. A physician at once began to probe for the bullets. He gives little hope of the recovery of either man.

Harris is well known in this vicinity, and has been arrested here on a charge of larceny. He boarded with Mrs. Butters in 1896, and was afterward arrested and sentenced to six months in the House of Correction for stealing jewelry from one of the other boarders. He falsely believed that Mrs. Butters and her son were responsible for his punishment. The man has been arraigned several times in Waltham on various charges.

CUSTOMS MEN VERY BUSY.

About 2,000 Pieces of Baggage from Three Steamships.

An unusual crush occurred yesterday on the Cunard Line pier, due to the arrival of the Etruria, with a large passenger list, while the steamship Lucania was embarking her passengers.

The French Line steamship La Touraine and the American Line steamship Paris had docked just before the Etruria, and the management of the baggage business on the three vessels sorely taxed the Custom House force, including the Surveyor's staff and the Inspectors. So small was the number of the staff which boarded the Etruria at Quarantine that the taking of declarations was not completed till long after she was tied up at her pier, and then only a dozen Inspectors were available for the examination of something like 2,000 pieces of baggage.

What with the departing and arriving voyagers, the friends who were greeting and the friends who were godspeeding, the hubbub of hackmen, expressmen, porters, and trucks, the pier presented a bewildering spectacle for about two hours. Then the Lucania sailed at 11 o'clock, and Deputy Surveyor Dowling procured a few extra Inspectors from the American and French Line piers to help out.

Prince Luigi Leaves for England.

Prince Luigi sailed for home yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania. He was accompanied by the other members of the party which climbed Mount St. Elias. Chevalier Cagui said that they had enjoyed their visit to America very much. "For the Prince," said he, "I wish to thank all those who have been so kind to our party. Naturally, the Prince is very much pleased with the success of his trip, though he does not like to be the subject of so much notoriety."

Charles Fleischmann Has Recovered.

The yacht Hiawatha, with Julius Fleischmann on board, reached her anchorage at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday from Rondout. He said that his father, Charles Fleischmann, was at his Summer home in the Catskills, and had entirely recovered from his recent illness.

MILLIONS IN FALL TRADE

A Large Estimate Made by President King of the Merchants' Association.

$150,000,000 SPENT IN AUGUST

At Least Forty Per Cent. of This Trade Said to be Entirely New—Hotels Doing an Unusually Big Business—The Non-Resident Buyers Pleased.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, says: "I am satisfied that a reasonable estimate of the purchases made in this city throughout the month of August, in all lines of goods, would show an aggregate expenditure of nearly $150,000,000. This is a very large total, but when you consider that the purchases of some individual firms run from $50,000 to $100,000, you will see that the estimate is not wide of the mark.

"I believe that from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 of entirely new trade has been brought here this Fall through the efforts of the Merchants' Association. Of the thousands of out-of-town buyers that have already reached New York I estimate that about 20 per cent. are regular visitors; 40 per cent. of the remainder have not been here in two, three, and four years, and 40 per cent. have never been here at all. I am one of those persons who believe that a new world is born every twenty-four hours. People and conditions change with lightning rapidity, and a business community must remain awake, and be on the alert, in order to keep up with the procession. Previous to this Fall New York had never exerted herself to get trade. There were thousands of merchants who never even thought of coming here to buy goods, who are now anxious to come because the Merchants' Association has given them an inkling of what we have got.

"We have got a large amount of new trade, and we must keep it. Every line of business in New York feels the effect of the money that is being spent here by strangers. There are several thousands of non-residents who are spending $8 and $10 a day here for personal expenses right along, to say nothing of the goods that they buy to take home with them. Hotel men tell me that they are doing the biggest business that they have had in twenty years, and in the various branches of trade the unusual activity in the stores speaks for itself."

The offices of the Merchants' Association were literally crowded all of yesterday. At one time nearly one-half of the persons in the rooms were women. The large proportion of women among the visiting buyers is remarkable. Many of the non-resident merchants have testified in interviews and in conversations with the officers and employes of the association that by reason of the reduced rates offered in the joint traffic and trunk line territories they have brought their wives and daughters with them, so that the latter might see what New York was like and enjoy all of the pleasures that are to be found in the metropolis.

Almost without exception the out-of-town merchants express surprise at the broadness and variety of the New York market, and also manifest gratification at the uniform courtesy with which they are treated by everybody here.

Mrs. J. H. Rossback, millinery dealer in Toledo, Ohio, says: "This is just splendid. I am glad to become a member of the Merchants' Association. It enables me to come to the New York market and make a much better stricken off goods for our trade. The reduced rates will bring many others also, and when they see the accommodations of the association will be only too glad to become members. It is a great enterprise, and should become an assured success."

F. W. Shumacher, medicine manufacturer of Columbus, Ohio, says: "I took advantage of the reduced rates secured through the efforts of the Merchants' Association and am more than glad that I did so. I am sure that many others who would not have come otherwise will also take advantage of the good thing. The outlook for business in my section is better than good."

George Innes, general merchandise, of Lawrence and Wachita, Kan., says: "The work being done by the Merchants' Association in securing reduced rates for the country merchants will attract many buyers to the New York market. This is more especially true now, as the outlook for business is so good at this time. My faith in this belief in regard to business is shown by the fact that I bought a second store at Wichita last month The conditions for good business are present."

Following are the latest additions to the active membership list: Bankers and brokers—Schafer Brothers, Latham, Alexander & Co., and H. L. Horton & Co.; publishers—Dodd, Mead & Co.; laces and embroidery—Goldenberg Brothers & Co.; manufacturers of metal goods—S. Sternau; manufacturers of ink and paste—Charles M. Higgins & Co.; rubber goods—The Hodgman Rubber Company; importers of silks—Bueb & Co.

NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY MEN.

Chairman Weeks Pokes Fun and Sarcasm at Boston Merchants.

A meeting of the New England Passenger Association will be held in the rooms of the Transportation Club, Hotel Manhattan, in this city, next Wednesday for the purpose of considering the request of the New York Merchants' Association for reduced rates of railroad fare from New England points. N. E. Weeks of Boston is the Chairman of this association, which includes most of the railroad and steamship lines in New England territory. Mr. Weeks is also the manager and Treasurer of the Pathfinder Railway Guide, a Boston publication, which has been caustically belaboring the merchants of Boston for letting the merchants of New York get ahead of them in the booming of trade.

In the latest issue of his paper, Mr. Weeks says: "The Pathfinder will join with ninety-nine business houses of Boston which will contribute $100 each in creating a fund, to be used by some live commercial organization, to secure business for the City of Boston from the South, Southwest, and West. It will accept and be responsible for ninety-nine checks of $100 each, and will pay $10,000 to such parties as the donors may agree upon on receipt of the ninety-ninth check."

This is supplemented by the following paragraph: "The difference between a trade wind and an east wind seems to be about 235 miles, more or less, according to the route taken." The distance between New York and Boston is 233 miles.

In another column of The Pathfinder occurs this remark: "The result of New York's combination of brains, money, and transportation is just beginning to dawn on the denizens of the Hub, who have been lulled into a sense of false security from New York invasion by the failure of its merchants to print the news," and the following paragraphs still further indicate Chairman Weeks's sentiments toward the slow-going business men of the Hub:

"The unsuccessful attempt to board the Empire State's trade excursion train last month was due to mistaking the tail light for the headlight."

"Boston merchants are beginning to realize that Pie Alley happenings and subway openings do not constitute the news of the day."

"The business sentries who did not hear of the trade excursion until it had gone by made spectacles of themselves that will be useful to their successors."

Chairman Weeks says that he is in favor of helping the New York Merchants' Association, because it is wideawake and enterprising.

FELL THROUGH A SKYLIGHT.

Servant Girl Narrowly Missed Falling into a Hammock.

Minnie Kinzler, twenty-nine years old, a domestic employed by J. G. Dressler on the second floor of 518 East Eighty-fifth Street, fell out of a window through a skylight to a store below, a distance of twenty feet, last night.

Her right arm was broken and her head badly contused. In her fall she narrowly missed hitting Herbert, eight years old, the son of Charles Von Hoff, the proprietor of the butter and egg store into which she fell. The boy was sleeping in a hammock almost under the skylight, and he was thrown out by Minnie's arm, which grazed the hammock as she dropped.

The girl struck the cement floor of the store squarely on her head.

Stern Bros.

will exhibit Tuesday in their

Upholstery Departments

their Fall Importations of
French and English
Upholstery Fabrics,
All Silk and Wool
Damasks and Tapestries,
Silk and Linen Velours,
Liberty Velvets & Cretonnes,
Rich Oriental Hangings,
Grecian Draperies,
Portieres, Table Covers,
Lace Curtains
and Vestibule Laces.

West 23d St.

THE OLD GOVERNOR'S ROOM.

A Suggested Change in the City Hall Which Would Disturb Valuable Historical Relics.

In the changes that are being proposed by the architect of the Department of Public Works in the interior of the City Hall there is one that will surely be objected to by persons who are interested in the old things of New York. It is the suggestion to cut off the eastern portion of the Governor's Room to make room for the Aldermanic Chamber of the new Municipal Assembly.

The Governor's Room, or rooms, have for years been regarded as sacred precincts. Up to the time of Mayor Opdyke the doors were kept locked and the stately chambers were opened only on special occasions and for distinguished visitors. Mayor Opdyke opened them to the public, an attendant being kept constantly on duty there since.

The Governor's Room takes up the central portion of the hall facing Park Row on the second floor. The wide doors leading to it open directly upon the corridor at the head of the quaint curving stairways that circle around the rotunda of the building. There are in reality three chambers, two adjoining the main room on either side and connecting with it through wide arches. In these chambers are many antiquities dear to the hearts of old New Yorkers. The chairs and some tables from the hall of the first Federal Congress are there, and tables and desks from Washington's and Jefferson's offices in the old Wall Street Federal Building.

In the room which Architect Duncan suggests should be cut off for the Aldermanic Chamber is Jefferson's magnificent cherry desk. The "corporation punch bowl," from which many dignitaries of the Nation were served at the celebration in honor of the opening of the State canals, rests on a cherry table in the centre of the room. It is 2 feet across at the brim, and in addition to decorations representing views of New York from the harbor in 1812 and in old Dutch days and pictures of the Federal warships in which the old "pine tree" flags are shown, and the arms of the State and Nation, are the following inscriptions:

"Drink deep; you will Preserve the City and Encburage Canals,"

and

"Presented by Gen. Jacob Morton to the Corporation of the City of New York July the 4th, 1812."

Besides these objects there are old Mexican battle flags, Harry Howard's fire helmet, and portraits of President Van Buren, Govs. Clarke, Yates, Clinton, Throop, and Dix, Mayors Woodhull and Lee, Chancellor Kent, and Alexander Hamilton, and a bust of Henry Clay.

A RUMOR FROM ROME.

Satolli Said to Have Been Appointed Prefect of the Propaganda.

A rumor was current yesterday that Pope Leo XIII. had appointed Cardinal Satolli Prefect of the Propaganda to replace Cardinal Ledochowski, transferred from the post because he had failed to satisfactorily carry out the broad and liberal policy of the Pontiff. Cardinal Ledochowski is ignorant of the English language and carries on his intercourse entirely in Latin. This, with his supposed objection to all things American, is alleged to have caused the recent decrease in the collections of the Peter's Pence, which are derived mostly from the United States and constitute nearly one-half of the Papal revenues.

The rumor of the change could not be confirmed in Catholic circles in this city. It was said at the offices of The Irish World and Freeman's Journal yesterday that no hint of such action by the Pope had been received from their correspondents in Rome, and the rumor was disbelieved. News of such an important appointment would be immediately cabled to the Irish papers in this country. It was said in the offices of the Excelsior Catholic Publishing House, 5 Barclay Street, that, although the rumor was current in the offices of the Catholic papers, no authentic information had been received.

ARRESTED AT THE THEATRE.

Antonio Costa, a Brazilian, Charged with Robbing a Compatriot.

Detectives Kahn and King of the East Twenty-second Street Station, at the close of the performance at the Academy of Music, Friday night, arrested a young Brazilian, Antonio Costa, nineteen years old, of 222 East Twelfth Street, who was in company with a young woman, on a charge of theft. Costa showed great sang-froid, whispering a few words to his companion, who at once left him.

The charge had been made by Thomas Chavis, also a Brazilian, staying at the Hotel America, whose acquaintance Costa had made a week ago. Mr. Chavis is a buyer for a Brazilian jewelry house. Costa became so intimate with him that Chavis allowed his unceremonious entry to his room. He alleged that Costa early in the evening had called on him, and on leaving had taken with him surreptitiously a diamond pin, worth $300, and $10 in money, which had lain in a bureau drawer. Costa denied the theft, and asked the detectives to take him to Chavis's room, declaring that the pin would be found there. His wish was complied with, and the detectives allege that they saw him throw the diamond pin back into the drawer.

Costa, in the Yorkville Court yesterday, was held for examination on Tuesday next. His bail is $1,000.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Incoming Steamships Bring Many Well-Known Passengers.

The American Line steamship Paris, which arrived yesterday, had among her passengers the members of the "In Town" company, who are to open at the Knickerbocker Theatre; Seth Borden, Atmore L. Baggott, Miss Johnstone Bennett, J. C. Bancroft Davis, S. B. Elkins, Jr.; the Rev. J. F. Huntington, J. C. Hornblower, Dr. Howard S. Paine, Samuel W. Pennypacker, G. Johnson Rittenhouse, Samuel Sinn, E. L. Uhl, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Watson, and John M. Wiley, ex-Consul at Bordeaux.

On the Cunard Line steamship Etruria, which arrived yesterday, were the Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Bridgman, C. H. Guinness, Peter B. Runyon, Col. and Mrs. James M. Scovel, and John Bissell, and St. George O. Squier and Prof. Albert C. Brehon of Dartmouth College, who have been experimenting with quick telegraphy in England.

Other passengers were Bishop and Mrs. Goodsell of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Bishop Alexander C. Garrett of Dallas, Texas. Bishop Goodsell has been for seventeen months in Rome in general charge of the European Methodist Churches.

The arrivals on the French Line steamship La Touraine included J. F. McCandless, Col. and Mrs. F. A. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Curtis, and C. D. English.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

SPLENDID NEW GOODS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

Every late arriving steamer has brought us Novelties from the most renowned European Manufacturers. In this brief announcement it is hardly possible to give a detailed description of the many new things we are enabled to offer.

Special attention is directed to a few of the prominent departments, viz.:

SILKS, LACES, MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS.

HE RAN TO HIS DEATH.

How Little Tomaseo's Life Was Crushed Out in "Little Italy."

On the second floor of the big tenement at 345 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, right in the heart of "Little Italy," lives the Brando family, consisting of Joseph, the father, twenty-six years old, and Pauline, his wife, twenty-four years old. Until 3 o'clock yesterday they had a little son Tomaseo, pretty, lively, and intelligent.

Tomaseo was playing about in the front room of his father's home in the afternoon when he saw a playmate across the street. He called to him to "Wait for me," and ran down the stairs. A heavy truck, driven by Jacob Schwendenman of 421 East Twelfth Street, was passing. Schwendenman saw the child just as he ran in front of the horses. He tried to stop them, but it was too late. They jumped aside and did not step on the boy, but two wheels passed over his head. It was crushed, and he died instantly.

Policeman Hyams saw the accident, and arrested the driver. At the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station House the mother and father found their little one dead, and the former sat beside his body for four hours, waiting for the Coroner. Every few minutes she would passionately kiss the small blood-stained hand that hung by the child's side. Even the policemen were deeply moved, walking about on tiptoe and conversing in whispers.

Child's Dress Caught Fire.

Mamie Welsh, seven years old, of 519 Spring Street, West Hoboken, set her dress on fire yesterday while playing with matches in front of her home. Her screams brought her mother and several other persons to her assistance. One of them, a man whose name could not be learned, pulled off his coat and wrapped it about her, extinguishing the fire. Town Physician White says the child's recovery is doubtful.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOYT & McKEE, PROPRIETORS. HOYT'S 24TH ST., N'R BROADWAY. EVENINGS 8:30. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
TO-MORROW EVENING FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.
A FARCICAL COMEDY BY JOHN STAPLETON, A UNDER MANAGEMENT KIRKE LA SHELLE,
BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON
PRESENTED BY WELL-KNOWN PLAYERS, HEADED BY M. A. KENNEDY, BARNIE WHEELER, W. J. FERGUSON, MAX FIGMAN,

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concert, Aft., 4:00 P. M. Evg., 8:00 P. M
Pain's Fireworks, To-morrow Evg., 8:00.
TO-MORROW EVENING, 8:00 P. M.,
SPECIAL FIREWORKS PROGRAMME.
PAIN'S AERIAL NOVELTIES, TOPICAL DEVICES, WATER PANTOMIME.

OLYMPIA
ROOF GARDEN.
Glass-inclosed; fully protected against weather.
Cook and Sonora, Almont and Dumont.
Jerome and Alexis, Johnson and Dean, Arnold Sisters, Signor Quinto, Annie Whitney, Johnson, Ryno, and Bentley, Mme. Vinette's Marblesques, and others.
14TH ST. THEATRE, near 6th Av. Nights 8:15. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle or Balcony, 50c.
MAT. TO-MORROW Big New York & London Success, From the Adelphi Theatre, London.
Shall We Forgive Her
A powerful story, well acted.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Admission 50c.
McAVOY & MAY, RENO & RICHARDS, WILLIAMS & ADAMS, PANTZER TRIO, AND 15 OTHER STAR ACTS.
PROMENADE ORCHESTRA CONCERTS. from 7:30 P. M. until midnight.
MUSIC HALL opens SEPT. 20, with CLEO DE MERODE AND BALLET.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN POPS
This (Sunday) Eve. at 8, Last POPULAR CONCERT
By the METROPOLITAN PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.
50—INSTRUMENTALISTS—50
ADMISSION 50c.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 13th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.
Wednesday Evening, Sept. 8, 100th performance.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. and B'way. Last 6 Nights. Last Sat. Matinée.
THE GOOD MR. BEST.
Sept. 13—Hoyt & McKee's production of Mr. Hoyt's musical farce,
A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

CASINO! Last 3 Weeks! Last 18 Nights! Last 3 Matinées! THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN! Ex. Mat. To-morrow. Labor Day 125th Night, Sept. 22, Souvs. "Yacht Night," Sept. 24, Souvs. Last Time of "The Whirl of the Town," Sept. 25. Sept. 27—First Time of "The Belle of New York."

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall. Mat. Monday, Labor Day.
NEW BURLESQUE WITH STAR CAST.
THE GLAD HAND.
IN OLIO MARIE LOFTUS.
McINTYRE & HEATH, AND OTHERS.

Pleasure Palace 58th & 3d Av. 1:30 & 7:30 P. M. 25c. and 50c.
Labor Day! Van and Nobriga, Edw. R. Lang, Baker & Lynn. Flo Jansen, Robie's New Bohemians.

GRAND OP. HOUSE. 23d&8thAv. Mats. Wed. & Sat
A CONTENTED WOMAN.
Xtra Matinee To-morrow (Labor Day.)

HERALD SQ. THEA. Eves. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 300th (souvenir) perf. Sept. 25.
RICE'S "THE GIRL FROM PARIS."
Extra Labor Day Matinée To-Morrow.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Evenings, 8:20. B'way & 40th St. Matinée Saturday.
SECRET SERVICE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Opening Matinée To-morrow.
Mr. and Mrs. Royle in Capt. Impudence
Sept. 13—"THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE."

Murray Hill Theatre Lex. Ave. & 42d St. Grand Revival by the Stock Co. The great Success! Extra Matinee To-morrow at 2.
Confusion, and Counsel for the Defense.

PROC

Sunday
Sept. 5-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

ANTWERP'S TWO GENIUSES

Rubens, the Marvelous Painter, and Moretus, the Luxurious and Level-Headed Printer.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ANTWERP

How the Combination Impressed Mr. Drysdale on His Visit to the Quaint Old City—Friendship of the Artist and the Printer.

ANTWERP, Aug. 17.—It is a grand thing to be able to design and build a great cathedral like this one in Antwerp. Yet no form of art can be more unsatisfactory to the artist, for he seldom lives to see his work completed. I should much like to have a few minutes' talk with Jean Amel of Boulogne, who died in 1398. It was he who designed the cathedral and gave forty-six years of his life to it. He was succeeded by his son, Peter; and the old gentleman would doubtless have some strong remarks to make about Peter if he were able to talk, for it is not in the nature of things that one architect should exactly carry out the ideas of another. The people would not let him do it, if there was a long interval between. Art is long, but public taste changes, and the best of architects must bow to the power that furnishes the cash.

Then, in his time, Peter Amel would have something to say about Jean Tac, who took up the work in 1434. Peter changed his father's details, "improved" them, as he would doubtless say if he could, and Jean Tac changed Peter's. The big church was almost a family affair by that time, Peter having added thirty-six years' work to his father's forty-six. Tac held on for only sixteen years, but that brought the date up to 1449—a century, lacking three years, under the guidance of those three men. Then came Master Everaert, who worked away at it for fifty-three years. And when the last of these four long-lived architects had been laid in the grave, (one after another,) let us see how much of the cathedral had been built. Jean Tac left it with the choir and its ambulatory and chapels finished, the sacristies, and the tower up to the first gallery! Master Everaert added the north and south aisles. It was in the latter years of Everaert's work that America was discovered.

Each succeeding architect had some changes to make in the original plan, and how old Jean Amel would turn up his Dutch nose at the changes they made! But when Herman van Waghemakere and his son Dominic took charge, on the death of Everaert, they scouted old Jean completely, and finished the upper part of the north tower in flamboyant style. After all, the building looks as well, perhaps, as if one mind had directed the whole. And after all these centuries of toil vandals were not satisfied to let the work alone when it was finished. It was Puritans (save the mark!) who tore out the interior in 1566, and it was French republicans who did it a like favor in 1794.

Birth and Growth of a Cathedral.

There is a brief account of the birth and growth of a cathedral. The nave and aisles were not vaulted till 1611, nearly three centuries after the foundation was laid. And all is not finished yet, nor will be till long after you and I take no more interest in architecture. And after all it does not rank among the larges. of the world's cathedrals. Its area is 70,000 square feet, the Cologne Cathedral having 87,000, St. Paul's in London 109,000, and St. Peter's in Rome 212,000. But what it lacks in size it makes up in noise. I live just beside it, and I ought to know. There are ninety-nine bells in the chimes, the largest of which is nearly 400 years old, and weighs eight tons. They begin ringing in the morning at precisely that hour when a man turns over for his best sleep and keep it up till the early Antwerp bedtime.

"Does Monsieur vish to ascend ze towaire?" the old concierge asked as I passed the portal, where he spends most of his time waiting for victims. "It is ze best view from ze towaire. Fife hundaire an' fourteen steps take you to ze premiere gallerie. But ze gran' view is from the second gallerie. Ah, zat is ze bong view, Monsieur. Très bien. Viz ze bong glass, ze telescop, you see from ze second gallerie ze Flooshing, ze towaires of Bergen-op-Zoom, ze Breda, ze Brussels, ze Malines, ze Ghent. Onlee ze demi-franc, Monsieur!"

Only ze demi-franc, ten cents. Cheap enough, certainly, for the privilege of climbing 616 stone steps and seeing Flushing, which is at the mouth of the River Scheldt, and the towers of Bergen-op-Zoom, which I never heard of, and Malines, which is the French name for the town that we know as Mechlin, where the lace is made, and all through ze gran' telescop. But while struggling against the temptation to enjoy this pleasure, I remembered my experiences with the Antwerp stairs, which go up as nearly perpendicularly as possible, with treads about four inches wide, so that you have to step upon them sidewise. That recollection turned the balance, and I left ze belle view for the next Englishman.

I did not leave the worn old portal, however, without a look at the big crucifix over the door, which gave me a chance to ponder over the folly of human vanity. You remember something about the Duke of Alva, no doubt—not the present one, but the one who was a big gun in Spain some centuries ago. Philip II. thought so much of Alva that he had a statue of him made and set it up in the citadel of Antwerp. There it stood a great many years, and the grandees who unveiled it no doubt said it was to stay there through all time, just as we say about such things ourselves. But when the citadel was pulled down it could not well stand there any longer; so in 1635 the Antwerpers melted down the metal and made a cross of it, which has stood ever since over the entrance to the cathedral tower.

A Religious Light and Haze.

Several hundred small boys of Antwerp occupied the seats when I went inside—or or more exactly, they occupied the low benches in front of the seats, for they were all kneeling, each with a little book open before him; and a priest far up in the hazy distance was intoning something. In these cathedrals there is not only the dim religious light made by the stained windows, but also the thick religious haze made by the burning of incense. Sometimes this smoke is dense enough to be felt slightly in the throat, but it is never disagreeable. The perfume of the incense is pleasant, and it is always the same—a distinctly religious odor. If one were to be led blindfold about any of these Continental cities he would know the churches the moment he entered them by the odor of incense.

The great bell was ringing, as usual. So were twenty or thirty of the smaller ones. The organ was playing. A procession of boys in white gowns marched back and forth in the background singing and some of them swinging censers of incense. The priest continued his sing-song tune, occasionally pausing to bow low before the altar. He was not singing at the boys, I suppose, as he kept his back toward them; and that I was glad of, for it was a most gorgeous back, bearing besides a large cross various designs in gold and colors that looked like armorial bearings. The altar was fairly ablaze with candles. I do not know what the service was, but looking upon it merely as a spectacle, it was very handsome. And the evident sincerity of the worshippers added to the interest. The boys did not look up very much to see that "Englishman" who was watching them, and older people were constantly coming in and dropping upon their knees and saying their prayers. Their preference for worshipping their Maker with candles and incense is their own affair; only in that case I like to see them have plenty of candles and plenty of incense, to do the thing up handsomely. And that was what they were doing when I first saw the interior of the Antwerp Cathedral.

There are 125 large pillars in this church supporting the vaulted roof, and they give an appearance of grandeur to what would otherwise be a very plain interior. I leaned against one of them for half an hour watching the proceedings, and had from there a distant view of most of the pictures. For it is the pictures that one wants to see here. As far as cathedrals go, two or three taken before dinner are a sufficient dose. By the time a man has escaped from London he is tired of hearing of naves and transepts, choirs, sacristies, and chapels. But he does not soon tire of Rubens. Take Rubens out of the Antwerp Cathedral and the building can be "done" in ten minutes.

Some of Rubens's Pictures.

If you have no knowledge of art, or no more knowledge of it than is acquired by seeing good pictures and comparing them sometimes with poor ones, you need have no fear that the great pictures will disappoint you—that you cannot appreciate them. Any one, I think, can appreciate them who can appreciate the scenes they represent. When you see one of Rubens's pictures you see the thing itself. They are not written in a dead language that must be mastered before you can understand them. And they are not faded and dim and half illegible, as we are often told most of the works of the old masters are.

A description of a lot of paintings, even of grand paintings, must be almost as vapid as an account of a baseball match; so I will spare you that infliction. But I can say something about their great number and the man who made them. Naturally, Rubens makes a grander showing in this cathedral than any other artist. Here is his "Descent from the Cross," the most celebrated of his works still remaining in Antwerp. Painted in 1612, this was taken to Paris in 1794, and did not find its way back to the cathedral till 1852. It is a "winged" picture; that is, its frame is a sort of closet with folding doors, with separate pictures on the inside and outside of each door. The doors of winged pictures are usually kept closed, and celebrated pictures not winged are covered with curtains; ostensibly to preserve them, but really to make an excuse to charge a fee for showing them. In the "Descent from the Cross" the Virgin Mary in a blue robe and the young woman with a basket are portraits of Rubens's first wife and his daughter. Then in the opposite transept is his "Elevation of the Cross." The high altarpiece is an "Assumption" by Rubens, which he is said to have painted in sixteen days. In one of the chapels is the "Resurrection," which he painted for the tomb of his friend the printer Moretus. Plantin's tomb is in another chapel, with many portraits of the family, and an inscription on the stone by Justus Lipsius.

The other works of art in the cathedral would make a better showing if they were not dwarfed by Rubens. There is a "St. Francis" that is attributed to Murillo, though some doubt is cast upon its authenticity. There are also works by the elder Francken, and by de Vos, Vaenius, Vinck, Hendricks, Ichut, Heneyns, and Verbrugen, and a number of others whose names show their Duch ancestry.

Rubens's Busy Life.

Rubens was so intimately associated with Plantin, the printer, and his son-in-law, Moretus, that in going from the cathedral to the Plantin printing office he makes a natural connecting link. The Antwerpers are sorry now the elder Rubens was persecuted in his native town, for through that persecution their idol came to be born in Siegen instead of in Antwerp. The father was suspected of a leaning toward Protestantism, so the Spanish Inquisition made life unhappy for him, and he took refuge in Siegen. There P. P. Rubens was born, in 1577. After the father's death the widow returned to Antwerp, and to show how thoroughly she embraced Romanism she sent the boy to a Jesuit school. Young Rubens studied art with Adam Van Noort and Otto Van Veen, and at twenty-three he went to Italy to complete his studies.

His must have been one of the busiest lives ever lived. More than a thousand paintings and drawings are attributed to him, though he never was able to give his whole time to art. The Duke Vincent of Gonzague sent him to the Court of Philip III. of Spain, and from that time he was more or less involved in political affairs. He lived for a time in Mantua, then in Rome, then in Genoa, and according to his own accounts was "always with one foot in the stirrup" in the service of the regents, Albert and Isabella. He made several journeys to London, Paris, and Madrid, (and there was no "Continental Express" in those days,) and withal found time to marry, and, on the death of his first wife, to marry again. Some of his paintings are very large, and must have taken considerable time. He had always a number of subordinates, of whom Antonio Van Dyck achieved the greatest fame; and they, it is said, are partly responsible for some of his pictures.

They are all one—Rubens and Plantin and the cathedral—all wound up together inextricably. It must have been a beautiful friendship between Rubens and Moretus. There was Moretus, with the greatest printing office that ever was known, a printing office in a palace, with an outfit that at that time was entirely unapproachable, with great scholars from the universities for his proofreaders, with the best workmen from all over Europe, with his own typefoundry, his own library, in which most of the books were printed by himself, and his orders coming from Kings and Princes.

Moretus and His Printing Office.

It is impossible not to admire Son-in-Law Moretus. He knew upon which side of the bread the butter was spread. All this had been built up by Christopher Plantin, who had a beautiful daughter—as I happen to know, having seen her portrait, painted by Rubens. By the pleasing process of marrying the daughter, Moretus became the successor of Plantin, and the concern became the Plantin-Moretus printing office. Pop had the business well established, and Moretus could not have married a better printing office if he had searched all over Europe.

Plantin was an old man when Rubens was born, and he had been dead for twenty years before the painter began to make his mark. But Rubens loomed up just in time to be the friend and coadjutor of Son-in-Law Moretus. They did not need to borrow money from one another; it was one of the rare cases of art being supplied with plenty of cash. If Moretus lived in a palace, so did Rubens; yet, what they accomplished shows that they must both have worked like Turks. And such work they did! Rubens's work everybody knows; as for Moretus, his work was as grand in its way as the artist's. It was almost perfection, and all done on those old wooden hand presses. There are not a dozen printing concerns in the world at this day that can do as good work. The work of Rubens I have no technical knowledge of; the work of Moretus I have, and I salute him as one of the best printers that ever lived.

The Musée Plantin-Moretus, as they call it, is reached by going up a narrow back street, which leads into a wider one, and on a corner of the wider one, which is only a block long, the building stands. It is a fine, broad building, showing a height of two tall stories at the front, plain, but far handsomer and more stately than the other buildings of equal age that surround it. Like most of the dwelling houses in Antwerp, it is built of rough stone and plastered on the outside; and Antwerp masons have the art of making their plaster look exactly like hewn cut stones. The renewal of this plastering every century or two keeps the buildings looking fresh and smooth, and although this is the house that has held the Plantin-Moretus printing office since 1579, it shows hardly any signs of age.

The entrance is into a large and lofty hall, thence into a reception room, then a dining room, evidently. The difficulty is felt from the first moment of distinguishing what was dwelling house from what was printing office. There are the same luxurious appointments in the working rooms as in the living rooms—walls hung with Flemish tapestry or stamped leather, furniture of oak or darker woods, hand-carved out of almost solid blocks; tables ten feet long, plated with tortoise shell; portraits and landscapes by Rubens, Van Dyck, and a host of other famous Flemish artists.

In the big dining room a long glass case has been set up, in which are specimens of the work done—largely Bibles and prayer books and mass books. In its first century the office made such a reputation for fine work that Philip II. of Spain gave it a monopoly of printing all the prayer books and mass books used in the Spanish dominions, and this privilege was continued until 1800—a hundred and fifty years. I cannot help noticing on my own account that it was while Rubens was a great favorite at the Spanish Court, and at the same time a great friend of Moretus, that Moretus got this splendid monopoly. There may have been wire-pulling, possibly, even in those honest old burgher days. In the glass case are hundreds of books printed by the firm, every one as white in the paper and as black in the ink now as when fresh from the press. There are also a large number of drawings, title pages, and vignettes by Rubens, and in another part of the building are his receipts for pay for drawings made for the engravers. He was one of the earliest and greatest of the "illustrators."

The building is in the form of a square, with a large courtyard in the centre, and in the court is a huge vine that has been growing since the days of Christopher Plantin. In one part of the ground floor are the sale rooms, with a separate entrance from the street, and back of them the private offices, with the old ledgers and daybooks still there. Many of these rooms are paneled with oak and every room is floored with it.

Model Work Rooms for Printers.

But it is the printing office that is the grand sight. Here is the proof readers' room first, with old proofs scattered about, apparently just as it was left. There are stalls for five or six readers, and on the wall is a tablet bearing the names of the principal readers at different periods. Next is the proprietor's private office, with its gilt-leather hangings; and, adjoining, the room that Justus Lipsius used to occupy when business took him to his publisher's. No doubt Rubens, Moretus, and Lipsius spent some rare evenings in these two rooms, for they could not have been always at work.

Here is what they call the type room, where the cases of type are stored in racks. Not in racks as high as a man's shoulders, as we do it now, so that every case is within reach, but in racks reaching from floor to ceiling. To reach the high cases, the printer must climb a ladder; and to get at the lower ones he must stoop to the floor. But no type was set in this room; it was simply a storeroom for cases of type.

Here is the composing room next. Though it is more than three centuries old, it looks very much like the country composing room of the present day, with its heavy wooden frames with the slanting type cases on top. Here is the type still lying in the cases, and every case covered with a large sheet of glass to keep it clean. I get one of the glasses removed without trouble, for my guide is enthusiastic over his treasures, and when he sees that I understand and appreciate them he does everything for me. The cases are laid out almost exactly as they are at present, except that the lower case e box and the space box are both smaller than ours. There are other trifling differences, but nothing that would prevent a modern compositor from using the cases. I picked up some of the type and examined it. It was as well made, with the crude machinery then used, as any we have at present. And it was in perfect order. Not a sign of wear, and each letter as clean as if it had just been polished. The composing sticks were clumsy affairs compared with the light modern ones.

Quaint Old Presses.

Now for the pressroom. Here are eight wooden hand presses in a row, that worked for more than three centuries, and for the last twenty-five years have been resting. They are the original presses. Made of hard wood, their frames are very heavy and much on the pattern of the Washington hand press that every old printer knows. The wooden beams admitted of none of the graceful curves of the iron press, but the Washington press is little more than a reproduction of these old presses. They have the same bed and platen, the bed being made of black marble. The joint for producing the impression is the same in effect, though slightly different in construction. The apparatus for running the bed under the platen is almost the same. There is the same tympan, with the same frisket. It all looks as natural as life. Just put a perspiring pressman on this side with his sleeves rolled up, continually shouting "dope!" to the roller boy on the other side, with the ink daubed over his hands and face, and it is life itself.

Of course, there were no rollers in those days, the ink being applied with balls. I wonder that Moretus did not think of such a simple and effective thing as the composition roller, which, gentle reader, you would be paying 25 cents for your TIMES this morning, if indeed you could get it at all. To think of those leather inking balls, and to see these old machines made of wood, any printer would say in a moment that these presses are not capable of doing the best work. But there is the work to speak for itself; there is no more to be said.

Taken altogether, as a residence and as a printing office, the Plantin-Moretus establishment is a printer's Arabian Nights dream. The biggest and richest modern printer I know would not dare hope to achieve such a place. I have said nothing about the type foundry or a dozen other departments. It was not possible to give more than a general idea. Ten generations of the Moretus family lived in this house and used these presses, and that shows that they had sense as well as skill.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

INSURANCE MEN TO MEET.

Lively Contest for President of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3.—The annual convention in this city on Sept. 15, 16, and 17 of the National Association of Life Underwriters promises to be the most interesting and withal the most exciting meeting in the history of the association. The agents will have a good time, for Milwaukee is conceded to be a pretty jolly convention town, and as the brewers already carry about as much life insurance as their corporosities will stand, they will no doubt keep the agents busy talking on other subjects.

But the real spectacular part of the convention will come with the election of the officers. Wirepulling is a necessary adjunct of every convention, but it is alleged that in this particular campaign some methods have been employed which do not come within the pale of the ethics of insurance men.

It is an unwritten rule that a member from the city in which the convention is being held shall be chosen President. Without mentioning the names of agents or companies it may be added that when the general agent of a large New York company, with headquarters at Milwaukee for the Northwest territory, invited the association at its last meeting in Washington to hold its next convention in Milwaukee, it was generally conceded that this agent was the logical candidate for President, and undoubtedly would be elected. But the general agent of a Milwaukee company, equally prominent, had, it is claimed, other views on the subject. He and the New York agent only recently had an insurance war which amused the public and bolstered up the advertising columns of the local newspapers during a dull season, even if it didn't gain any appreciable number of policy holders. This feud, it is asserted, has had something to do with the opposition toward the New York agent for President.

The weather signal for a storm on the life insurance sea came with the meeting of the State Association a short time ago. The New York agent thought his position secure, and did not attempt any wirepulling among the State delegates. In fact, it is said that he was so confident that he invited a few of his most intimate friends to dinner that evening, letting his candidacy take care of itself. But somebody else's fine Italian hand was at work, with the result that when the State convention came to a vote on the indorsement of a candidate for National President, a dark horse, if the term may be applied, was named. Then there was a howl. It was openly charged that the agent of the local company had called in all his agents, and had packed the caucus, selecting as a candidate the chief representative of an outside company which had not as yet figured in the Presidential fight. It was said that the New York agent's representatives were so scattered through the Northwest that he would have been unable to corral them, even if he had been given seventy-two hours' notice of the plans of the opposition. As to the selection of a dark horse by the opposition, it was explained that the agent of the local company knew that neither he nor any of his company had any show; therefore the only thing to do was to throw the support to a third candidate.

But this new candidate, the choice of the opposition, was not to be allowed to wear his easily acquired honors unmolested. At one session last night he took a preacher in the Methodist Church, and, according to his own admission, he considered this sufficient warrant to satisfy some of the Chicago couples who came from Chicago with matrimonial longings. When he came to file his certificates with the Register of Vital Statistics he struck a snag, for that official declined to accept the documents, intimating that the insurance agent was not, within the meaning of the statutes, a person authorized to solemnize marriages. The publicity attending the straightening out of this difficulty led to the discovery that the excursion steamers from Chicago were flooded with advertising cards announcing that the aforesaid insurance agent made a specialty of marriages, as a "side line," perhaps, and outlining an easy route from the wharf to his office.

The agent took the official turning down of his marriage certificates with fairly good grace, but his temper broke in on the advertising cards in the public prints. He promptly disavowed all knowledge of them, and asserted that some of his rivals for the Presidency of the National Life Underwriters' Association must have had them printed and put in circulation with a view to injuring his reputation.

There the matter rests for the present, but nobody can tell what will turn up within the next couple of weeks. The New York agent is said to be confining his missionary work to the outside delegates, and disinterested observers say that he will probably succeed in capturing the honors, despite the vigorous campaign which has been put up against him.

SCHEVENINGEN IN SUMMER

A Dutch Watering Place with Much of the Attractiveness of the Riviera.

ITS WONDERFUL SEA WALL

The Hardy Fisher Folk Are Savagely Independent, Inhospitable, and Rude to Strangers—Their Quaint Old-Fashioned Dress.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25.—A pale yellow setting sun, round and full, and because of its paleness one can see clearly the form and look into the sun's face unflinchingly. The waters of the North Sea, on this delightful midsummer evening, are of those tints belonging to the rainbow. Silver network along the golden brown sands shows the line of the breakers, which hardly deserve that name. They ripple so smilingly in and spread themselves all over the hard, flat beach. No undertow. The weakest child can bathe in safety, but none ever does.

Far down to the right a white point shows Katwijk-aan-Zee. Across the intervening dunes, which are high, and are covered with a rich brown growth mingled with the gray-green leaves and purple blossoms of the beach thistle, the church spire of Katwijk-binnen rises from its nest of Dutch roofs. To the left of the pale sun the Hock van Holland leads out into the sea. These shores should be a hallowed place to Americans, yet few visit them. The sea leaves few traces of its past, and as we watch the great ocean steamers leave their ports today we forget that from here once sailed the Mayflower; from here the Pilgrim Fathers, with reunited strength, set their faces toward the New World.

Hotels and villas line the shores now, where once a simple "Badhuis" stood. A sort of picnic ground it was, where the Rotterdammer chiefly came with his family of a Sunday. The Haagenaar was ever too lofty for such simplicity!

Now the vast Kurhaus is crowded twice a day with gayly costumed ladies, and the débutantes of the season gentle. Occasionally the Queens themselves lend the brightness of the Court to the already brilliant assembly. The abonnés of the Kurhaus never fail to take the full advantage of their subscriptions, and hundreds of mammas and papas, with their daughters, go twice a day to the concert hall or to sip tea on the spacious and delightful terrace overlooking the sea. There are steam trams plenty to hurry them back to The Hague, get a 6 o'clock dinner, a change of toilet, and return for the concert in the evening. The splendid orchestra of the Berlin Philharmonic Society, with Prof. Mannstaedt directing, leaves little to be wished for, either in rendition or programme. This year we have, for the first time, the wonderful sea wall, which reaches from the village end of the beach to the Orange Hotel, a distance of nearly a mile. It offers everything. First, the protection from the boisterous January sea, that three years ago took away several dunes and ground to chips 130 fishing boats. These stoutly built ships are almost as broad as they are long, and they were hurled from the dunes, where they are kept in Winter, and the sea played with them as if they were bits of cork! Now this masterpiece of masonry promises safety.

Scènes Like Those of the Rivera.

It offers, besides, for the pleasure seeker in Summer two broad promenades, a wide carriage drive, broad steps, and driveways to the beach. Of an evening the outer promenade is filled with chairs, and presents the appearance of a Paris café. One hears as many languages on these spacious outlooks as along the promenades of the Riviera, and a gayly dressed crowd is ever present. At 9 o'clock the scene becomes more moving still, for the "long pause" of the concert given in the Kurhaus concert hall sends the audience within without in search of cooler air, to the terrace, adjoining cafés, the beach, where they enjoy a walk, an ice, or the last lingering tints of the orb of day as he "rools" down into the sea. The sun never seems to "drop" behind the earth in Holland. In this latitude, which gives the long day, Old Sol is not long away from us at this season, but he makes up for it in Winter, and leaves us many days without a ray of shine, refusing also to mount very high in the sky, but keeps less along the horizon than in the Summer months, when he outskirts the world and rolls at last behind it for a few brief hours.

Return of the Fishing Boats.

The fishing boats are coming in. Dark their sails are against the Western sky. On the shore stand groups of people watching and waiting. With baskets on their arms are the fishwomen, with close white caps and Scheveningen fish hats over them, short wool skirts, little shawls pinned round their shoulders, and newly chalked wooden shoes. They stand like chiseled granite, these hardy creatures of this northwest shore. The boats arrive, their huge red and brown sails flapping in the wind. They glide in on a wave and are beached. A man comes ashore through the water with a load of fish on his back, and empties it on the sand. It is followed by another and another. In turn they unload the boat. The fish are dumped in squads. There are tong, (sole,) tarbot, (turbot,) and schol (plaice) at this season of the year. A man on the shore receives them and lays them out for sale. Then the clatter begins. Any one who has watched the newsboys in New York City dive for their newspapers when the wagons run along the line can get an idea of the method with which the "vischvrouwen" secure their stock in trade. Courtesy of gesture or tone is not in a state of high cultivation by the worthy womenfolk of Scheveningen. The men who are no longer fishers sit upon the sandhills back of the shore to watch the women fight. They have their bets and jokes as to the winner.

She, in her turn, so soon as her bargain is made, her basket filled, starts off with it on her head, as if nothing had ever happened to prevent her getting it there. She carries it with the ease that a Newport beauty carries her parasol, getting over the ground with that inimitable walk of the Scheveninger, with magnificent poise and pose that many a beauty might envy. Eternal youth seems to be theirs, and they accept it as a matter of course—as they do the light and air, and the magnificent health they enjoy.

Old Mary Active at Ninety-four.

Living in the village is an old soul called "Oude Marie," (Old Mary.) It is said she is ninety-four. Every day she walks to The Hague with a flat herring basket on her head to sell her fish at the market. She is not poor, but a lifelong habit of taking her herring to town and the fixed one of a daily gossip with the market folk cannot yet be given up. She is a wee little thing, straight as an arrow, with snapping yellow-gray eyes, beautifully formed small hands, which are plump and fine, with a lacework of brown wrinkles running all over them. She is proud of her hands, for they have been often modeled.

On a bleak November day, when the wind drove the clouds which hang almost on the housetops at this bleak season—drove them down like swooping brooms, to gather up all that laid in their way, when a thunder clap shot out a volley of hail that cut through the windows, and sent the dogs in the street yelping home—on such a day I made the acquaintance of Oude Marie. She took refuge from the storm in the vestibule of my house, which she daily passed. Seeing the aged creature, I hastened to bring her in. Pools had to be wiped up from where she stood; a chair she declined, saying she was not tired, only a "beetje nat," (a little wet.) My surprise was great when I learned her age, and that she still sold fish in the market; that she had lost two husbands at sea, and a third after "laying five years in his bed!" Oude Marie, still happy, sells her little herring in content, and counts her change as she stops for rest at the old storm gate, (within a few years a "tolhuis,") on the Scheveningensche-weg, (road.) I have watched her often doing her lively bargaining when the boats come in, and she holds her own with the rest of the wild creatures clattering for their fish.

A Rugged, Savagely Independent Race

Of all the peoples of this small part of the universe, there is, I fancy, no land of its size that can give as many distinct types, under one fatherland, as Holland. The Schwenninger is one of the most original of her people. A rugged, hardy race, equal in strength and fighting fame to the Saracens, with this difference, that the Schwenninger does his fighting as a defender of the soil and of what he considers his own. The Saracens would have found it difficult to overrun the Schwenningers as they did those wild and beautiful shores of Italy. There seems no power, either persuasive or threatening, that has any perceptible influence upon this race, either their bodies or minds. They have their own way if the skies fall, and the skies might fall a second time before they would allow a new-comer to do otherwise than their way also. They are a hard, impudent, brutally independent, almost savage, set in their dislike of strangers. If they can serve one a trick they will do it to the most innocent. They marry largely among themselves, and have little respect for persons outside of themselves. Artists who come to make sketches are tormented by such things as having sand thrown over their work, easels knocked over, their stools jerked by insolent lads, or an army assembles to stand in front to annoy them by jeers and gibes till the beautiful is made hideous. Those Dutch artists who have made Schwenningen know to the "world that has not had the good fortune" to pass this way are obliged to have studios on the village end, where they paint from the windows, which is always dreary work. The picture creator likes to receive inspiration from out of the fair bosom of Nature herself.

These very inhospitable fisher folk assume that the sea, the sky, and the shore are theirs, and if they feel inclined to assert ownership those are the ways they do it. On the other hand, they are thrifty, caretaking of their homes and children, excellent and hard workers, thoroughly honest, and self-respecting in their way. They are not hard drinkers; the days on which they do forget themselves are May Day and the Queen's birthday, when it is thought manly to be drunk, and lads partake of gin till they are bundled into wagons and taken home by friends or authorities. At other times they are not drinkers, and the children and women all look healthy and happy, and are always well clothed. They have a rare, shrewd cleverness, and are not dull in those ways that small communities often are. They are and have been for centuries a distinct people, bearing always the qualities I have tried to describe. It is a wonder that they've remained always so individual a people, for they have for hundreds of years sailed the seas; content, however, to fish only for its live treasures, coming home to spend their earnings in their own town and with their own people.

How This People Dresses.

They clothe and feed themselves well, but never with any approach to luxury, generosity, or change, wearing now the mode of 300 years back. The men wear black flannel suits, silk caps, large neckerchiefs, no coats, and a sort of well-cut shirt. The hair is wooden in its appearance, being shaved off of the neck behind almost to the tops of the ears; it is all of one length, and is rolled over the ears and behind in a stiff, well-oiled "curlunder," if I may make one word of two. The women wear, as I have said, heavy dark woolen skirts, often thirteen in number, each a little fuller than the other, so that the wearer looks like a cone shape. The skirts are short. About the shoulders their small shawls of bright hues, pinned very close to show the form, and over these, when the weather is cold, are soft woolen capes, also very full, falling over the hips. They are of well-chosen colors always, and have Elizabethan collars, (only behind.) These are finely trimmed with quilled ribbon; the more yards they can get into this small collar the better the style. Fine white-lace caps, with gold head pieces that cover all the hair excepting a bit at the forehead. The cap is over this, and is fastened at the temples with dangling jeweled pins. These caps denote the wealth of the wearer, as the gold and silver buttons do that of the men. Long aprons cover the fronts of the women's dresses, silk for best and colored cotton for other days. These last are always ironed into fancy patterns, and if the pattern shows not well the apron is ready for the wash. Wooden shoes complete this costume, excepting when out for a promenade, when slippers are worn. They walk about in Summer and view the strangers with marked indifference or contemptuous notice, laughing rudely at the toilet of a fashionably dressed lady or making a face if any one looks too long at them.

Rows of old sea dogs who line the benches along the promenades leading to the village make often open spurt of some society swell passing by. I have seen an old "southeaster" get up and swagger after the "yellow shoes," taking his big bowl of a pipe from his mouth, in imitation of the university society swell with his perfumed cigarette. The other old "salts" sling over a leg in change of position, with a slap on the same, or scratch furiously the shaven spot on the back of their heads, according to the method of displaying intense enjoyment. They remind one in their enjoyment of that scene in "The Old Homestead" where Si was urged on to ask Mr. Jones if he was any relation to Hap Hazard! So they too have their charm, these civilized savages, and lend an entertainment to the strangers who come to the great watering place, that the Kurhaus, with its many attractions, cannot give.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

EXCITEMENT IN VENEZUELA.

Probability that the Coming Election for President Will Result in Bloodshed—Andrade the Leading Candidate.

A New York man who has correspondence with persons prominent in official circles in Caracas, said yesterday that the Venezuelan election, which occurs Sept. 1, is certain to be attended with bloodshed.

"I have received letters by to-day's steamer," said he, "and they tell me that Caracas is in a state of great excitement.

"The election will be the first popular election held in Venezuela. Heretofore delegates have voted for President. This is the second election for President of a four years' term. Formerly the term was for two years. The Constitution is now practically a duplicate of that of the United States, but one difference is that a man may not hold the office of President for two consecutive terms.

"The Liberals have held power for nearly twenty-eight years. Mr. Andrade, the present Liberal candidate, has the support of Crespo, the present incumbent. Besides Andrade, there are in the field Gen. Hernandez of the Progressive Party, but who is really a Conservative, and Dr. Rojas Paul, who has the support of the Conservative Party.

Andrade will have a sweeping majority, but every effort will be made to manipulate the returns in the interest of the rival candidates in the strongholds of each, and this will in all likelihood result in nullifying the election. In this case Crespo would hold over till another election could be held, but an insurrection would certainly follow.

"Andrade will eventually be seated, but in any case there is going to be trouble."

PRISON COLONY FOR GEORGIA.

Project to Do Away with the Lease System and Establish a Central Penitentiary.

ATLANTA, Aug. 21.—The convict system of Georgia is to be radically changed. The lash is to be abolished, more humane methods of control substituted, the parole system and degrade system established, and indeterminate sentences adopted. With a view to recommending a plan for disposing of the 2,490 convicts to be returned to the State by the present lessees, the Governor and the principal keeper have visited the penitentiaries of several States. Principal Keeper Turner has formulated a plan which he thinks will give Georgia the best penitentiary system in the Union.

Mr. Turner recommends the purchase of 5,000 to 7,000 acres of good land as the site for a permanent penitentiary. It must be accessible to all parts of the State and must contain deposits of clay and quarries of building stone, with a stream of not less than 200 horse power. Temporary stockades, hospitals, and other buildings are to be erected by 600 convicts, who will be separated from the rest. As soon as the present lease expires, all the females, boys under seventeen years of age, and infirm or diseased convicts are to be placed on these works. Each class will be separated from the others, and separate cells will be provided. The women will be employed at making clothes and the boys at making shoes and implements, or in farming. To these will be added 180 able-bodied men retained by the State to build a new penitentiary, make brick, and quarry stone.

It is estimated that after paying all expenses the labor of the 1,800 convicts remaining will return to the State $640,000 in five years. This will be expended in building a permanent penitentiary, and the State will get for this sum a plant which would ordinarily cost a million. When this is completed convict leases will be done away with and the State will take entire control of her convicts.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CRISIS

Strife Between the Germans and Czechs Becomes Daily More Threatening in the States.

DISSOLUTION IS IMMINENT

The Truce Arrived at in Hungary Unsatisfactory—Schemes Among Local Nationalities to Destroy the Centralized Power of the Hapsburgs.

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—The strife between rival nationalities becomes daily more bitter in Austria; since the failure of the various attempts at conciliation between Germans and Czechs in Bohemia and Moravia the Government has taken no further steps to reach an "entente cordiale." It has been rumored in Vienna of late that the Provincial Diet of Bohemia will assemble at the beginning of September for the purpose of settling in a definite manner the vexed question of the official languages in the province. The Diet would also have to deal with another important question—the proposal to establish national electoral "curias" in the Province of Bohemia in favor of certain political parties, which, being in a minority, are not represented in the Legislature. This proposed session of the Diet will most probably be fruitless in its results. It is more than probable that when the Reichsrath assembles next Autumn it will find the country in precisely the same situation as before the Parliamentary holidays. In other words, radical measures will be necessary to place the Parliamentary machinery in working order.

German Radical Party Passive.

The German revolutionary party in Austria has somewhat calmed down since the proposed meeting of the party delegates was prohibited at Eger, a few weeks ago. In the presence of the energetic attitude of the Administration, which no longer proposes to tolerate such unpatriotic demonstrations as entirely opposed to constitutional liberty and good government, the leaders of the Pan-German party and the so-called "Liberals" have thought it prudent to remain in the background for the time being. They have contented themselves with individual protests to their electors and with exhortations to the Governments of German towns in Bohemia to rebel against Count Badeni's Ministry. The Pan-Germans have, however, announced their determination to begin their agitation anew whenever Parliament assembles. They then intend to attack the Government with every possible means in their power, and to inaugurate a studied system of parliamentary obstruction. In some quarters it is even said that the Pan-Germans intend once more to demand the impeachment of the Ministers and the Premier, Count Badeni more particularly. New Parliamentary scandals are therefore to be expected as soon as Parliament is convened, in which case there remains but one thing for the Government to do. This would be to modify the rules and regulations of the Reichsrath, to close the chambers by imperial decree, and to proceed at once to a radical parliamentary reform. The Badeni Cabinet has only delayed the inevitable hour when this reform must take place; it would have been far better for the Ministers to have put an end to the crisis several months ago by a thorough revision of the electoral laws.

Bitterness of Race War.

The following instance, which is but one in a thousand, will give some idea of the bitterness with which the race war is waged in Bohemia between Czechs and Germans. The German proprietors who own nearly all the real estate in the town of Eger have just given notice to all the Government officials residing in the city that at the end of the present quarter they will be compelled to give up their leases and vacate their houses. A short time ago these aristocratic landowners tried to put a stop to the free sale of the Czech newspaper, the Prager Abendblatt, in Eger, and they have now ordered a general boycott of the wretched newsdealer who alone had the courage to keep the condemned sheet on sale.

One result of the conflict between Czechs and Germans in Bohemia has been to develop the aspirations toward local self-government of the other nationalities in Austria. The Central Executive Committee of the Young Czechs at Prague, has just convened for Sept. 9 a general assembly of the party delegates. The purpose of the meeting is to deliberate on the measures to be taken to protect the Czechs against the attacks of the Germans in those districts and municipalities where they are in a majority. Then, again, in Carinthia the Slovanians, Slovacks, and Croatians recently held a meeting at Klagenfürth to examine the political situation and to take such measures as might be considered fit to insure the respect of their national rights. The Poles of Silesia have, on their side, held a congress at Teschen for the purpose of obtaining from the Government the recognition of the electoral "college," which they recently founded at Teschen. The object of this "college" is to protect the Poles against the oppressive measures of both the Germans and Czechs. In still another province of Austria, at Trieste, a race conflict is waged between the Slovacks and the Italians. The Slovacks also demand autonomy, and have petitioned the Government to divide the Province of Trieste into two portions. Finally, to wind up this long list of local self-government aspirations in Austria, the Italians of the Trentin district who desire a certain measure of autonomy to protect them against the exclusive predominance of the German Catholics in the Tyrol recently presented such a radical bill to the Government that the Ministers were compelled to reject the measure at once without further discussion.

In every portion of the empire it will be seen that rival nationalities are striving to make themselves independent of each other, and to throw off the tutorship of the central Government at Vienna, without ever taking into consideration the common bonds

WOMAN

THE GIRL UP TO DATE

Conclusions Reached by Phrenological Examinations of Types Covering a Wide Range.

CHICAGO GIRL THE QUEEN

She Has the Excellencies of All Her Sisters, Is More Harmonious in Her Development, and Has No Extreme Characteristics.

There are girls and girls, and probably all girls are pretty much alike in many ways, but they also differ greatly in different parts of the country, is what Miss Jessie A. Fowler says, and Miss Fowler has been for some time past making a study of girls from a phrenological point of view. The New York girl is—well, the New York girl, which puts it all in a nutshell; the Boston girl, Miss Fowler finds, is the brainy creature she has been described, but really it is the Chicago girl who seems to be the girl of girls, though she is brought in only as an incidental.

Would Miss Fowler give a few opinions upon girls for the benefit of the public?

Yes, she is very accommodating, and from the many heads whose golden brown and black, straight and curly locks have been loosened that she might discover the cranial wisenesses and weaknesses below, the following are the principles which she has evolved:

"I shall be very glad to give you my opinions on the subject," said Miss Fowler to the reporter, "for I have had opportunities that have been given to few in my profession, having had under my hands some of the finest specimens of the young womanhood of this country—the New York girl; the Boston girl, who represents the Eastern or New England girl; the Western or California type, and the Southern girl, as well as the Australian girl, native grown, with English parents; the Northern Irish girl, with the sturdy qualities which come from the intermixture of Scotch blood; the more aristocratic type from South Ireland, and girls from Scotland, India, and Sweden.

The New York Girl.

"To commence with the New York girl, it may be said that she has a blending of the characteristics of the girls from all the sister States. People from all parts of the country flock to New York, and in time become indigenous to the place. There is a fascination about New York, I might say a magnetic influence, which transforms the people who come to it into a part of it. There are few cities where so many different nationalities are to be found as in New Yor. But for all that, there is true New York girl. She is, taken at her best, well made, polite, well educated, and she knows how to turn her education to good account. She is charming in manner, full of graces that beguile, and dresses in showy costumes that generally suit her style of beauty Of all her Yankee neighbors she is the leader in style. She is so altogether charming that she may at times be called a flirt, but if closely studied it would be found that her desire to please was general, and her attentions bestowed upon all alike.

"She is well read, particularly in the latest novels, and is cynical more from experience than natural endowment, and after all she is a truly noble, kind, and generous-hearted woman, and if she marries a lord from the English aristocracy what matters? She has beauty and wealth to recommend her, while he has the title and an English castle, which he will inherit, or which he has in his possession when he marries.

The Boston Girl Is Different.

"Yes, the Boston girl is really what she is reported to be. She is different from her New York sister both in appearance and character. She is cool and collected in manner, and talks Voltaire and Rousseau. She is always to be found gathering knowledge, and she is not to be found with the dressmaker of a milliner half of her time. She longs to do something of an intellectual character; perhaps it is to found a college, start a school of her own, or receive high distinction in one of the Eastern colleges. Fashion is the last thing that interests her. Her head is well developed in the reasoning faculties and mathematics; law and science become a passion with her. She delights in anything that favors the realistic. Her mind does not dwell on Dukes or lords of noble birth, although she is more like her English sisters in solidity than her New York sister, and she generally deals in broad a's and common sense.

"She is apt to think most men are fools, for she nearly drives them frantic with her knowledge born of schools.'

"She usually wears glasses and looks wise if she is not, is generally a critic or a teacher, and allows her brain to dominate her heart. It is rather indefinite, though, to speak about the heart, for the heart is an unknown quantity, but the Boston girl allows her reason to dominate over any sentimental proclivities she may have.

"The California or Western girl is truly a wild rose of beauty. There is something particularly breezy and spirited in her character, which she probably snatches from the fair Pacific shores. Her life is generally inspiring, and gives to her mind a finish that is attractive. She is known for her impulsiveness and generosity of mind, and, although she is not as highly cultured as her Eastern sister, yet she is kind, witty, sharp, intelligent, and capable of holding her own in the competition of intelligence.

Southern Girls Considered.

"The Southern girl has generally soft, velvety cheeks that are radiant and bright with Southern sunshine, and her voice is mellow, light, and sweet. She has a pleasant smile, easy grace, and restful yet animated manners, which play havoc with the hearts of men. She knows how to sing, as women of tropical climates do, and her songs are generally sympathetic and sweet, and hence telling in their style.

"The Southern and Northern girls are entirely different in type, but each seems to be the complement of the other, for what one lacks the other seems to possess. The one has mental attractiveness and strength of constitution, the other natural beauty of feature.

"The one, coming from hardier parentage, more vigorous stock, and independent character, is seen to better advantage in some ways, because her evolution has advanced faster, while the other, because of her more limited opportunities, her climatic surroundings, and conservative conditions, has developed physical being and matured her natural beauty in a greater degree than her keenly intellectual sister. In the one we see cultured evolutionary development, in the other natural expansion of powers.

"Each seems to be perfecting herself along the lines of her nearest possibilities, and each is daily growing nearer the other. While in one we find hardihood and strength of organization, independence and self-reliance, in the other we find a grace and charm of manner, ingenuity, tact, and easy magnetic speech. The Northern girl is tall and stately compared with the round, full figure of the shorter Southerner. The temperament of the Northerner is mental-motive; that of the Southerner vital-mental. The developments of the Northerner are in the intellectual and moral faculties; those of the Southerner are in the scientific, perceptive, and social faculties. Self-esteem is larger in the Northerner, which makes her a leader; approbativeness is larger in the Southerner, and this makes her an entertainer.

Head of the Northern Girl.

"The head of the Northerner measures higher from the opening of the ear to the top of the head than that of the Southerner, while the head of the latter measures more from the opening of the ear to the occiput. The former has the well-developed reasoning faculties shown in the upper forehead, while the latter has a better development of the observing or perceptive faculties. There is a greater activity and keener restlessness for position, knowledge, and wealth in the Northerner, while in the Southerner there is more of the proverbial warmth of nature, quickness of impulse, and capacity to enjoy.

"The Northern girl is more self-reliant in her individuality, while long years of opportunity, cultivation, and experience have led the Southern girl to high success in the art of showing hospitality and entertaining guests, to attaining a large degree of elegance in the details of dress, table appointments and decorations, and the power to make even commonplaces and nothings seem attractive or amusing. The cheapness of colored service has made possible the leisure which is necessary to the finest hospitality, and when her personal and social charm are added to this, there is a galaxy of power only matched by the mind of the Northerner—her force of character and her deep and broad sympathies. The mind and soul culture are pronounced in the Northern girl, while the Southern girl is light-hearted, not given to too deep thought, and she has an air of contentment, love of ease, and a sense of secure happiness.

"Years of honest mental struggle have strengthened the highly cultivated mental horizon of the Northerner and given her an intense desire for the elevation of the race, and the overthrow of wrong has given her a lofty poise with a progressive spirit and tolerance without prejudice.

Southern Girls Fond of News.

"The Southern girl, as a rule, finishes her education when she leaves school, hence her reading afterward is generally of the lighter kind; her fondness for news leads to the reading of current matters and an inborn interest in politics results in considerable knowledge of and conversation about public characters. Even the humblest of Southern girls appreciates style, and, notwithstanding the Northern characteristic, thrift, it is certain that the girl of the South secures more comfort and display for every dollar she spends than does her Northern sister."

But it was in speaking of the breezy Western girl that the reporter had interrupted Miss Fowler to say, interrogatively, "The Chicago Girl?" And the reply had come in words which would seem to imply that of all the girls in these United States it is the Chicago girl who may be called a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

"The Western girl," Miss Fowler was saying, "is active; she has resource, has capability; she is not nervous, not sedentary in her habits; she is not quite so refined as the girls further East"—and right there the interruption had come.

"Oh, the Chicago girl," Miss Fowler replied. "She does not exactly answer the description of any girl. She occupies a halfway position; she has the excellences of all her sisters."

"She ought to be a very nice sort of a girl!" ejaculated the reporter, in some surprise.

"She ought, indeed," returned Miss Fowler, warmly. "She is more harmonious in her development, she is not subject to extreme characteristics; she is well poised; she has a more central location than the other girls mentioned.

"But everywhere," she continued, going on with the general subject, "in other countries as well as in the United States, peculiarities of physical and mental development, temperament, and tone of voice are to be noticed in different localities. In Australia you have the classical student of Adelaide, the Creole of Queensland, the tall, beautiful, and mature young woman of Melbourne, and the retiring, intelligent, and musical girl of Sidney, who is like her English sister. In the North of Ireland you find the characteristics of the Scotch blended with the enthusiasm, vivacity, and wit of the Irish, independent, go-ahead, and hospitable, while the girl of Southern Ireland, with her peachlike beauty, is polished, refined, and artistic.

"There is one thing that every American woman will have to learn, and that is to regulate her voice. She should have the finest oratorical powers of any woman on the face of the earth. In time her voice will become modulated."

THAT BY-LAW.

A CYCLIST'S LAMENT.

Mopoke in The Adelaide (Australia) Observer.

Whene'er I ride my bike abroad
What awkward things occur,
From puncturing my brand-new tire
To running down a cur.

But of all things that worry me
And my annoyance cause,
The sovereign irritant they are,
The corporation laws.

I must not ride my bike too fast,
I must not let it stand;
It's too big for my pocket,
And it's awkward in my hand.

I must not walk beside my bike,
And push it on the path,
Or I immediately arouse
The Corporation wrath.

I must not cross the park lands on
My wiry little steed;
My poor head swims with all the things
I needs must know and heed.

A horrid tinkling little bell
To carry is my fate,
Pedestrians to frighten when
I tintinabulate.

A lamp, too, I must carry when
I mount my wheel at night,
To darker make the road beyond
Its little flickering light.

And if I wish to cross a place
Where roads and footways meet,
I must—so indicates the law—
Hump bikey o'er the street.

When silly horses take a fright
To see me gliding on,
I must again dismount until
The frightened beast is gone.

And if, despite the caution ta'en
By City Fathers kind,
I chance to knock a person down
I'm very promptly fined.

'Tis useless to protest and say
I tinkled on my bell,
Cyclists all fib, but unwheeled folk
No Tarraddles tell!

Once, lest I transgressed any law
And gave unmeant offense,
I took them with me as I rode,
And strove to glean their sense.

All day, with head bowed down, I read,
No matter where I rode;
That night a summons waited me
When I reached my abode.

For so intent on what I read
In this most strange of laws
Did I become that all unknown
I transgressed every clause.

HOW A WOMAN MANAGED.

Got Her Trunk from Brooklyn on Sunday and Then to the Station in Street Cars.

Every resident of Brooklyn knows that the expressman of the city is a pompous individual, who, when his services are required, must be interviewed early and also that Sunday is his day of rest.

These facts are as hard and fast as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Any reasonable being wishing to leave Brooklyn of a Sunday, the baggage not having been previously expressed, would decide upon one of two things—either to leave it behind or take a cab—every one, that is but a woman. A woman left a Brooklyn hotel last Sunday morning, took the ordinary route to the Grand Central Station via the Fulton Ferry, and took her trunk with her, and on the street cars.

This is the way she did it, as she tells the story:

"Sunday morning is quiet anywhere, but in Brooklyn it is positively solemn. I dressed as soon as I wakened this Sunday morning, for I saw by my traveling clock that it was 9 A. M., and I had only two hours in which to leave the city. As soon as I had finished my breakfast I betook myself to the hotel office.

"'I would like a baggage wagon to take my trunk to the Grand Central Station in New York, please,' I said to the clerk.

"'Impossible, Madam,' was the prompt reply; 'there is not a baggage wagon about here that will take your trunk there today, unless perhaps the theatrical baggage man will; here he comes now.'

"'Will you take my trunk over to the Grand Central Station?' I asked.

"'Can't do it, Madam,' he replied, patting his blue jean blouse with his brawny hand.

"'Whatever will I do!' I exclaimed.

"'Take a cab.'

"'And the price?' I inquired.

"'Three dollars and a half.'

"'Too much,' said I, and turning to the clerk I asked, 'Will you lend me your porter?' 'Certainly, Madam,' was the response, and touching a tiny bell he called forth an able bodied porter.

"'Porter,' I said, 'put this trunk on your hand truck and take it to the Fulton Ferry, and I will follow in a street car.' Ten minutes later the porter, quite breathless, wheeled his burden through the ferry house and dumped it on the deck of the ferryboat.

"It was not a 'Saratoga,' neither was it a steamer trunk, but one just as large as it could be without being the former. I paid the porter 35 cents, and, turning, asked the deckhand what he wanted for landing it in New York. 'Ten cents,' he answered, and I handed him the money.

"On reaching New York a new perplexity awaited me; there was not a baggage wagon, cab, or telephone, and I could not leave my trunk to hunt for one of them. Each moment was precious, so I hurried to a street car and hailed it.

"'Won't you take my trunk on board your car, conductor?' I said. "There is not any vehicle to carry it for me, and I must reach the Hartford and New Haven station in time for a certain train.'

"'We do take grips and other small baggage, but never the lokes of that,' said the conductor, reaching up to pull the strap as a signal to move on.

"'Please take it!' I exclaimed, desperately. The conductor regarded me a moment, then stepped off the car, walked around to the driver, and said: 'Come along, give the trunk a lift,' and, suiting the action to the word, they caught up my trunk, and let it fall with a thump on the front platform, and I stepped inside and started on my trip around the city. Nothing of moment occurred until I reached Forty-second Street and First Avenue. The Belt Line cars run on up town, not east or west at that point, so my trunk had to be put off the car, and I stood in despair, not knowing which way to turn. The conductor on the Belt Line car charged me 15 cents, and he punched the fares.

"Looking about, I spied a Crosstown car approaching.

"'Conductor,' I said, 'won't you take this trunk to the Grand Central Station on your car?'

"'Can't, Madam,' was the curt reply. 'I'd lose my job; the starter stands over by the storage warehouse near the Grand Union Hotel, and if he saw that big trunk on the front platform that would end my career.'

"'Well, I would not have you lose your occupation,' I returned, 'but, conductor, I must get my train.'

"Fortunately for me, the car was empty; the man hesitated a moment, and I conquered; he took my trunk (it would just go through the door), and placed it inside the car toward the front, and I sat down on the seat beside it. Two or three passengers boarded the car later; they gazed at the trunk, then regarded me with wondering eyes and laughed.

"The car jolted on over the rails past the starter, and on arriving at the New Haven baggage room my trunk was lifted out through the front door and hurried into the gutter; the conductor gave a sharp jerk to the bell, and the car was soon out of sight.

"An expressman standing on the curbstone picked up the trunk and carried it to the New Haven baggage counter, and when the man gave me my check, he said: 'Well, Madam, you are the first person that ever took a trunk from the Battery to the Grand Central Station in a street car.'"

LOST, STRAYED, AND STOLEN.

Lost—
A ringlet of golden and brown
From her careless tangle of hair.
Strayed—
From her neck, warm and white,
Nestled so tenderly there.
Stolen—
By one who, in part,
Hath captured her fair little heart.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

A brown-faced, tanned, and sun-burned woman or girl is to be seen now and again in the city. But not all Summer people this year have taken to themselves Indian tints of red and brown. The woman who wears low-cut gowns in the evening is more careful of her complexion. A plain line of demarkation, showing where the sun and wind have been at work, and the part of the throat and neck beyond their reach, is not lovely. The yellow shade in brown and green veils lessens the action of the actinic or photographic rays of the sun, and these veils have been used to good purpose this year. So much for science and its application to the practical purposes of life. Who says that woman should not study science? But it is not necessary. Some clever man will study it for her, tell her how to apply it, and she is saved all the trouble, as she is in most things in regard to her looks, health, and wearing apparel.

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Perhaps there are women who do not like shopping. There are women who say they do not, but there are not many of them who will not be glad to get back to the New York shops after having rested for a season. Not that there is not a chance to shop at the various Summer resorts and watering places. The shops nowadays take their Summer outings with the people. It is principally the jewelers, the milliners, the modistes, and the art and bric-a-brac people who follow their customers, and other people who are possible customers, to seaside and mountains. The shops and the people are nearer together in these places and they become better acquainted. There is a comfortable feeling in going to a strange place to see the familiar names of New York and Brooklyn shop keepers. Many of the purchases made are for various Summer amusements, but many are not. But shopping is always a pleasant variation in Summer life—one that never grows tiresome. Still, there is a humorous side to the shopping which Madam does when she is away for a Summer's rest, making purchases of home firms of things which she might as well buy at home and save the trouble of transportation and the possibly higher watering place prices.

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Delia Fox is in one of the Sixth Avenue establishments decorated with the sign of the three balls. The little comédienne, in one of her most coquettish attitudes, is photographed on the inside of a man's gold watch case, where, with the watch, she is awaiting sale to the happy individual who wishes to take advantage of his fellowman's misfortunes.

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A game of cards may be as good as a play this season. There are histrionic playing cards showing the portraits of popular actresses and actors. Each king shows four well-known actors, and the queens present the feminine footlight favorites.

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In having silk blouse waists made for the Fall enough of the material should be saved for a tie or ties. These may be made to tie in the small flat bow, like the ordinary man's tie, or wider hemmed around the edge and tied in front in a regular two-loop bow. These ties will come with the high-priced waists from the best shops.

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The bouffant front to the bodice still obtains even in cloth tailor gowns. Pretty Fall gowns of invisible checks are trimmed with braid, some with the braid about an inch apart, going around the bodice from neck to waist, and the sleeve from wrist to shoulder. The skirt of this gown will be perfectly plain. Where the braid trimming runs the other way on the bodice straps of the braid may extend down on to the skirt, ending in loops and buttons to match the braid. The belt is of the dress material, outlined with the braid and curving down below the pouched effect in front. The neck has a small V-shaped opening, with lapels, which shows a Windsor or four-in-hand scarf of black or white, the ends, which men consider so ugly as they show when worn by a woman with an ordinary shirt waist, well out of sight. The white collar beneath the tie is covered with a black stock, which fastens in the back.

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A pretty little girl at one of the Summer resorts this season could be seen taking her daily ride on a fine-looking horse, which she rode cavalier fashion, wearing neat little knickerbockers.

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The bicycle, or rather the bicycle rider, is even yet something of a surprise. At Prospect Park the other day, at the bicycle rest at the head of the bicycle path, two young women bicyclists rode in, and, putting their wheels in the rack, each had a drink of water at the fountain and then sat down on one of the benches for a few moments' rest. They were not particularly young girls, so when one of them, looking around, remarked, "There comes mother," the imagination pictured a stately old lady taking a matutinal ramble in the park and strolling down to the part where she would be most likely to see her athletic daughters. But nothing could have been more different. As the other rest takers turned their heads in the direction indicated by the daughters, there wheeled into the opening in front of the benches a jauntily dressed woman, in short skirt and high boots, who, as she came up to the bicycle rack stopped her wheel easily and stepped from it in that composed manner and entire absence of whirr and jump which characterizes an experienced rider. The two young women welcomed her with smiles and jests, and she was undoubtedly the expected mother, but except that she was somewhat more matronly in figure it would have taken a second glance to show that she was the oldest of the three riders.

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The same feeling of surprise at the marvelous change in conditions the bicycle has brought about in a few years is constantly asserting itself. Another mother with one daughter crossed Broadway last week and hurried down Chambers Street, evidently en route for the ferry for a Jersey visit, cycle trip, or something of the kind. This mother was really young, a pretty little woman all in black, her high black boots very taut and trim, as shown by the short skirt which did not reach much below her knees. The daughter, who led the way, was an attractive girl of seven or eight, with light hair flying in the wind as she wheeled her bicycle, a miniature of that which her mamma was wheeling behind her. The two hurried rapidly out of sight, for a woman bicyclist still attracts some degree of attention wherever she goes, and particularly on the down-town streets of New York, and this was a particularly attractive pair of wheelwomen.

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Honesty is the best policy, but it is not always that the honest man does more service to his fellow-men than another. A woman had dropped her handkerchief on Broadway, just in front of the City Hall Park. It was a pretty, lace-trimmed affair, and it caught the eye of the honest man immediately. He stopped and picked it up, but what to do with it was another question. There were several women in sight, but to which of them the handkerchief might belong no one could tell. The honest man looked around carefully. He could not ask every woman in sight if the handkerchief was hers, but, at least, he would give the loser a chance of finding her own. Very carefully he laid the bit of linen and lace in the framework supporting one of the trees at the side of the street, where it would be in plain sight, and there he left it. It is in this part of Broadway that the "cabbies" take their stand. The nearest stubby little cabby was interested in the handkerchief. He walked up to the tree, took the handkerchief in his hand and examined it carefully. Then he looked around, rolled the handkerchief into a tight little wad, which he held closely in his hand, and sauntered slowly over to his carriage, opened the door, and from his motions, it was evident that the handkerchief had found a place behind or under the cushions inside. It is probable that Mrs. Cabby has a new lace-trimmed handkerchief, which she will use ostentatiously in church to-day.

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There is as much difference in the way men and women do business as there is in the general characteristics of men and women, which is much greater than many women would have us believe. At a popular watering place and shore resort for excursionists there is among the many vendors a buttered-popcorn woman. The proprietors of the buttered-popcorn establishments are usually men, and they usually attend to their business in a very satisfactory way; they are handy cooks, and they serve their wares with neatness and dispatch. But that the popcorn woman is a general cook and a housekeeper it is easy to see. "Will you take your corn well or only a little salted?" she inquires with a professional air. Then, "How do you like the butter? Shall I give you the corn well buttered?" Then she salts and butters, tastes a kernel of the corn daintily with the air of a connoisseur, enlarges upon the fact that her butter is the best, bought fresh every morning, as she shovels the corn into the bags, punctiliously gives the first comer first service, and receives the money with a pretty, courteous air of gratitude.

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The season is almost gone when the greatest number of costumes are in demand, but it is not yet too late to say a word about hats. There is nothing which so much gives distinction to a costume as a hat that matches some detail of it. Hats altogether new and made by a milliner are an expensive luxury, but in these days of ready-made bows and innumerable shops where the best styles are to be seen, it would seem that almost any girl might make any number of hats at a comparatively small cost. Many well-dressed women do this; several actresses make their own hats for the stage occasionally. A great deal of the style is in a well-made bow and that being one of the possibilities now without cost, a girl with good taste or even with a good memory ought to be able to do much for herself in the way of millinery. There are women with a love for good clothes and the power of absorbing styles. Such women dress themselves well without knowing how they do it. For other women it is more difficult. But ability for taking in good styles develops with practice, and the game is worth the candle.

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The sun-bonnet is heard from at stated intervals. At one time it is adorning the pretty head of some young woman who is crossing the ocean, at another it is a fad in a small way at a Summer resort, but the face beneath it is always young, round, rosy, and attractive, and the sun-bonnet gives it additional charms. It was a Brooklyn bicyclist who was last seen in the semi-occasional sun-bonnet. The young woman wore a linen bicycle skirt, a blouse waist, and the prettiest of demure little sun-bonnets of the linen to match her skirt, and finished with a frill around the face. The fashion is not one which can be generally recommended. But only very pretty girls attempt such eccentricities. A starched sun-bonnet covering the ears is good protection from the sun, but it is not the most comfortable form of head gear that can be worn.

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The women who sell newspapers at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge are shrewd and business-like. They are veterans at the work. Some of them have stood out there for years in rain and shine, heat and cold, and brought up their children in the business. They have all the little tricks of the trade, and their quick recognition of customers and occasional customers and the paper each buys, helps them to make many sales.

Germany's Tribute

Gratifying to national pride is the latest triumph of an American article abroad. The celebrated Royal Baking Powder has been awarded the gold medal at the Pure Food Exhibition in Berlin following a closely contested competition. A committee of twenty judges, comprising leading authorities on culinary and hygienic matters, gave the prize to the Royal after the most exhaustive experiments.

But the American housewife does not need the testimony of foreign savants to convince her of the superiority of the Royal Baking Powder. Its every-day results in biscuit, cake, &c., are the most satisfactory evidence of its peculiar merit. The only danger is that a false economy may lead to the employment of one of the so-called "cheap" baking powders, and the health of the family become seriously affected before the unwholesomeness of the inferior article is realized.

The continuous use of Royal is the proper safeguard against alum and the many dangerous adulterants found in other brands.

A CHANGE OF VIEW.

John Kendrick Bangs in The Youth's Companion.

I used to think I'd like to be
A great big robin, bold and free;
To wear a splendid crimson vest
Like English soldiers when they're dressed;
To spend my day upon the wing,
About the lawns to hop and spring.
'Twas once my heart's most sweet desire
To soar as high as our church spire,
And then swoop downward through the air
Without a single thought of care;
To twitter in the leafy trees;
To sample all the strawberries;
To perk my head and blink my eyes
As though I were so very wise;
To skim along the garden path
And in the fountain take a bath;
To stay out in the pattering rain
Without a fear of all the pain
That little lads and lassies get
Each time their feet are soaking wet.

That's what I used to think, but now
I wouldn't change a bit, I vow.
Although I'd like indeed to fly
And pirouette about the sky.
For t'other day out on the mall
I found a robin's feather, small,
And it was pointed like a pin
Down at the end where it goes in;
And then I saw that robin's vest
Must prick the poor old birdy's breast;
And I would rather be a rat
Than have my clothes stuck on like that!

EARNERS OF CHARITY MONEY.

Ingenious Schemes of Church Women to Get Dollars for Philanthropic Purposes.

It is no uncommon thing for women interested in church work to endeavor to raise money for philanthropic purposes by individual or organized labor within their special fields. Instances have been related of how women, animated by worthy objects, have fulfilled voluntary pledges of earning specified sums within certain specified periods. The custom of forming women's industrial circles, each member of which is pledged to earn a dollar or more by some personal act, has become popular in small communities, and many ingenious schemes have been devised by clever women for extracting the desired dollar from the pockets of men.

At Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks, within the past month, one zealous young church woman earned her dollar by acting as caddie in a game of golf. The novelty of the situation attracted the amused attention of the hotel guests and cottagers, and for the time being "the earning of a dollar" became a fad among the younger women. The dollars thus earned were contributed toward the relief of a poor family in the neighborhood. A New York girl brewed a punch for a party of her brother's male companions and received a dollar with a request for more punches at the same price. Another girl made a welsh rarebit for which she obtained a willing dollar, and a third young woman got 10 cents apiece for rolling ten cigarettes.

This disposition on the part of well-to-do women to earn money for "sweet charity's sake" sometimes assumes a phase more practical than mere social diversion. Between twenty and thirty of the young women connected with a Methodist Episcopal Church in the upper part of New York City have devised a scheme which is likely to net a substantial sum to the church poor and sick relief fund this Fall. Each member of the "circle" has agreed to exert her money-making talents in one particular line through the month of September, with a view of determining which one can turn the largest amount into the fund. One woman, for instance, proposes to bake cake for whoever wishes to pay for the same. Word has been passed around in the church that persons who desire to purchase cake for home consumption can send their orders to Mrs. —, and the goods will be delivered at a slight advance over the actual cost.

Another woman, who justly prides herself on her skill with the needle, will hold herself in readiness to do any kind of fancy sewing, embroidery, or mending—for members of her church congregation—during the ensuing month. A third member of this volunteer money-earning corps will take the old neckties of gentlemen of her acquaintance and remake them "as good as new" for a moderate charge. Still another offers to give "instructions at home" in millinery, and a fifth will undertake to supply small families with their Winter's store of jellies and home-made preserves at a moderate cost. Several of these church women have given notice that they will execute shopping commissions at lower rates than the same kind of service can be procured elsewhere, and there is one woman who is willing to clean and do up laces for the benefit of the charity fund.

WOES OF THE SALESWOMEN.

Experience of a Lady Who Became a Clerk from Necessity.

The "saleslady's" side of the shopping question is not often heard. When it is, she is usually making a complaint about the customer who shops, turns over goods, and never buys. The woman behind the counter does not care for sympathy, but she appreciates politeness in the customers she waits upon.

This is a story of a small New England city, where people are a little more shaken together than they are in larger cities. This woman was really a lady, and was a store clerk from necessity. There she had many pleasant dealings with a customer who always came to her to be waited upon, and whom she took great pains to serve.

It chanced during one of the Winters that she was invited to card parties, at which she met her customer socially. That is, there was a formal introduction. Possibly there was not as much real sociability between the two at the card parties as over the counter.

Then the two met on the street. The customer was looking in an opposite direction. They met again, and the customer, although her eyes were apparently gazing straight into the eyes of the clerk, saw only vacancy.

"I am sensitive," said the clerk to herself. "She did not see me. I will be more sure another time."

In the meantime the customer had called at the shop and received the usual respectful attention from her favorite clerk.

Then for a third time customer and clerk met on the street, and this time there could be no mistake; the customer did see the clerk, it was plain, and it was equally plain that she did not intend to speak to her.

"I did not expect her to do more than speak to me courteously," said the clerk, relating the experience, "but under the circumstances I did expect that. I have waited on her for the last time. She comes into the shop now, and if I am entirely at leisure, I let her stand until someone else is ready to take her order. She has taken up my time in the shop telling me of her intimate family affairs, in which I am in no way interested. She has been very pleasant and very familiar. I do not care for that, but I do expect a courteous recognition."

Undoubtedly it is foolish for any woman, clerk or not, to feel that it is worth while being offended because some woman fails to recognize her. Conditions in New York are different. Just such an episode could hardly arise here, but snobbishness either here or elsewhere does not seem to be an admirable quality. The "saleslady" appreciates considerate treatment.

"She was so nice," one of them was heard to say enthusiastically a few days ago, in commenting upon a recent customer, "and she said she had such a nice saleslady."

Low Prices for Preserves.

The women interested in the New York Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, are notifying their friends that they are offering for sale, at greatly reduced prices, some delicious home-made preserves, jellies, and pickles—last season's stock. The managers trust in this way to realize something at once for their consignors, women who are trying to support themselves. Any one buying these fruits and sending them to the hospitals and institutions can do a double charity.

RAFFLE FOR THREE GIRLS

A Finland Farmer in Wisconsin Sells His Daughters to Get Out of Debt.

THEY WILL KEEP THEIR WORD

One Prize Drawn by a Married Man and Sold at Auction to a Widower for Fifty Dollars—A Large Ball After the Nuptials.

MAPLE, Wis., Sept. 4.—During the past few days the Finnish settlement, a few miles south of Maple, has been in a state of great excitement over a remarkable succession of events. There are about two hundred residents in the settlement—all farmers, thrifty and nearly all in comfortable circumstances. There is a large surplus of unmarried young men in the community and a scarcity of marriageable young women, so that every female old enough to be courted receives the attentions of from one to a dozen rival lovers. A widower named Hanes Dorfkie is one of the settlers, and has been living, since the death of his wife, with three pretty daughters in a little log house somewhat removed from the main settlement. Lately Dorfkie met with a number of reverses which crippled him financially. He had accumulated enough money since his residence there to pay for a forty-acre tract of farming land and to equip the farm with stock and the necessary implements for tilling the soil and harvesting the crops, but this year his crops were poor, his oxen died, and his poultry was carried away by hawks, so that while his neighbors saw plenty on hand to carry them through the coming long Winter, the old man saw starvation looking into the faces of himself and three daughters. Something must be done, and the wary old Finlander set to thinking out a scheme for replenishing his depleted exchequer. At last an idea came to him, and he lost no time in shaping it into a lucrative scheme. He loved his three daughters and they loved him dearly, but they had dozens of young men lovers, and sooner or later they would leave him to live the remainder of his days in poverty and loneliness. Why not realize something on the daughters? It was a good scheme, and he proceeded at once to carry it out.

Girls Agree to a Raffle.

The old man, Dorfkie, held a conference with his three daughters, and unfolded to them his plan for making money. He proposed at first to have an auction, and to sell them, one by one, to the highest bidder, but the young women shrank from such a barbarous suggestion, though they signified their willingness to acquiesce in any legitimate scheme of money making that the father might devise. At last the old gent thought it might be a good scheme to have a raffle, and so informed the three dutiful young women. They objected at first, on the ground that they might be obliged to accept men as their husbands who were unsatisfactory to them, but when the father promised that the tickets should be sold to persons only who were acceptable in all respects, there was nothing left for the girls to do but to assent, and this they readily did.

So it was whispered about the neighborhood one day last week that Farmer Dorfkie had decided to raffle off his daughters, and the day later the whisperings were confirmed, for Mr. Dorfkie himself appeared among the people with a basketful of pasteboard cards, upon each of which the information was contained that the holder thereof was entitled to one chance on one or another of the three maidens fair. The tickets went like hot cakes at $1 apiece, and within a few days the loving father had exchanged his basketful of pasteboards for a like measure of shining silver and gold. In his anxiety to dispose of all the tickets, Mr. Dorfkie forgot his promise to discriminate in favor of the best-looking and most prosperous suitors in the settlement. He took everybody's dollar in exchange for a ticket, and the consequence was that every man in the village, married or single, rich or poor, homely or handsome, had possessed himself of one or more chances for the hand of one of the fair daughters long before the time set for the raffle.

Prizes Drawn at the Schoolhouse.

The day came for the great event, and the schoolhouse was packed to the outer door with men, women, and children. People in the neighboring towns had heard of the novel affair, and came from all directions to witness the final proceedings. Two hundred and fifty tickets upon each girl had been sold, and the arrangement was that each prize should be disposed of separately under the auspices of a committee selected out of the audience. The tickets numbered to correspond with those sold were placed in one box, and another box contained 249 blanks and one number marked "Prize." Two young girls were then selected to preside over the boxes, and the drawing commenced, the tickets being removed from both boxes simultaneously until the lucky number drew the prize. For half an hour the audience sat in suspense, while the two girls slowly withdrew the numbers and compared them under the vigilant eyes of the committeemen, but at last the number 115 was responded to by the exclamation "Prize!" and the first raffle was over. Then followed a wild skirmish for the owner of the lucky ticket, and when found he was carried to the front over the heads of a good-natured crowd. The holder of the winning ticket proved to be a thrifty young man of the settlement, who had long sought for the hand of the eldest daughter, Hulda, whose husband he was now to become.

A Married Man Gets No. 2.

Next came the raffle for the second daughter, a rosy-cheeked lass of twenty-two Summers. This time the winning ticket was held by one of the richest men in the town, but, unfortunately, he was a married man with a large family. This caused a long delay in the proceedings, during which the entire audience entered into a heated discussion as to what disposition should be made of the ticket, but it was finally agreed that the lucky number should be sold at auction then and there. This was done, and, after considerable spirited bidding, Miss Minnie, the second daughter, became the prospective bride of a middle-aged widower, who paid $50 for the prize.

Then came the raffle for the youngest daughter, and things were progressing smoothly enough, when an error was discovered which caused a bitter altercation between two ticket holders, and came near precipitating a free-for-all fight among the spectators. Through carelessness the winning number had been duplicated, and there were two claimants for the hand of daughter No. 3. At length a general row was averted, however, by the adoption of a happy suggestion. The two claimants resorted to a game of "freeze out" for a determination of the matter, and for two hours they sat at a card table, surrounded by an excited crowd of friends, manipulating the pasteboards for a bride. Slowly the stack of chips in front of the unlucky player dwindled to a paltry few, and at last his opponent swept the board, and the game was decided in favor of a young man named Gustav Johnson, who labors by the day on the farm of his father.

True to their promises the three daughters will allow themselves to be led to the altar by the three lucky winners, and the three weddings will take place within a month, upon which occasion a grand dance will be given in the schoolhouse to all the people of the settlement.

INSULT TO CHRISTIAN DEAD.

Text of a Burial Permit from a Mohammedan Court.

Even the Mohammedan Judges and courts in their official communications with Christians formerly showed the contempt in which they held them. A Syrian paper reproduces a burial permit which the Court in Diarbekr granted for a certain Jacob, a Christian of the Greek Orthodox Church, who had died. It was addressed to the Bishop, and read thus: "Oh, thou of hideous appearance! We are informed that the accused blasphemer—Rafir—of your abominable sect has died like an animal, and has gone to perdition. The chief of his quarter has asked for a permit to bury his unclean carcass, and the fee for the permit has been paid. We know that the said blasphemer

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21st & 22d Sts.

SEASON OF 1897-98.

Just received the largest shipment from Europe of the choicest and most carefully selected stock of

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ever known of! The assortment is enormous, particularly in rich, lustrous colors, the quality is the finest obtainable, and assuredly nothing to equal same!

The reputation of my house as to the high grade of workmanship and our productions—Novelties in HUMAN HAIR GOODS—assures my patrons that

ANYTHING and EVERYTHING

appertaining to the line of HUMAN HAIR GOODS cannot be equaled elsewhere as to variety, superior quality, and low prices.

Anticipating an early inspection of my stock, I am truly yours,

A. SIMONSON,
933 BROADWAY. 21ST AND 22D STS.
Telephone call: 2501 18th St.

Jacob has gone to hell, and we doubt whether the earth will be willing to hold his remains, but we grant the permit for his burial in order that the air should not become contaminated. You are, therefore, permitted to bury him in the dust heap or cemetery of your sect, according to your own religious rites."

THE SARATOGA CONFERENCE.

The National Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches, which will be held Sept. 20-23, at Saratoga, will be the seventeenth annual meeting.

The officers are George F. Hoar of Worcester, Mass., President; Carroll D. Wright of Washington, D. C.; Roger Wolcott of Boston, Dorman B. Eaton, LL. D., of New York; Daniel L. Shorey of Chicago, Horace Davis of San Francisco, and Thomas J. Morris of Baltimore, Vice Presidents; the Rev. D. W. Morehouse of New York, General Secretary, and William Howell Reed of Boston, Treasurer.

The programme of the meeting is as follows:

Monday, 4 P. M.—Meeting of the Council. Evening—Sermon; the Rev. Reed Stuart of Detroit, Mich.

Tuesday, 9 A. M.—Communion service, conducted by the Rev. Rush R. Shippen of Brockton, Mass.; 10

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

It requires little observation or investigation to determine the fact that the Summer season has closed and that the Autumn or suburban season is about to begin. Even at Newport, where the last week was a gay and lively one, there have been many indications of the season's near close, and, with the exception of the wedding of Mr. Brown and Miss Dresser and Mr. Van Alen's picnic this week, there is nothing of note on the social programme there to interest that portion of the society world which regulates its doing and its movements by large functions. The curtain has fallen on the season at Narragansett Pier, Bar Harbor, and Richfield, and while Southampton, Seabright, and other nearer resorts still promise some life and movement for a fortnight the interests of the society world will from this time on centre in Lenox and the nearer suburbs.

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The annual hegira from the seashore to the mountains during the first week of September was in active progress last week, and up-town New York, after its long Summer sleep, has been quickened into life by the passing through of thousands who have stopped from one to three or four days in town to attend to necessary business and the inevitable Autumn shopping before departing again for their Fall outing. The theatres and fashionable restaurants have been filled at evening with well-known forms and faces, and the clubs have wakened into life. There is a certain fascination in this brief interregnum between the Summer and Autumn seasons in town, and many people come to the city to enjoy it and to meet and greet friends and acquaintances whom they have been expecting all Summer, and whom they will not see again in town until the snow flies. The consensus of opinion at these informal conventions or meetings as to the past Summer is to the effect that, while devoid of intense and unhealthy heat, it was made dreary by too much rain, and that these unfortunate weather conditions induced an almost unprecedented dullness everywhere. With a more hopeful business outlook and the early advent of cool Autumn weather there is a general expectation that the Autumn season will make up in liveliness and gayety for the disappointments of the Summer months.

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Lenox has every reason to expect the gayest season in years. Every cottage there is taken for the next two months, all hotel accommodations are already spoken for, and there will be few absentees among the owners or lessees of the larger houses where the most notable entertainments of the season will be held. The contemplated visit of Prince Alexander George, youngest son of the Duke and Duchess of Teck and brother-in-law of the Duke of York, who will probably be England's future King, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoffman at their country residence, Brookhurst, at Lenox, and which will be made from about Sept. 14 to 30, will mean a series of dinners and balls. Mrs. Hoffman has already arranged for a ball at the Lenox Assembly Hall in honor of her coming guest, and he will also be entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney, and other prominent members of the Lenox Autumn colony. Mrs. Hoffman, the hostess of the young Prince, was a Miss Shattuck of New Orleans, and through her marriage, about sixteen years ago, to Mr. Frank Hoffman, a member of the old New York family of that name, acquired a prominent position in New York society. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are not wealthy in their own right, and their present residence at Lenox is owned by Mrs. Hoffman's mother, Mrs. Shattuck. Mr. Hoffman was an attaché of the American Legation in Paris under President Hayes, and there met and became a warm friend of Prince George, and this friendship has resulted in the visit of the Prince to this country. The arrival of the Prince and the opening of the annual golf tournament on Sept 20 will open the Lenox season, which will probably last until about Oct. 20.

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The most notable events of the past week at Newport were Mrs. Potter Palmer's bal poudre on Tuesday evening, the wedding of Mr. William P. Thompson and Miss Edith Blight in All Saints' Chapel on Wednesday noon, Miss Leary's large dinner on Tuesday evening, and Mrs. Brooks's dinner dance at Rockhurst on Friday evening. There were also receptions on Mr. Higgins's steam yacht Varuna and numberless dinners and luncheons. Mrs. Palmer's ball followed a dinner of 175 covers. The men invited had not been asked to powder their hair, but when they arrived were asked by their hostess whether they objected to being thus adorned. As might naturally be supposed, they gave assent and proceeded to the dressing room up stairs, where coiffeurs were in attendance to arrange their locks. The effect of this large company both at dinner and at the following dance, all with powdered hair, was both striking and handsome. The cotillion was led by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Miss Julia Grant, a niece of the hostess. The favors, which were all imported, were novel and very handsome, and a departure was made in the fact that there were no silver favors. The dance was more animated than any thus far of the Newport season, and was kept up until an early hour. Mrs. Brooks's dinner and dance at Rockhurst on Friday evening was, as usual, a most perfectly appointed and managed affair. Here again the favors were unusually rich and novel.

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Mr. Thompson and Miss Blight's wedding was the handsomest that Newport has seen in many a year. The bride's brunette beauty and high color were well accentuated by her rich white bridal robes, and the bridesmaids, Miss Alice and Miss Evelyn Blight, sisters of the bride; Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Edith Hall, and Miss Virginia Fair, looked remarkably well in gowns of pale rose crêpe du chine, with accordion pleated skirts, and high girdles of pink satin, trimmed with lace insertion. Their large hats of white lace, topped with pink ostrich tips, well completed these effective costumes. Miss Alice Blight, who is undoubtedly the handsomest woman in Newport, looked exceptionally well. Mr. Thompson's best man was his brother, and his ushers were Messrs. George Work, Richard Peters, Livingston Beeckman, Joseph Stevens, Edward Bulkeley, George Batcheller, and Andrew Sage. The reception which followed the ceremony at Mr. Blight's Bellevue Avenue cottage was a small one. Contrary to expectation, Mrs. Atherton Blight, the mother of the bride, who has been seriously ill for some months, was, to the pleasant surprise of every one, able to attend the wedding and to preside at the breakast. Mr. Thompson is an exception to the generally believed rule that one cannot be lucky at cards, or it may be said on the turf and also in love, for he secured a bride and won the second richest prize of the year on the American turf with his filly L'Alouette—namely, the Futurity Stakes—within the same month. Next Wednesday will bring the wedding at Newport in old Trinity Church at noon of Mr. John Nicholas Brown, the Providence millionaire, and Miss Nathalie Dresser. Miss Dresser will have no bridesmaids, and Mr. Brown's ushers will be for the most part married men. Mr. M. Rutgers Barnewall and Miss Louie Eldridge will be married in All Saints' Chapel at Newport on Sept. 28. Mr Alexander Barnewall will be best man, and Miss Grace Eldridge will be maid of honor. Mr. Barnewall is a brother of Mrs. Coates, who was for two or three years a partner of Miss Helen Lawrence in a successful millinery business in this city, and he is himself a partner of Miss Eldridge's brother in an up-town haberdashery shop. Both Mr. and Miss Barnewall, now Mrs. Coates, were among the first of young New York society people to go into trade, in which they were both successful.

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Mr. Van Alen's picnic at the Durfee tea house on Newport's second beach on Wednesday afternoon next will be the closing notable event of the season. The invitations for this entertainment have excited much interest and discussion, and there is a general expectation that the affair will be a novel one in every way. The invitations have been very general, and the procession of coaches and handsomely appointed traps which will convey the guests and wend its way to the second beach on Wednesday will be well worth seeing. Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson gave a large reception at their Bellevue Avenue villa at Newport yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Miles of New Orleans, who has just become engaged to their son, Mr. J. F. Pierson, Jr.

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Southampton, after a rather quiet week, indulged yesterday afternoon in the first of the Autumn hunt meets organized by Mr. P. F. Collier, and which took place on the lawn of Mr. Henry May's cottage, following a beautiful breakfast given to the riders and a number of invited guests by Mrs. May. These meets will now be held weekly through September, and will be rather a welcome change from the Saturday afternoon teas at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club house. The Friday night dance at the Meadow Club, which followed a number of dinners, was again a gay affair. Mrs. and Miss Stebbins, who have been ill with typhoid fever, are now rapidly convalescing. Mrs. Stebbins was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital in this city some days ago. Closer investigation now proves that these ladies drank water from the Indian reservation and not from the golf club well, as was at first stated.

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The ships of the North Atlantic squadron sailed away from Bar Harbor on Tuesday morning last, and with their departure the season at the Maine resort came to an end. The golf tournament which has been in progress during the week on the links of the Kebo Valley Club attracted crowds of spectators there and was interesting throughout. Minor events of the week were the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston on Monday evening and the picnic at Jordan's Pond in honor of the officers of the squadron, given by Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears. September will be devoted to riding, driving, cycling, and golf at Bar Harbor, all which diversions are more favored by some people than the dances and dinners of the season proper.

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It is still too early for any accurate predictions to be made as to the coming Winter season, but there are indications that the absence of opera may stimulate other gayeties. The Midwinter Club's committee will soon meet to formulate plans for the entertainments of its second season. Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, the son of Mrs. John C. Westervelt, has recently written a one-act play, "Rally Around the Flag," which has been produced with much success at some of the vaudeville houses here this Summer, and which may be given by amateurs during the coming Winter.

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A small quiet wedding—that of Mr. Harry Ives, a son of the sculptor Ives, and Miss Susan Piffard, youngest daughter of Dr. H. G. Piffard—was celebrated yesterday at the residence of Dr. Piffard, the Rutland, in West Fifty-seventh Street, this city.

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Mrs. Nicholas Fish gave a reception at her summer home, Tuxedo Park, yesterday afternoon. Miss Katharine E. Oliver, the Scottish impersonator, recited. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mrs. and the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Miss Griswold, Mrs. Charles H. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick de Peyster Foster, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton.

LAST WEEK AT BAR HARBOR.

The Departure of the Naval Squadron Brings a Brilliant Season to an End.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 4.—On Tuesday morning the ships of the North Atlantic squadron hoisted their anchors and steamed slowly out of the bay. They took with them the best part of the season's life, and social gayety here will soon be ended.

The entertainments for the squadron, which began early in last week, were continued until the very close. On Friday the scene of festivities was transferred to the flagship New York, where Admiral Sicard gave a large reception for the members of the Canoe Club and their friends. The Admiral had ordered the whole squadron to dress ship early in the morning, and nearly all the other craft in the harbor followed suit. The result was a blaze of color.

The reception began about 2:30 P. M. Scores of launches were kept busy carrying people out to the New York. Shortly after 3 o'clock the races began between the various boats' crews for prizes offered by the Canoe Club. The stake post was anchored just off the New York, and as the sturdy crews finished they were warmly cheered. Pretty girls in the brightest of Summer frocks waved their parasols and clapped their daintily gloved hands, and the men cheered lustily for the winners, as smiling and happy they rowed by the New York after each race, their muscles relaxed, and their jolly, sunburned faces showing their pleasure at the interest of the fair spectators. All the time the brass band on the deck was rolling out lively strains, and the young people took advantage of the music and danced on the smooth decks. Admiral Sicard, his staff, and the commanders of the different ships were present.

Friday evening the ships were illuminated and the harbor was made as bright as day with the powerful search lights. From the riggings of the ships were suspended hundreds of electric lights. It was a beautiful scene and was enjoyed by the large crowds that lined the shore.

The weekly dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club last Saturday evening marked the climax of the season. Society made one last effort before the decline of the Summer's gayety set in and succeeded well. The dinner-dance to-night at Kebo will undoubtedly be much smaller.

Those who entertained dinner parties Saturday night were Col. Edward Morrell, James Ross Todd, J. C. Mercer Biddle, Miss Seely, Miss Draper, and H. R. Hatfield.

In Col. Morrell's party were Miss Reta Carson, Hugh Scott, Dr. and Mrs. John B. Shober, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Dr. Orville Horwitz, Miss Fisher, Edgar Scott, Miss Sturgis, Miss Bella Carter, and Mr. Welsh.

James Ross Todd entertained Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Dickinson, Mr. Castleman, Miss Thompson, Mr. Dickinson, Mrs. Joy, Señor Brandao, and Miss Willing.

In Mr. Biddle's party were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bohlen, Mr. Cosby, Miss Helen Sanders, Miss Bicknell, Miss Coleman, and Mr. Miller.

In Miss Draper's party were Mr. Patterson, Miss Harvey, Reginald Johnson, Mrs. Dimock, Miss Dimock, Waldron Bates, Miss Hinkle, Mrs. Goodrich, and Mr. Hall.

Miss Seely entertained Miss McCormick, Miss Grace Seely, Mr. Ingalls, Miss Tracy, Miss Hinkle, and Miss Macy. The dance which followed was largely attended.

Preceding the Malvern hop, on Monday evening of this week, dinner parties were given by Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Miss Hinkle, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Wallace Neff, Mrs. José Aymar, Mrs. Stewart, and Joseph Harriman. The largest dinner of the evening was that given by Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bohlen, Miss Fox, Mr. Adams, Miss Carson, Mr. Welsh, George T. Newhall, Edgar Scott, Col. Edward Morrell, Miss Bella Carter, Mrs. E. M. Robinson, Miss Fisher, Paul Lefalvre, and M. R. Wright.

Col. Robert Ingersoll's daughter, Miss Ingersoll, and his niece, Miss Farrall, are spending the week with Mrs. Henry Cannon at her Grindstone cottage.

Mrs. Frederick Jordan of Philadelphia gave a large supper at the Kimball House, Northeast Harbor, on Thursday.

Admiral Upshur, who has been spending the Summer here with his wife, left Wednesday evening for Morristown, N. J. The Admiral is one of the most popular Summer visitors who come here. While the squadron was here he took an active interest in the entertainment.

The last dinner dance of the season at the Kebo Valley Club will be given to-night. The midweekly dances at the Malvern are over, and the last Monday evening hop will take place this coming week.

Mrs. Henry Dimock is visiting her niece, Mrs. Almeric Paget, at Point d'Arcadia.

Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld gave a delightful musicale at Clovercroft cottage on Friday. The artists were Robert Stewart Piggott, baritone, a prominent member of the younger set, and Miss Alice Burbage, a very pretty Washington girl, who is quite a favorite. A large number of fashionable people were present.

A number of small dinners were given at the Louisburg last week in honor of the visiting officers. Miss Eleanor Moseley entertained a party on Thursday. Mrs. Rufus E. Shapley of Philadelphia gave a party in honor of Lieut. McKay and Capt. Murphy.

A dance was given at the St. Sauveur Friday night for the naval officers. It was arranged by Mrs. Truxton Beale and other ladies who are stopping at the hotel.

Maurice Trubert, second Secretary of the French Legation, left Monday for Lake George, where he will remain until his official duties call him to Washington.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre, who were here all last week, returned Monday to their cottage at Elberon. Mme. Patenotre, who before her marriage was Miss Elverson of Philadelphia, is one of the most popular women in the diplomatic set at Washington. Their stay here was made pleasant by any number of small dinners given in their honor.

Col. Edward Morrell entertained at dinner Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, the Misses Bouvier, Miss Reta Carson, Paul Lefaivre, Secretary of the French Legation; Commander Wilson, and George T. Newhall.

Mrs. De Grasse Fox of Philadelphia gave a dinner at the Malvern Thursday night for her daughter, Miss Sylvia Fox, the charming débutante of the season. The table was prettily decorated with American Beauty roses, and the sweet débutante, in a gown of pink mousseline de soie, was the recipient of much admiration. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mason, Miss Whitter, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mr. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mr. Welsh, Miss Hart, Mr. Gerard, Miss Woodward, Mr. Cosby, Miss Draper, Mrs. Fox, Miss Fox, and Mr. Adams.

Col. Edward Morrell is entertaining Joseph Patterson of Philadelphia.

The Canoe Club had a most successful meet on Thursday afternoon. Miss Christine Biddle of Philadelphia had kindly loaned her tea house, on Cornice Road, for the occasion. A large number of guests were present, including many officers from the warships. The house was decorated with bunting and long streamers, surmounted by the flag of the Canoe Club. The chief attraction of the day was the water tournament. Boats draped in red, white, blue, and green were planked over on the bows, and upon this platform stood Indians armed with shields and spears. Three heats were fought, in which the object of each Indian was to force his antagonist into the water by means of his paddle or spear. The red boat was victorious. A close and exciting canoe race for members was won by Haskett Derby, with Llewellyn Barry lapping.

Mrs. Edward Morrell entertained at luncheon on Tuesday Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Mrs. Livingston, Countess Laugier-Villars, the Misses Bouvier, and Miss Reta Carson.

The al-fresco fete given on Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Sears to the officers of the White Squadron was without doubt the most enjoyable entertainment provided during the fleet's visit.

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, who came up from Boston on Harry Converse's yacht Penelope, is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parkman, at Smallidge Point.

After winning the Sorrento tennis tournament and having his name engraved for the second time on Mrs. Cochran's beautiful cup, J. P. Paret went to Centre Harbor to play in the annual tennis tournament for the championship of New Hampshire and the Senter House Cup. The winner will play James Terry, the present holder of the State championship bowl, and Paret, who holds the Senter House Cup.

Senator and Mrs. Eugene Hale were in town last week, and attended the naval reception tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman.

Mrs. William Gilbert Davies of New York gave a dinner Sunday evening to Judge and Mrs. Patterson, Gen. and Mrs. Ripley, and Col. and Mrs. Gillespie.

Col. Edward Morrell had planned a dinner for eighteen gentlemen in honor of Archbishop Ryan for Wednesday evening. The death of Archbishop Ryan's brother-in-law prevented the attendance of the Archbishop at the dinner in his honor. As the invitations were already out, the dinner was given despite the absence of the distinguished guest. Those present were Parke Godwin, De Grasse Fox, Hon. Frank Wilson, Dr. Edward A. Smith, Charles Abercrombie, A. C. Barney, Dr. Hacket Derby, Johnston Livingston, Dr. Henry C. Chapman, Bishop Lawrence, and Count Laugier-Villars.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre were entertained at dinner last week by Mr. and Mrs. Livingston on Wednesday, and at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney on Thursday.

Mrs. E. W. Wickes and Forsythe Wickes, who have been occupying the Little Louisburg cottage, returned to New York last week.

WITH SOCIETY IN LENOX.

Amateur Theatricals and House Parties—Good Prospects for Golf Week—Newly Arrived Guests.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 4.—Amateur theatricals were among the chief attractions of the week, and a number of young people gave an interesting play on Wednesday evening in the Schermerhorn Assembly Room. The play was a clever two-act comedy, "Mr. Bab." Mrs. H. Nelil Wilson of Pittsfield was the coach. A large number of the cottagers were present, and two four-in-hand parties came down from Pittsfield.

Miss Miriam Trowbridge of Brooklyn and Mr. William E. Baldwin, who played the parts of the maid and butler respectively, proved to be excellent funmakers, while Miss Emily Stevenson Newton, a niece of the Rev. Heber Newton; Miss Florence Trimble, and Miss Mary Barker, daughter of Judge James M. Barker of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, did excellent work. The part of Mr. Brown was taken by Lewis Colt Albro of New York, and in his capable hands it proved to be most interesting. Mr. Don Abbot Davenport, who appeared on the stage in one act with two live kittens, made the hit of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, who are coming to Lenox the week of the golf tournament, will probably organize more amateur theatricals. Golf week will be a most interesting one, beginning Sept. 20, and many house parties are already being arranged. One or two supplementary tournaments will be held, the first of which will take place next week, when on Monday the matches for the von Thielmann Cup will begin. Among the entries are Miss Cornelia Barnes, Miss Lulu Barlow, Miss Maud Curtis, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Earl Dodge, John S. Barnes, Jack Greenleaf, David W. Bishop, S. Howland Robbins, John Sherman Hoyt, Joseph W. Borden, Francis Burrall Hoffman, and Nelson Robinson, Jr.

Mrs. Horne-Payne of England is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Shattuck at Brookhurst. Mrs. Shattuck gave a luncheon for her on Friday. Among the guests were Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. Richard S. Dana, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Robert Chapin, Miss Anna Shaw, and Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Prince George, son of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, is expected to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman at Brookhurst during this month.

Miss Furniss is entertaining a great deal at Edgecombe. She has Mrs. Eames and her sister, Mrs. Zimmerman as members of her house party. She gave a luncheon for Mrs. Horne-Payne and her own guests on Wednesday, when about twenty women were present.

Mrs. Robert Chapin expects to entertain Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland sometime this month. She has just returned from a visit to them at Marion.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup has Mrs. Brayton Ives as her guest this week.

Mrs. John I. Kane has returned to Lenox from Newport, where she has been spending the month of August.

The largest event of the week was the dinner dance given Friday evening by Mrs. Anson Stokes at Shadow Brook, with fifty guests. Mrs. Stokes is arranging for a number of large functions this month. She will give a garden party Tuesday, Sept. 7, which will be one of the largest entertainments ever given here, including nearly all the cottagers and their many guests, who will be on for the golf tournament. She has also issued invitations for two dinners on Sept. 10 and 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey are entertaining considerably at their picturesque Tanglewood. They gave a dinner of a dozen covers Wednesday evening, and another of the same number Friday evening. Mr. Dixey expects to start Oct. 1 for a tour of the world. He will spend some time in India, and will be away for a long time.

Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams gave a series of three dinners this week for her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Robbins. The first was on Wednesday evening, when covers were laid for fourteen; another took place Thursday, with seventeen covers, and on Saturday evening she gave a dinner of about a dozen covers.

Mrs. John S. Barnes will have Tuesday as her reception day this season, and next Tuesday she will give an afternoon musicale and tea.

Mrs. H. H. Cook and Mrs. de Hérédia will receive on Thursdays, as also will Mrs. Charles Lanier and Mrs. Stokes.

Mrs. W. B. Shattuck and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman have arranged to receive their friends on Tuesdays, and on some one of these days Mrs. Mott of New Orleans will sing. Mrs. Mott is a charming woman and a talented singer. She is now visiting in Newport, but will soon arrive at Lenox.

Mrs. Richard Goodman and her family left Lenox on Wednesday for Bar Harbor, where they will remain until about the middle of October, when they will return to their country place here.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and family returned to Elm Court on Wednesday, after having had a delightful trip to Alaska.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is now with Switzerland, where he is staying for the benefit of his health.

Miss Kate Carey, who has been spending some weeks in Newport, has returned to Lenox for the Autumn season.

Phil Sands was among this week's arrivals in Lenox. J. Edward Davis has also arrived in Lenox, after having spent about six weeks in a trip to Alaska.

Mrs. S. P. Shaw and S. P. Shaw, Jr., arrived in Lenox this week, after having been for some time in Portsmouth, N. H.

Col. and Mrs. Wickham Hoffman have gone on a visit to Pomfret, Conn., after having been in Lenox at their cottage here nearly the entire season.

Bernard Nicholls is to play a match game to-day at the links of the Richfield Country Club with Instructor Harrison of that club. They will play a thirty-six hole match game, doing eighteen holes in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon.

The vested boy choir which Organist Witherspoon has had in training for some time will make their first appearance to-morrow. Some of the boys have very promising voices, and it is thought the change will be liked.

There have been many arrivals in Lenox this week at the cottages and the hotel. Some of the guests at the latter place are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoe, Mrs. Merritt, J. Merritt, Charles R. Roe, A. Y. King, W. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. T. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Morton, Miss C. M. Smith, W. C. A. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kelley, J. D. Ripley, Miss Ella Hover, W. H. Merriam, Mrs. Black, T. J. Goodhart, J. N. Natman, James R. Smith, Mrs. P. Butterfield, Miss I. M. Wookey, New York; D. E. Howatt, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. John Easton, Pittsburg; George W. Wurts, William Wurts Dundas, Philadelphia; C. D. Wood, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Seymore Cunningham, Washington.

BRILLIANT WEEK IN NEWPORT.

The Thompson-Blight Wedding, Golf, Yachting, and Tennis.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—The week just closing has been very brilliant socially, more events being crowded into it than in any other week during the entire season. The most important of all was the wedding of Miss Edith Blight to William Page Thompson, which was performed on Wednesday last at All Saints' Chapel, and which was attended by all the cottagers. Miss Blight has been one of the belles of the Newport season for several years, and has never lacked admirers. She is tall and graceful and a pronounced beauty. The ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Potter, took place at high noon, and the little chapel which is used by the cottagers in Summer was crowded to the doors. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the Blight villa, but owing to the smallness of the house, only the family and immediate friends were invited, about 100 in all. The presents were not shown, but it was said that they were valued at $25,000, and a special officer has been guarding them night and day for some time. Miss Blight, now Mrs. Thompson, will be greatly missed here, as she was always one of the leaders in anything in the entertainment line. She and her sister, Miss Alice Blight, were the life of everything they attended.

The talk of the clubs the past ten days has been the coming match race between the Navahoe and the Vigilant, which is to take place on Saturday. The Vigilant arrived here on Thursday, and both boats have been put in fine shape for the contest. The race will be an important one from the fact that the Newport Yacht Racing Association, under whose auspices it is held, has laid out a course that can be seen from the Newport and Jamestown shores, and will largely do away with the excursion steamers, which more or less have always been of great inconvenience to the racers. The start is to be in the outer harbor, and the whole course within a radius of ten miles. The Vigilant has been picked as a winner, but the Shoe has had more experience at sailing in such close quarters. Next year the association, which has a large amount of money raised for yacht racing, will hold a week's racing off this port for all classes of boats. The prize in this race is a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup.

The links of the Newport Golf Club are now the objective point with the cottagers, the attraction being the annual tournament for the cup offered by the President. For the second time this year the full course of eighteen holes has been brought into use, and it has become very popular. The play began on Tuesday, and will continue through the remainder of the week. Among the competitors are some of the leading cottagers, including Victor Sorchan, Foxhall Keene, Reginald Brooks, Winthrop Rutherfurd, J. A. Stillman, I. T. Burden, Jr., and Roderick Terry, the champion golfer of Yale College. On Sunday there is to be a champion match on the links.

The racing with the special thirty-foot class of yachts continues daily, and the interest is now at a higher pitch than it was at the beginning of the season. Thus far the greatest honors belong to Herman B. Duryea, whose Vaquero III. has won more races than all the other boats put together. On Sunday there is to be a match race between two of these boats. It is to be a purely amateur affair, the boats to be sailed by Reginald Brooks and Foxhall Keene. Mr. Brooks has had some experience in the boats, and is picked for a winner. It is likely that these boats will be owned by the younger set next season, the present owners taking up with another class.

The tennis courts of the Casino have been the scene of much activity the past week, the younger members of the cottage colony holding their annual tennis tournament, the prize for which is a silver cup. The games have attracted many of the cottagers who were not interested in golf, and some good playing has been seen. In speaking of tennis, the court tennis has been very popular this season, and several ladies have taken to the game, but in order to avoid crowds looking at them the fact has been kept quiet. There is every reason to suppose that by another season this game will become a leading game, and a tournament will be undoubtedly held. Tom Pettitt is still in charge of the Casino tennis courts, and few can put up a strong enough game to beat him.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's dinner dance on Tuesday night last was attended largely by the younger dancing set, and only about 125 guests were present, but it was a most enjoyable affair, and the arrangements were very elaborate in every particular. If Arleigh, her cottage, were large enough, a ball would undoubtedly be given which for grandeur would leave everything in that line in the shade. The Palmers are rapidly becoming leaders in Newport's social colony.

The talk about Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs going to build a new cottage here seems to have been a myth, as she has now left for San Francisco to join her husband, who has been quite ill, and has been summering at one of the shore resorts on the Pacific coast. The shutters have been put on the house, and, instead of the tapestries being taken down, which would have been done if they were to tear the house down, they have been covered with canvas and the house shut up tight.

There is talk of a parade of tandems on Saturday, and as several of the young men of society drive smart teams, the affair should be an interesting one. The matter has been in the hands of Willing Spencer, and a large sweepstake has been put up to meet the expense of prizes, which will be awarded according to the rules of the New York Horse Show Association.

On Sept. 18 there is to be a dinner at the Durfee Tea House, about ten miles out on the island, the affair being in charge of James J. Van Alen, who will introduce many novel features. The guests will be taken to the place on coaches, and a good time is looked forward to.

HUNTING SET AT RICHFIELD.

Fall Season Fairly Launched with a Series of Interesting Sporting Events.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Sept. 4.—The hunting set in New York society promises to take possession of Richfield Springs this month. Such prominent society men as J. Craig Wadsworth, of the Genesee Hunt Club; Charles Mather, of the Radnor Hunt Club; P. F. Collier, of the Monmouth County Hunt, and J. Lee Taller, of the Walontha Hunt, have already engaged accommodations for themselves and friends.

This departure from the usual custom of concentrating at Lenox, in the Berkshires, or in the Adirondacks for September is likely to afford an agreeable change. There is no finer hunting country in the East than the hills of old Otsego, extending from Richfield Springs toward Otsego Lake, made famous first by Fenimore Cooper and later by the wealthy Americans with English inclinations like the Hyde Clarks and the Wardwells, who have built golf links, bred fox hounds, and erected country seats in a chain of rustic beauty about that deep and magnificent wooded sheet of water.

Other New York society people who are here now are Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Taller, Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Judge Henry L. Clinton, James B. Taller, John R. Townsend, Mr. Balter, and Bainbridge Clark. Nearly all of these belong to the hunting set, whose red-coated ranks will be swelled next week by Thomas and Seward Carey of the Genesee Hunt Club, Percy Alden, Nat C. Reynal, and H. L. Herbert of the Monmouth County Hunt.

Richard S. Croker, his brother Frank Croker, his cousin Mr. McCann, the Messrs. Morrill, James B. Taller, and Mr. John R. Townsend are Richfield's immediate contributors to the red-coat contingent, over which J. Lee Taller wields the crop.

The climate of Richfield is more delightful in September than in August, a succession of clear skies welcoming pleasure and health seekers day after day to the various open-air sports and pastimes at Earlington Park and along the green hills of Otsego County.

Sept. 10 there will be a bicycle fête, by the harvest moon, with a dance for cottagers and hunt visitors in the parlors of the Earlington Hotel. There will be two meets that week, with a probability of fifty hunters following the hounds, including a large contingent from the Otsego Hunt Club. A battle of flowers and a series of golf matches and dances will make this Richfield's banner week and see the Fall season fairly launched. Dr. Lewis Sayre of Fifth Avenue is still here and may stay for some time.

Wheelwoman Sues for $10,000.

Miss Leah A. Terhune of 802 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, yesterday retained counsel with instructions to bring suit for $10,000 against Wilhelm & Kavelich, bakers, of 231 Washington Street. Two weeks ago Miss Terhune, while riding a bicycle in Garden Street, was run down by one of the firm's wagons. Her arm, knee cap, and two ribs were broken. Dr. Arnitz, who is attending her, says that her injuries are likely to result in permanent disability.

The Floral Fete at Saratoga.

An interesting and more than usually elaborate programme is promised for the annual floral fête at Saratoga on Tuesday next, Sept. 7. The floral floats and bicycle parade are justly celebrated. The battle of roses will also be very attractive. The trip to Saratoga and back can be delightfully made, partly by the Hudson River steamboats and partly by rail. A special train for Saratoga will await the arrival of the day boat at the Albany wharf.

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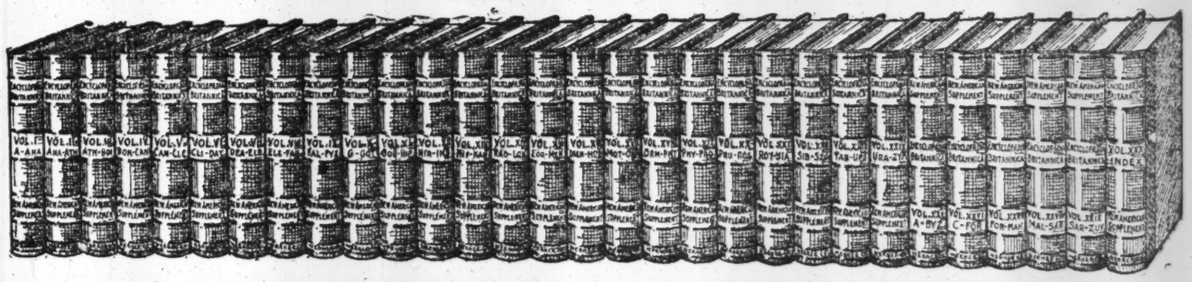

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DOES ICE CREAM SODA PAY?

Some West Side Druggists Have Stopped Selling It Because It Is Unprofitable.

Within the past month two thriving drug stores on the upper west side of this town—one in Eighth Avenue and the other in Columbus Avenue—have discontinued the sale of ice cream soda, on the ground that "there is no money in it." One of the establishments had been selling ice cream soda for 5 cents a glass and the other had demanded 8 cents. The druggist who had been getting 5 cents a glass said that he could not make his expenses at that price, and the man who had fixed his price at 8 cents a glass said that the people in his neighborhood would not pay so much, and he could not afford to sell ice cream soda for less.

"There is a profit in anything, providing you can sell a sufficiently large quantity," said the head of one of the largest retail drug firms in New York, when asked the sale of ice cream soda could be made a profitable feature of a drug store. "One must sell at least 100 glasses of ice cream soda every day, however, to see a sure profit, at 5 cents a glass. Each glass above the first hundred adds to the profit. The ice cream costs from 60 cents to $1 a gallon, the extra ice will cost from 30 to 75 cents a day, and the extra help will cost at least $1 a day. On a basis of an average sale of 100 glasses of ice cream soda per day at 5 cents a glass, there would be a profit of about 1¼ cents a glass. If we could all get 10 cents a glass for ice cream soda there would be a fine profit in the business, but the few drug stores that do charge 10 cents a glass are usually under such heavy expense that the margin of profit is comparatively small in every respect."

Most druggists buy their ice cream by the quart or gallon. A few have undertaken to make it themselves, with the result that it decreases the cost of the cream about one-half, but adds an equivalent in time and labor, to say nothing of the initial cost of the freezing plant. It is seldom that a druggist doing an ordinary retail business will admit that he makes anything on the sale of ice cream soda.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 5, 1897.

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

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THE CANVASS.

Leaving out of the account Mr. PLATT's organization, which is still in perplexity as to its course, the lines on which the Mayoralty canvass will be conducted and the apportionment of the forces may already be foreseen.

The Citizens' Union, having been steadfast so far, may be counted on to resist to the end all enticements to partisan alliance. For the first time in the history of the cities and towns of Greater New York, an organization which unselfishly seeks to take the City Government out of the control of party, with a candidate chosen because of his fitness to represent and apply the non-partisan principle, challenges the attention and invites the support of the voter. Citizens' reform movements we have had before, but they all succumbed to the fatal temptations of the deal and the dicker. In the present canvass the principle of purely business administration, independent of party interest or control, is before the electorate, set up as an affirmative principle clearly defined, powerfully supported, and worthily represented by a candidate whose nomination was recommended by 125,000 voters.

The support of Mr. Low will be made up of the independent vote, of those Republicans whom the boss-ship of PLATT has filled with disgust and distrust, and of Democrats of an independent turn who approve the non-partisan principle. It ought to include from one-half to two-thirds of the Republican strength, even if PLATT runs a straight ticket; and practically the entire Republican vote if he concludes to accept Low.

The petty Democratic factions that have gone into partnership with QUIGG will bring Mr. Low no great strength even if they support him. They are in politics for something else than pure non-partisan government, and are exposed to the perils of capture by Tammany. It is best to leave them out of the reckoning.

The Democracy of Greater New York is a tremendously powerful party. There will be fewer disagreeable surprises in the campaign if that fact is recognized at the outset. Apportioning the voters by their natural affiliations, and disregarding the tidal sweep of political emotion which has so broken in upon party lines since 1893, it is not unreasonable to assume that of the 550,000 voters of the great city 325,000 are Democrats and 225,000 are Republicans. The triumph of the non-partisan principle can be secured only by detaching at least 50,000 voters from the Democratic Party if the entire Republican support is secured for Mr. Low, or if Mr. PLATT runs a candidate of his own, by drawing away from both parties a sufficient number of votes to overtop the poll of that one which has the most left. If 150,000 were taken from the Republican Party and 75,000 from the Democrats, Mr. Low would still be beaten, with 225,000 votes to 75,000 for PLATT's candidate and 250,000 for the Democrat.

Whoever counts on defeating the Democratic candidate with less than 250,000 votes is organizing the canvass on a highly dangerous basis. If Mr. Low gets 300,000 votes he will have no great margin of safety. The politicians have not as yet become accustomed to the great masses of votes with which they will have to deal in ciphering out the result.

As matters now stand, the German vote is going solidly to the Democrats. The issue of personal liberty against oppressive and unnecessary Republican laws is to them of first importance. The Citizens' Union has been silent on this living question. Mr. Low may have something to say about it, and some German votes may be won back, but not many. The Democratic platform will be much more emphatic than Mr. Low will venture to be; and really the only hope of relief the German-Americans have is in a Democratic victory of such proportions that it will change the political complexion of the Assembly. The Shepard Democrats do not appear to be approaching the Citizens' Union. They seem to be going away toward the Democratic candidate, always provided he is a good one.

The present outlook is that a Democratic candidate of high character, standing upon a platform confined to local issues, a platform that castigates the vices of Republican misrule with just and awakening vigor, will receive the entire Democratic vote, fortified by the German-American vote and diminished only by the loss of such independent Democrats as would be won over to the cause of non-partisan government.

It is only for a Democrat of good character and high standing that the entire vote of the party can be had. The chiefs of Tammany and of the Brooklyn organization know that very well. They are making diligent search for such a man. The stirring canvass of the Citizens' Union has made it impossible that the first Mayor of the new city should be weak and unworthy of the office. Their cause would be well lost if only that were gained.

The Union is first in the field. It has a strong leader. It sees the nature and dimensions of its task. With the entire Republican vote pledged to its candidate, it must win at least 50,000 votes from the Democrats in order to come out victorious. Without the regular Republican support it must build up from both parties a party of its own casting from 250,000 to 300,000 votes.

MR. FAIRCHILD'S WAY.

Among the names of those reported to have been selected for the Currency Commission of the Sound Money Convention is that of ex-Secretary of the Treasury CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

There could be no better choice, and one incident in his official career shows it. When Mr. FAIRCHILD became Secretary of the Treasury, the country was just awakening to the real nature of the Allison-Bland silver law of 1878. That law provided for pouring into the currency of the country $24,000,000 worth of silver every year. Since its passage the bullion value of the dollar had sunk from 89 cents to 73 cents. No silver dollars of any amount could be forced into circulation, and the silver certificates were being returned to the Treasury in constantly increasing volume. It was plain, on the one hand, that this process would ultimately crowd out gold and even greenbacks, and fill the Treasury with silver certificates. It was undeniable, on the other hand, that there was a certain use for silver certificates, especially of smaller denominations, in the daily exchanges, and that if they could be limited to this amount, they could safely and constantly be kept in circulation.

How did Mr. FAIRCHILD propose to deal with this situation? With the simplicity and directness of the business man and the statesman. He proposed to Congress that it should pass a law suspending further coinage of silver dollars whenever these dollars or the certificates representing them should accumulate in the Treasury to a fixed amount, the coinage to be resumed whenever the supply of silver in the Treasury was again sufficiently reduced. Of course Congress paid no heed to these sensible suggestions. Under their operation every dollar of silver that could be used at par in the business of the country would have been supplied, while the increase of supply would have stopped when the actual demand for actual use was satisfied. Had Mr. FAIRCHILD's sound advice been taken, there would have been no "silver question" in National politics, no further dread of the insidious debasement of the currency, no blighting uncertainty as to the standard of value. It is but ten years since he made his recommendation, but how long they seem in retrospect, how crowded is their history with proofs of the wisdom of his honesty!

Obviously, the same principle can be applied to the retirement of the legal-tender notes, which is the first problem of our currency. It must be admitted that practically there is a certain amount of Government paper that can and will be kept in continual circulation at par. To ascertain what this amount really is, the forces that control it must be free. The act of 1878 compelling the reissue of the notes when redeemed must be repealed. The Sherman notes, representing an arbitrary purchase of silver, should be withdrawn. Then, if provision were made for the cancellation of United States notes beyond a fixed amount whenever they accumulate in the Treasury, the amount that could be steadily employed in business would be determined automatically. The question of a banknote currency to meet the fluctuating demands of business is another question. It cannot be adjusted safely until the legal-tender notes are eliminated as a source of danger to the Treasury.

THE MOUNTAINS, SHORE, AND WHEEL

With the close of the vacation season and the reminiscences which thousands will recite as they reach home, the bicycle is now to the front as a living topic. Great as has been its popularity in the past, the present Summer has seen an advance over all previous records of increase. Wherever the tourist has gone, whether to the seashore, the inland valley, the ancient village, or the boyhood home, it has been in use as never before—provided only that the region had good roads. Mountain resorts, with their unridable highways, have offered the conspicuous exceptions to this rule.

Elsewhere than in bad road districts guests at hotels in very large majority have arrived with wheels as parts of their baggage, and often with one for each member of the family. Storage rooms with supporting racks have been provided by using deserted billiard rooms. Porters have become cleaners of nickel and enamel. Repair shops have been set up within the very walls of the hotels. Almost every cottage on a fair day has exhibited wheels on its lawn or resting against its veranda. Along the roads have rolled these silent vehicles, more numerous than carriages and masters of the thoroughfare, carriages yielding with reluctance to the sway of superior numbers and greater speed.

The losses of the livery men must have been unusually heavy. Save for an occasional afternoon ride no one has had use for horses. Such gala days as the resorts provide—a country fair, a horse show, a ball game, a baby's parade, all have been reached by thousands on their wheels, men with checks ready gathering in their handfuls of dimes and nickels. At the more populous resorts, wheelmen, in making a spin to distant and remote places, over favorite routes and often through sparsely settled tracts, have seldom wanted for a decent meal or a repair shop. Hotels and restaurants have sprung up almost in wildernesses and along with them the repair shops, to which mechanics have been known to ride many miles in the morning in order to reap the day's business in repairs.

Only in the mountain resorts have these scenes failed the visitor. Here good roads do not abound, and the guest must take his pleasures without the wheel. And it seems a grave question whether the wheel is not destined now to become a powerful agency for the advancement of the seaside resort at the expense of the mountains. In the present year many persons must have abandoned their former custom of going to high altitudes, simply because they could not use their wheels there.

A resort like the Jersey shore has secured thousands who were newly attracted by the superb roads which there abound. From Sandy Hook to the head of Barnegat Bay lies a very paradise for wheelmen, with roads level as floors and often new for long stretches, while to the interior at many points run roads that traverse charming regions—primitive, silent, rolling forest and farm land, where the population, if there be any, is sparse and unseen. From Lakewood to Toms River, for example, runs a road almost straight and ten miles long, a superb sight for any wheelman to see, with its smooth sanded surface crackling as he rolls over it, running through an undulating country, the hills never burdensome, the surroundings mainly a rich forest, which here and there grows in luxuriance down to the very sides of the highway. Here one might believe himself in the mountains instead of within ten miles of the shore of the sea.

THE TREASURY "SECRET FUND."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there a "secret" or so-called "secret" fund at the entire disposal of the President of the United States, which he can use for any purpose whatsoever, at any time, without accounting to Congress or any other authority; and does such fund amount to $250,000, or to $1,000,000; or if the exact figures are obtainable, what is the amount of such fund? S.

There is a fund held by the Department of State that is sometimes referred to as the "secret fund," but to the department and the President it is known as money appropriated "for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service." The last Congress appropriated for this fund $40,000. Out of this "emergency fund" the President may authorize expenditures under Section 291 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "Whenever any sum of money has been or shall be issued from the Treasury for the purposes of intercourse or treaty with foreign nations, in pursuance of any law, the President is authorized to cause the same to be duly settled annually with the proper accounting officers of the Treasury by causing the same to be accounted for, specifically, if the expenditure may, in his judgment, be made public; and by making or causing the Secretary of State to make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify; and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended."

The "emergency fund" is probably appropriated only for the term of the Congress granting it, and cannot be spent for any purpose not authorized by the statute, which has been in force since 1793, it having been early found to be desirable and necessary to provide the President with a fund from which he could compensate envoys or Commissioners to negotiate treaties or to extend the commercial or other interests of the United States. The balances of the fund unexpended at the end of a Congressional term have been doubtless covered into the Treasury, as are other balances not specifically continued and made available until used.

A PASTOR'S DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON.

The Rev. Dr. WALLACE RADCLIFFE, formerly of Detroit, now pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Washington, has made a discovery at his old home that has led him to defend his new one. Since he became a resident of the Nation's capital he has been often asked about the religious condition of Washington, and he finds that a popular misapprehension is created concerning it and also about its social life by current letter writing. The information thus conveyed gives the impression that office holders and politicians at Washington are too freely indulgent in the use of intoxicating liquors, that the whole tone of life is affected by this laxity, and that churchgoing and church work reflect the evil practice and tendency.

Dr. RADCLIFFE is quite right in his protest against the sort of letter writing from Washington that really relates only to a very small part of the city. The trouble with the writers is that they have limited horizons, that some of them lack experience, and that too many of them are expected to dwell upon and magnify those morbid phases of life which well-directed religious and moral teaching seeks to correct. The Washington pastor is right in asserting that Washington is a church-going and church-maintaining community. There are few cities in which there is more church activity and few in which more of it is directed to meet practical as well as spiritual needs.

Washington has a population nearing 300,000. The part of it that is held in office, permanently or temporarily, is probably not one-sixth of the whole population; and the instances of drunkenness, licentious living, and open disregard of the rules of decent behavior that prevail in other towns are not confined to the official class and are as uncommon as they are in cities that have never suffered from reports such as have given Washington a reputation not now deserved. As a rule, its churches are well supported. As in other cities, some of them languish; but their languor is not attributable to any tendency to vicious life or indifference to religious teaching. Drunkenness, as Dr. RADCLIFFE says, is uncommon. There may have been a time when it was not objectionable on the floors of Congress. That time has passed; and a drunken Senator or Representative can now be sure of early exposure and disgrace at the hands of the letter writer who seeks only the errors of public men as texts for his pen.

The quantity and quality of work performed in the Congress and in the departments of the Government preclude the idea that indulgence in habits of dissipation is common or that it is encouraged by lack of public disapproval or official discipline. There has been a growing tendency to severer application of rules against intemperate practices by clerks, the most recent development of it being a practical prohibition by the head of one department against overnight sprees by his subordinates and the bringing of swollen heads and impaired activity to the Government service next day. This is resented by the clerk who has hitherto considered himself entitled to abuse or properly use his own time, but public opinion and wise administrative policy sustain it.

Pastor RADCLIFFE's defense of the city in which he lives and ministers is commendable, and it is justified by the facts. A great deal of mischievous rubbish has been printed about political and social life in Washington, and it has found many readers who have based their opinions of the moral and religious condition of the city upon it. A good deal of this misinformation goes to remote sections of the country, beyond the reach of such timely contradiction as this that Dr. RADCLIFFE has made. Washington is not a perfect city yet; but it is unquestionably a better city, judged by the tests of the most exacting church-goer and church-worker, than it was thirty years ago.

CLIMATE AND ATHLETICS.

At the close of the international match for the lawn tennis championship of the United States, THE NEW YORK TIMES commented on the influence of climate in contests of such a nature. We held that it was probable that a fair test of the relative prowess of athletes who crossed the ocean either way and of those against whom they competed could hardly be obtained, owing to the depreciating influences of a new climate on the physical condition. Speedy and unexpected support of this position comes in an article entitled "The Influence of Climate in International Athletics," by HAMILTON SEARS, in the September number of The North American Review.

It is impossible to review all the points made in this interesting article, but Mr. SEARS produces some important statistics to show that the English usually win contests of rowing in their own waters. In recent years, Canadian, American, and Dutch oarsmen have made their appearance at the Henley regatta, but England's victories are far in advance of those won by other nations. The Visitors' Challenge Cup, established in 1847, was won by Columbia College in 1878. The Diamond Sculls, established in 1844, was won this year by TEN EYCK, who simply outclassed his competitors. All other Henley races, from the Grand Challenge Cup, established in 1839, have been won by Englishmen. Mr. SEARS is at pains to show that the defeat of American crews in other years than those mentioned was not due to bad rowing, but to bad condition, and the facts which he adduces sustain his contention.

He analyzes American and English methods of training, showing that the English climate enables the oarsmen of England to keep themselves in condition the year round. There are no green men in the English university crews, and consequently all hands have nothing to learn but to pull together. As he says: "The business of getting into condition is not a feature of their work. They row continually, and the training is merely the work of a coach in making eight of them row together." On the other hand, the long-distance men in the London Athletic Club team which visited New York were less affected by our climate than the sprinters. "Their capacity for nervous, sudden, short work had, to a certain extent, gone."

Mr. SEARS's examination of the records is careful and well worth reading. He seems to be thoroughly justified in two conclusions—first, that "the snap which wins races is taken out of Englishmen competing in America and Americans competing in England," and, second, that "if Americans are to run or row with Englishmen in England they must do it within ten days after their arrival there; that is to say, before the condition of the men has become affected by the climate, and after they have recovered from seasickness and the cramping influences of shipboard."

Men and Things.

The members of the Club of Ancients regard public affairs from the superior height of a long experience of failures. There is a fixed conviction pervading the club that whatever is is wrong, but that it is hardly worth while trying to set it right, because in the process there is apt to be developed so much presumption, hypocrisy, and self-sufficiency as to make the former state seem desirable by comparison. The club is pretty much of a unit in regarding zeal for reform as a mark of juvenility, and most of its members share the view of the essayist who could not understand how the frame of mind which is eager for proselytes should survive very early youth. Like the same acute author, they do not believe in concealing their views; but neither do they feel anxious to thrust them upon others, and that for the reason that conversion appears to them to be an absurdity. But the club cannot help taking a lively interest in the row that is proceeding over the choice of a candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York. The situation is so unlike anything that has happened within the memory of the oldest member that it is difficult to find a handy formula to characterize and dismiss it.

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The Judge is quite settled in the belief that a Democratic victory is pre-ordained this Fall, but though impressed with the conviction that the Citizens' Union is helping forward that consummation, he is quite unable to admit that there is any excuse for the existence of such an organization. He is particularly severe upon the refusal of the Union to observe what he regards as the rules of the game.

"Where is the emergency," said he, "that has called into existence this noisy band of reformers? I can understand the necessity of forming a citizens' union when the organization of one or other of the great political parties has broken down, and when the business of nominating candidates for public office is in danger of falling into the hands of any set of fellows who are able to hire a hall and call themselves a party. But there is nothing the matter with either the Democratic or the Republican organization at the present time. Both are in good running order, in spite of the talk about one of them being honeycombed with Bryanism, and the other being under the thumb of a boss. I have not heard any loud call from the people for deliverance from anything or anybody that they are not quite able to take care of by the aid of parties already in existence, yet here we have this crowd of volunteer saviors of society shouting that everything is going to the bow-wows unless New York will trust them to supply it with the only unadulterated brand of good government and the only possible candidate for its next Mayor. What is all the tremendous hurry about, anyway? If the virtues of the candidate be so conspicuous, undeniable, and universally recognized, there is no need to have two months in which to instruct people about their existence. This heaven-sent, divinely-ordained candidate for chief magistrate of Great New York ought to be swept into the Mayor's chair on a whirlwind of public acclaim. Either the children are crying for him, or the whole movement is an imposture and a sham."

"I don't see," I interjected, "that anybody has been mentioned in connection with the regular party nominations whose candidacy is likely to dwarf that of Seth Low."

"I have nothing," replied the Judge, "against Seth Low, who I am glad to be informed is a most worthy and reputable man, who looks ten years younger than he is, but I decidedly object to the assumption which underlies his candidacy that he is the one man among three millions of people fit to be intrusted with guiding the destiny of the enlarged metropolis. The man who is to reorganize the City Government under the terms of that extraordinary piece of legislation known as the charter of the Greater New York will have to be, above all things, a competent judge of men, and I have an impression that Seth Low belongs to that order of individuals who go to bed too early to be well posted about the character of their fellow-beings."

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"There is something in the Judge's idea," said the Philosopher, "that you cannot tell much about your fellow-men unless you are accustomed to be around after the theatres are out. But there being so many frauds who keep regular hours and practice all the minor virtues that you may be well acquainted among the rounders and yet be quite liable to be taken in."

"Knowledge of men," remarked the Doctor, "is an instinct rather than a result of any deductive process. Some few women have a very fine intuitive perception of what is a man's real value, though it usually comes to them after marriage. The ability among men to choose, with some approach to certainty, the instruments best fitted for any given piece of work is a sure note of greatness, though some great men have been conspicuously deficient in it."

"I wouldn't give much for a man's chances of choosing his agents or instruments wisely for the responsible places of the new City Government who had to look for advice to the leisurely gentlemen who in political off years amuse themselves by talking about the necessity of reforming this town," was the comment of the Judge.

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"It seems to me," said I, "that one of the most promising signs of better things which we have had in New York for many a day is the capacity for irritating most of the politicians and some of the newspapers which has been exhibited by the Citizens' Union. A reform movement conducted on the theory that everybody is to be placated and the utmost attainable amount of unity secured by the greatest possible stretch of compromise is very likely to end in the reformers finding that they have expended their energy for nothing. The easy-going, accommodating type of reform which contents itself with trying to pick the best candidate it can out of those presented by the politicians suits these gentlemen admirably. Concession is cheap while you retain the initiative, but when an obstinate, blundering set of enthusiasts come along with no sort of respect for your right to be consulted, and with a magnificent confidence in their ability to win without your help, why there is nothing for you to do but reflect on the limited resources of profanity for the expression of the most acute kind of disgust. To the attentive student of the dynamics of New York politics there has been nothing quite so instructive for years as the state of mind which the incomprehensible stubbornness of the Citizens' Union has produced in certain politicians and newspaper editors."

"If your student," broke in the Judge, "had the preliminary training necessary for the intelligent examination of these phenomena, he would be able to discern alike in the political and journalistic contortionist the weakness due to the knowledge that he is playing a losing game. It is not your Citizens' Union that frightens the Republican politicians of the Greater New York this Fall. It is their perception of the fact that their policy of interference with individual rights stands condemned before the people. They can better afford to stand up and be counted than the other fellows, but it would be some comfort to have the other fellows in the same boat, not only because misery loves company, but because, sink or swim, they would all be counted as Republicans."

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"I wonder," said the Philosopher, "whether the Borough of Brooklyn will serve as an intermediate step between the village condition of the City of Brooklyn and its final absorption into the metropolis. Will the name come to have as little local significance as the village of Greenwich?"

"I hope not," said the Doctor. "Brooklyn is a constant reminder to New York of how the shoulders of the poor man are galled by the burden of taxation."

"As Col. Waring says, the taxpayer in New York is the taxgatherer," said I.

"The politicians have done more to fix the character of Brooklyn than the churches," said the Philosopher, "and that is merely another way of saying that in Brooklyn democracy has been developed along the lines of a country village. Seth Low is a Brooklynite clear through, a Sunday school Superintendent in politics, but a politician all the same. He takes a long time to make up his mind about anything, because the two great components of his personality have never become thoroughly fused. The college President is a mere matter of costume, it has never modified his real self, which remains pretty much what it was when he was President of the Young Republican Club."

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"To me," said the Doctor, "the most interesting figure in Brooklyn is Hugh McLaughlin. To have seen him hold his nightly levies on Willoughby Street, laying down the law to his henchmen but to never more than one at a time, was to realize a primitive condition of civilized society in which all the functions of government are centred in one head."

"An approachable autocrat, a despot whose rule is tempered by the necessity of keeping a firm grasp on the primaries," said the Philosopher.

"Hugh McLaughlin continues to be a power in politics, because he understands the people and the people understand him," said the Judge.

"He shows a fine vein of persiflage," said I, "in his suggestion of Joseph C. Hendrix as the Democratic candidate for Mayor. It would complete the Brooklyn conquest of New York to have Hendrix and Low running against each other again, as they did some fourteen years ago. Only Hendrix has sobered down, and the campaign would be less picturesque than the one in which he adorned his copious oratory with references to his fair-haired boy. The newspapers guyed Hendrix unmercifully then, but he would probably have more considerate treatment now, as most newspaper men have probably forgotten that Hendrix ever was one of themselves, and have become accustomed to take him quite seriously as a banker and a professional authority on matters of finance."

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"Curious plasticity of character some people have, and curious fixity others," said the Doctor. "Joe Hendrix is as good an example as you could find of the one, and Seth Low of the other. Between the wild-eyed, voluble reporter on Demas Barnes's Argus and the sleek, placid, and self-confident President of a trust company, I find a most instructive process of evolution. But if you look only at the beginning and the end there seems to be a yawning gulf between. Now, take a look at Seth Low's picture at the age of twelve in The Review of Reviews and compare it with his portrait as President of Columbia and you will see precisely the same character, as incapable of extravagance as of falsehood, the very pink and perfection of decorous, unimpeachable respectability. I could sketch his picture for you at seventy, with the full assurance that here is a man for whom life can prepare no surprises, nor fate hold in reserve any emergency to which he is not serenely equal. I know the curve on which the lines of his face will deepen, and I have a mental image of the placid self-content which attends the advancing age of a man like Seth Low."

"I believe the Doctor has a sneaking sympathy with the shady side of society," said the Philosopher.

"Most doctors have, who are worth anything," said the Judge.

"It was said of the great Radcliffe," remarked the Philosopher, "that he would sometimes give his attendance to a servant or any mean person for nothing and at the same time neglect a nobleman that gave exorbitant fees; and he was accused of insulting all the world, affronting the first nobility, and extending his insolence even to the royal family."

"Radcliffe was the most superb egotist that the profession has ever produced, and that is saying a good deal," replied the Doctor.

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"I never heard of him," said the Judge, "but I have no doubt he was a man of exceptional strength of character to have deserved such an appellation."

"He belongs to literature more than to medicine," said the Philosopher, "and he left as charming a recipe for human conduct as you could well desire. 'Mead, I love you,' he once said to a brother physician who won his love by persistent flattery, 'and I'll tell you a sure secret to make your fortune—use all mankind ill.'"

"The recipe still holds good, if the gaining of a fortune be the sole end of life," said the Doctor. "I have yet to meet the man who has been successful in amassing wealth who has treated mankind well."

"No man can be successful in anything who makes a business of treating mankind well," said the Philosopher. "His motives will be perverted, and people will speak slightingly of his intelligence."

"Do people really like to be humbugged?" I inquired.

"Not individually," said the Doctor, "but in the mass, yes. To succeed in taking a tangible amount of money out of the pockets of an individual is apt to produce irritation, but when the larceny amounts to drawing out of some millions of pockets a little loose change, the feat elicits admiration."

"Why not?" said the Judge. "It needs a particularly smart man to lay the whole community under contribution, and to grow rich by the abstraction of unnoticed fractions of pennies. Every man would like to do that, and no man who is not a hypocrite or a reformer can deny to the one who is able to do it the tribute of a sincere admiration, if not for himself, at least for the feat he has accomplished."

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"O Tempora! O mores!" I exclaimed, "has it come to this, that there is but one end in life, and that to make money?"

"The basest of all pursuits, calling into exercise some of the basest qualities of human nature," said the Doctor.

"My noble and disinterested friends," said the Judge, "you have lived long enough to recognize the fact that in any pursuit which you like to follow there are about a hundred roads leading to failure, and but one to success. I do not attempt to discriminate between the value of one kind of success and that of another, but I apprehend that the man who can gain in competition with others equally intent on them more than the average share of money, fame, or influence, is a man to whom must, because of that very fact, be accorded a certain amount of distinction. You may despise the means he has employed, and they may be such as the conscience of mankind would properly condemn. But you cannot help admitting that the one who succeeds where thousands fail has established a title to your admiration quite irrespective of the ethical quality of his achievement. The worship of success, as the Doctor calls it, is merely a phrase of the action of what I should designate the social instinct of self-preservation."

"Oh, most monstrous perversion of the fundamental principle of human progress!" groaned the Doctor, and the convives sorrowfully went home.

JONATHAN JUST.

CURRENT NOTES.

A total of $7,851,304 will be paid out in Boston this month as semi-annual interest and dividends, with a portion as payments on principal. The amount last March was $5,304,492.

* * *

An Atlanta man has taken out a patent this week on a hair straightener. Thousands of his fellow-citizens, now filled with delightful anticipation, look upon it as a long-felt want.

* * *

There are twenty-six negroes under indictment for trial for murder in Montgomery County, Ala., and Dallas County, not far away, reports eighteen to be tried for the same crime there.

* * *

The City of Portland, Me., has a new theatre, called the Jefferson, and it is to be opened on Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, with an address by Joseph Jefferson, in whose honor it has been named.

* * *

The Republicans of Ohio will begin on the 11th inst. their active campaign prior to the State election, holding a mass meeting in three parts of the State, one in Newark, one at Washington Court House, and one in the Western Reserve.

* * *

The Wyoming County Democratic Convention declared itself strongly in favor of the nomination of ex-Attorney General Charles F. Tabor of Erie County for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and instructed State Committeeman P. J. Quinn of that district to cast his vote for him "first, last, and all the time."

A Jewish State in Palestine an Impossibility.

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise in American Israelite, Sept. 2.

Dr. Herzl does not profess to be a religious Jew. With most of his followers he maintains only to be a Jew by nationality or race. He has not the least intention to benefit Judaism. He is a politician, loyal and patriotic, no doubt, as so many politicians profess to be, and works to set up a Judenstadt, not a religious congregation at all. Religion is at present out of the question altogether. Some zealous Zionists want the return to Palestine as a revival of Judaism, and hold also to Dr. Herzl's project. Romantic zealots cannot possibly do without a number of contradictions in their creed, religious or political. The establishing of a Jewish State in Palestine is an impossibility in itself, and with the state laws of Moses unimaginable. The years of release and Shemittah (Sabbatical years) can not well be re-introduced, but the genuine Zionists must do it, as they have proved a few years ago. The sacrificial cult with the Aaronitic priesthood and the Levitical ministration, so much the zealous Zionist must admit, cannot be restored; nor can it in Palestine b abolished according to the dogmas of he strict Zionists and the whole orthodoxy. You would not stone to death the Sabbath breaker, the adulterer, the blasphemer, the false prophet. But in the Judenstadt in Palestine the laws of Moses would be in force and you cannot get over it as orthodox Jews. The contradictions between Dr. Herzl and the orthodox Zionists are as numerous as they are in every rationalistic Lover of Zion. None can leap over two thousand years of history and commence anew where all things were left then.

NUGGETS.

The Locality.

"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman.

"No," answered the boy. "The pain's in me."—Indianapolis Journal.

Nem. Con.

First Lawyer—You are a shyster!

His Opponent—And you are a blackguard!

The Court—Now, gentlemen, let us get at the disputed points in the case.—Philadelphia North American.

Rare Felicity.

She—Such lovely bergains as there are at that new place!

He—Ah?

She—Yes, silks at 18 cents, and in a store so small that a hundred persons crowd it to suffocation!—Detroit Journal.

Only for the Right.

A Boston woman who has just been admitted to the bar says: "I could not defend a client when I knew that the other side was right and I was wrong." That's all right; is a Bostonian ever wrong, in her own estimation?—Chicago Times-Herald.

TWO WHEELS.

Joseph Bert Smiley in Chicago Inter Ocean.

She sings by her wheel at the low cottage door
Which the long evening shadows are stretching before,
With a music as sweet as the music which seems
Breathed softly and faint in the ear of our dreams.
—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

If the good Quaker poet could only come back,
And cast his mild eye over progress' hot track,
From the maidens that were to the maidens that be,
Oh, weeping Jerusalem, what would he see?

The maiden who sat by her wheel, at the door,
Isn't running that kind of a wheel any more;
She spinneth not flax by the cottage door neat;
She straddles the wheel and goes forth on the street.

The girl with the wheel in the good Quaker's day,
Calm, quiet, and modest, was spinning away
Where the cool waters flowed and the light zephyrs fair
Blew the truant locks loose that had strayed from her hair.

And her manner was tranquil, her skin lily white,
And her gown it was clean, and her speech was polite.
In short, this fair maiden the wheel who possessed,
Was a pattern of modesty, coolness, and rest.

The girl with the wheel at the present goes out,
Without any weak hesitation or doubt,
And in dirt, and in dust, perspiration, and heat,
She pushes her way 'mong the teams on the street.

She has large baggy trousers, no bothersome skirt,
A manly cravat, and a coat, and a shirt,
And her face becomes red as she onward doth plow,
And the hot perspiration stands forth on her brow.

Oh, shades of our grandmothers, look o'er the tide!
Think of your spinning, the cottage beside,
Then look at these bloomers, this shirt, and cravat,
Shades of our ancestors, where are we at?

NEWS AROUND EUROPE

The Britisher Perfects His Knowledge of India and Cries for Vengeance.

KRUEGER CREATES PECULIAR EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

The Alsace-Lorraine Fever and M. Meline's Indiscreet Message—The New Alliance and Faure's Return—"United Germany" Rapidly Becoming an Empty Phrase—English Farmers Bless the United States for the Rise in Wheat.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The troubles on the northwest frontier of India are occupying men's minds here almost to the exclusion of any other news; even an exceptionally brutal murder or a deadly railway collision fails just now to attract the gentle British public, who are to be seen at street corners poring over maps of the disturbed districts and discussing the summary vengeance to be taken on the insurgent tribes. The very names of the tribesmen, Afridis and Orakzais, which meant very little or nothing to the Britisher six weeks ago, are now common property, and every Englishman whose tongue is not tied by the self-conscious fear of mispronouncing barbarous names has an infallible remedy for the emergency.

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The Britisher Wants Vengeance.

What the people here wish to see is a vengeance of that summary and theatrical kind which is only achieved on the dramatic stage; but campaigns on the Indian frontiers are matters of times and seasons, if they are to be successful at a moderate cost of men and material; and unfortunately there could be no worse time for catching and coercing the Afridi warrior than the present. Had the rising occurred in December or in January these Hillmen could have been easily starved out from the mountains, which sheltered and fed them no longer. But now they are as safe as the Sicilian banditti in the tourist season, while the heat and unhealthfulness of valleys are even more deadly to British troops than the Birmingham-made guns of their wild enemies.

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Trouble Beyond Expectation.

That the trouble has increased beyond expectation is shown by the fact that the authorities in India find it right to ignore all questions of seasonable surroundings and take the offensive at once lest other tribes interpret the policy of inaction as a sign of decay and weakness on the British side. Then, although the Ameer has protested more than once that he had no direct share in this business, and although the Afghan Sheikh, who has been lately loaded with gifts at Constantinople and received an autograph letter from the Sultan to Abdul Rahman, has been pronounced a harmless emissary, yet, it is all too clear that any sign of British procrastination or yielding might dangerously affect Afghanistan. This is more than a matter of mere conjecture, though the greatest reticence on the subject is observed by the India Office.

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The Unwise Inhabitants of Lorraine.

It was unfortunate enough that the Alsace-Lorraine fever in France should have been revived in the beginning of September, and, though Sedan Day in Berlin this year has been rather a dull business and somewhat lacking in public enthusiasm, still it is quite clear that the old spirit of defiance is being afresh aroused in the German press; nor is this spirit likely to be lulled by the ill-timed telegram of certain unwise inhabitants of Lorraine significantly expressing their joy over the Franco-Russian alliance and their hopes for the future. M. Méline, the French Premier, in sending a sympathetic answer to these impulsive creatures, is playing a very risky game so far as concerns the safety of his own portfolio as Minister, which the late excitements on the wheat question and protection duties had already somewhat endangered. Luckily for him, the German Foreign Office for reasons of its own has been pleased to ignore the strange indiscretion of the French Prime Minister complimenting German subjects on a patriotism which, from a Berlin point of view, can be little short of treason. Had Berlin thought the moment opportune for a serious split, the occasion was ready to its hand, and a better pretext furnished than the Wolf ever had for picking a quarrel with the Lamb; but the Bear in the near background has, of course, altered the complexion of the fable.

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President Faure's Russian Triumph.

I hear from private sources unstinted praise of the great tact and almost aristocratic simplicity and charm of manner displayed by President Faure during his Russian visit. An observer before whom many diplomats have aired their more or less successful graces in various European courts declares that Félix Faure could not have shown more perfect tact, skill, and address had he been trained under Lord Dufferin himself, instead of having been simply graduated in bourgeois Havre. People forget, however, that the President is a man who has traveled extensively, and has had opportunities far in excess of those of many modern diplomats of studying men and manners. He certainly has not wasted those opportunities, and the success in the old days of the honest broker must give way to the undoubted triumph of the honest tanner. Feliskoff, by which pet name many thousands of his countrymen know him now so well, could be dictator tomorrow if he chose.

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M. Hanotaux's Unobtrusive Work.

Yet the French public has been wide-awake enough to grasp the fact that President Faure's success in the recent negotiations at St. Petersburg, which have resulted in the formation of a dual alliance, owes something to the quiet, unobtrusive work of M. Hanotaux. Silent almost to a fault in his dealings with the press and public, the French Foreign Minister has in no sense courted public applause or endeavored to divert the stream of popularity from the chief actor in the Russian drama. Still in Paris on Tuesday it was impossible to mistake the spontaneous nature of the cheers for Hanotaux, which in some parts of the capital were even louder than those for the President himself. One other demonstration of a very different kind, though not less earnest in the area to which it was cleverly restricted, was that directed against the German Emperor. This was repressed with greater difficulty than is generally believed and a most careful watch had to be kept throughout the day by the statue of Strasbourg, lest it be made the scene of some still more violent declarations than the mere cries of "Down with William."

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Paris Excited but Well Behaved.

Paris was indeed in a highly electrical condition, and it says much for the sense and vigilance of the police that no more important explosion occurred than the fizzle of the toy watering can filled with gunpowder which startled the good people round the Madeleine Church. Although this silliest of practical jokes has not been definitely brought home to its author, it clearly was not the work of any professional Anarchist, and indeed it has been said that several letters have been received by the police from anonymous but expert Anarchists disclaiming in indignant terms the authorship of such evidently amateur machinery.

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France and the Alliance.

Time alone will show the full political meaning of the Russo-French alliance, and meanwhile men's minds in France are too near the fever point to look at the matter steadily from a business point of view. Eager to draw a happy augury from even the simplest coincidence, the French journals point with hope to the happy circumstance that the Pothuau with President Faure on board was passed at sea by the French steamer Emile belonging to a line which has painted on its funnels the arms of Alsace-Lorraine. It hardly needed these funnels to direct the gaze of Frenchmen to that dangerous quarter. But nowadays everything is charged in Paris with a hidden meaning. Even the Republic's initials "R. F." are held to be inwardly prophetic of Russia and France.

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President Krueger's Denial.

President Krüger's denial of British suzerainty over the Transvaal fell at first like a bombshell here, and the simple-minded took it as almost a declaration of war. Now, although Mr. Chamberlain asserts so positively that Great Britain is suzerain, there are experts in international law who would decide against the Colonial Secretary. The whole thing rests on the text of the London convention and on Lord Derby's explanatory letter to the Transvaal deputies. There is nothing in either of these documents which fixes the general supremacy of England over the Transvaal involved in a notion of suzerainty. There is, of course, the one clause respecting treaties with foreign States from which as yet Oom Paul has made no attempt to escape. He may be tempted to do so if he finds England's claim unpleasantly elastic.

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The Kaiser and a Review Article.

It is difficult to see which is the most absurd side of Emperor William's speeches at the army manoeuvres and banquet at Coblentz. His overdone flattery of the Duke of Cambridge's military attainments, which no one was ever able to discover in this country, is about as accurate a presentment of the old Emperor's opinion as the recent statement in French newspapers that the Duke of Cambridge once won the Victoria Cross. Perhaps the most grotesque of all, yet not without its pathetic flavor, was the inflated bombast with which he claimed on behalf of his grandfather and himself responsibility to God alone. If it were not too late to plant the grains of common sense in a head so choked with the weeds of self-conceit, William might be profitably recommended to give a few minutes' quiet study to the current number of The Fortnightly Review, where his great services to Germany are set forth with almost brutal candor. According to this writer, the result of this eccentric monarch's feverish activity has been that Germany has lost the premier position in Europe; Russia has taken her place; the Triple Alliance has practically ceased to exist; England has been cut off from Germany, and the old serviceable ties between that country and Russia have been snapped in a way that precluded all real renewal. This indictment is not an altogether unfair summary of the results of the seven years' misrule of the Hohenzollern inspired one.

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Growing German Hatred of Prussia.

In the face of all this frothy talk at Coblentz, by which the Emperor William vainly strives to keep alive the now exploded fiction that he is the absolute and uncontrolled master of the united German flock, intrusted to his care by God, it is instructive to read the weighty words used by Prof. Reinhold in order to obtain an approximately accurate gauge of the situation. Prof. Reinhold declares that so great and growing is the detestation of Prussia in South Germany that on all sides are to be heard the striking words "we would rather be Frenchmen." It hardly needs the evidence of so keen an observer as this to convince men that modern Prussian feudalism is simply as unbearable as its representatives are personally insolent. Dissatisfaction, but thinly concealed in Prussia and openly expressed elsewhere, is rapidly turning the expression "United Germany" into an empty phrase. Seldom has the right divine to govern wrongly been claimed at so pitifully inapt a moment by a crowned yet unbalanced head.

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Death of the Old Kaiser's Favorite.

One of the greatest favorites of the old Emperor William has just passed away in the person of the old Duke of Ujest, the head of the Oehringen branch of that vast house of Hohenlohe, which has of late years given Governors to Alsace-Lorraine and an Imperial Chancellor to Germany. The late Duke was a man of great wealth and enormous influence, and until late years a devoted adherent of the Hohenzollerns. He was so little in sympathy with the modern régimé in Berlin that it required little short of an imperial command to bring him anywhere near the Court. He was in his time one of the keenest sportsmen in Germany.

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The Jewish Congress at Basel.

The Jewish congress at Basel convened by Dr. Herzl of Vienna has aroused in this country a deeper feeling than one of mere curiosity. It is not altogether a dream that as a part of the final solution of the Eastern question Palestine might find itself a neutral State guaranteed by the European powers. While in the hearts and heads of cultivated Englishmen the question of the return of the Jews to their promised land has always exercised a strong fascination, although as a matter of practical politics any realization of the dream has seemed to the outsider to be in the far distance, Dr. Herzl's plan of direct purchase from the Sultan has the flavor of the Stock Exchange, and presents many grave difficulties, of which perhaps the least is the raising of some hundred million dollars for this purpose. It is curious to remember how the greater side of this movement was foreshadowed by the genius of George Eliot, who in "Daniel Deronda" prophesies through the mouth of Mordecai the coming of a new Jewish polity—grand, simple, just like the old—and the dawn of a day when the outraged Jew shall have an equal defense in the world of nations with the outraged Englishman or American. This great writer's forecasts have ere now been verified in after history, though in this case the fulfillment may not be the scheme adopted by the Basel congress.

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English Farmer and Higher Wheat.

English farmers are blessing what they are pleased to consider the action of the United States in causing the welcome rise in the price of wheat. But they are still puzzling their heads to discover what has become of this year's Russian crop. From the point of view of the farmers of this country the question of wheat growing resolves itself into a very simple sum. Here in England with the most skillful farming it costs some thirty shillings to grow a quarter of wheat, and anything above that sum is profit. With prices varying from thirty-five to forty shillings of late, it really seems as if, after years of starvation and bankruptcy, the agriculturist was at last going to reap some decent return. On the other hand the press and public are expending considerable ingenuity in debating the question whether after all bread is really a necessity of life. HAROLD FREDERIC.

BLOOMERS HOOTED IN ENGLAND

Only Three Women Appear for the Demonstration by Wheeling from London to Oxford.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The supporters of the Rational Dress Congress had arranged with seven ladies' cycling clubs to make a bloomer demonstration by wheeling from London to Oxford, where the dinner of the congress, which is under the Presidency of Viscountess Harberton, took place. The movement was under the patronage of Ladies Colin-Campbell, Randolph Churchill, Richardson and Henry Somerset, the Countess of Warwick, Lord Coleridge, Sarah Grand, W. T. Stead, and others.

Prizes were offered for the three best costumes, and the invitation circular said that only one condition would be enforced, namely, that the competitors must wear rational dress, skirts not being tolerated under any circumstances, the notion that a rider could carry a skirt and put it on at any moment would not receive toleration, and the gentlemen riders present, it was added, would be ardent supporters of a sensible costume.

Oxford was selected for the meeting place, as being about half way between London and Cheltenham, the two centres which originated the movement for reform in women's dress.

At the time of the departure of the riders, 10 o'clock this morning, a large crowd gathered in Hyde Park to witness the display. But only three riders put in an appearance. One of them wore a short, black jacket with red lapels, a high collar, white shirt, a red necktie, a straw hat, and voluminous black bloomers. The second competitor wore a light blouse of sage green, a bolero hat, and a skirt like a Bishop's apron. The third contestant had on a Trilby hat and a long coat with gaiters.

All three of the pretty ladies were unmercifully chaffed by the crowd, such cries as "Is that your brother or the Missus?" "How do you find 'em in a gale?" &c., being heard on all sides. The wheelwomen could not stand the chaff and eventually fled amid the cheers of the assembled people.

ARMY MANOEUVRES ABROAD.

Kaiser's Troops as if Mobilized for War—Russian, French, and British Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Between the intervals of the universal shouting for peace, the heads of the various nations have been busy perfecting the effectiveness of their armies by Autumn manoeuvres. Emperor William paraded an army corps at Coblenz, Wurzburg, and Nuremberg, upon the occasion of his visits to these cities, and today at Homburg his Majesty paraded four army corps before himself, the Empress, the King and Queen of Italy, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, and many other notabilities.

The army manoeuvres proper do not begin until Monday next, when 143 battalions of infantry, 115 squadrons of cavalry, 111 batteries of artillery, 21 technical companies, and 3 companies of military aeronauts will be divided into two armies of Prussians and Bavarians. The Germans have actually mobilized a larger force than they had on the French border, in 1870, within ten days of the declaration of war, and the troops are in the very positions they would occupy if actually mobilized for war to-day.

Though army manoeuvres on a grand scale are occurring in the Crimea, the Czar at the Warsaw manoeuvres will witness the operations of 4,500 officers and 122,000 men, or 176 battalions of infantry, 152 squadrons of cavalry, and 604 guns.

The manoeuvres will be particularly directed toward solving the difficulty of supplying the troops with hot food in the field and improving the bicycle, postal, telegraph, and ambulance services.

The French Army manoeuvres, which will be held in the north of France, will bring two army corps together.

The British Army manoeuvres, which finished to-day near Arundel, and which furnished instruction to 20,000 men, have not called forth any particular comments from the military critics, except their complaints of the presence of too many boys in the ranks, and the remark that the Continental armies outclass the British in organization.

LEO XIII. MAY LIVE UNTIL 1900.

Stagnation in Everything Initiative About the Vatican.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Pope's attending physician declares that Leo XIII. will see the twentieth century. The announcement has been decidedly unpleasant for the Papal initiators of changes in Rome, who are in a complete state of stagnation. One Cardinal said this week:

"If you want to be correct in statements about the Vatican, you must say and impress upon the people that the present complete stagnation in everything initiative does not project any changes. No one, high or low, wishes to undertake anything now, for if Dr. Lapponi is wrong in his prediction a real, great, and radical change may arrive at any moment, and all fear to find themselves the mainspring of some enterprise which might be displeasing to the new Pope."

DUAL ALLIANCE FOR PEACE

Opinions in England of the Political Situation Created by the Czar's Parting Speech.

PARIS STILL WILD WITH JOY

French Manufacturers Slightly Disappointed, However—President Faure Talks About His Russian Sojourn—The Czar's Visit to Poland Significant.

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LONDON, Sept. 4.—Public attention still centres in the dual alliance, though it has been interrupted by the shoutings of Emperor William of Germany. England remains apathetic, in spite of the fact that the centre of gravity in European affairs has been shifted to St. Petersburg. Commenting upon the political situation, The Spectator remarks:

"The closer we look into the details of the arrangements binding Europe, the clearer it becomes that no one of the various powers can move without Russia. In some way or the other, every power except Russia is bound either by express agreement or by interests not to alter the status quo."

Queen Victoria and the Marquis of Salisbury, though fully aware of the French jealousies of England, place great reliance upon the clear-cut, English-tending influence of the Czarina over the Czar, and believe the alliance really makes for peace. Germany finds solace in the bitter chagrin of Emperor William's remark: "At St. Petersburg, according to my conviction, we skimmed the cream." Prince Bismarck, too, is softening German susceptibilities by explaining the weakness of the meaning of the words employed by the Czar.

In France, particularly in Paris, the delirium continues. Russian names are given to every possible article of fashion and luxury, the streets, still gay with Russian colors, will be rebaptized. Wherever men see pictures of the Czar they lift their hats, and the statue of Strassburg, on the Place de la Concorde, is daily decorated with floral wreaths, in response to the almost universal conviction that Russia means to compel Strassburg's restoration.

Though the French manufacturers are already disappointed in not obtaining immense Russian contracts, Russia certainly intends to do much to gratify French ambition. The first step announced is the establishment of a Russian Legation at Tangier, to support French views in Africa, and France feels, for the first time since 1871, that she is strong enough to have her own way.

President Faure is quite delighting Paris with gossip of the Russian Court. What astonished him most was the informal and entirely unaffected manners of the Emperor and Empress. The imperial couple, he explains, live exactly like private people, in a small cottage with their children, dogs and photographic album. The Czar dislikes a military escort near him, goes about practically unattended, and is immensely popular with the people. This last statement is confirmed by the reception his Majesty met with at Warsaw this week. There the Poles seemed to have given him a most hearty welcome, and in political circles much importance is attached to his Majesty's visit to Poland.

GERMAN CABINET CHANGE.

Von Hohenlohe Expected to be Succeeded by von Buelow in October.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The correspondent of The Associated Press here understands on good authority that the time for Prince von Hohenlohe to step out of office has been fixed for October, soon after the Bundesrath has resumed its sessions, and that the Emperor will no longer try to hold the Prince, since the latter, on July 2, declared through the North German Gazette his inability to accede to any bill for the reform of military procedure which is not in accord with the Chancellor's promise to the Reichstag, namely, in consonance with modern ideas of justice and humanity.

But it is just possible that his Majesty may change his mind at the last moment. His present intention is to make Baron von Bülow the next Chancellor, and in political circles the impression prevails that Baron von Thielmann, the late German Ambassador at Washington and present Secretary of the Treasury, will be made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE KAISER AS GOD'S VICEROY.

William's Unwise Speech at Coblenz Brings Forth Words of Caution from the German Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Emperor William's Coblenz rhodomontade has been received abroad with derision. Even the Roman press cannot swallow the Emperor's Vice Regency of heaven, and is describing the blast at Coblenz as the blaring of a war horn of the ancient German gods. Austria manifests considerable uneasiness on the subject, and throughout Germany a more significant note of danger has been sounded.

As cabled to The Associated Press at the time, in the speech referred to, his Majesty said, among other things:

"For all of us, more especially for us Princes, he [Emperor William I.] raised once more on high, crowning it with the bright rays of the treasure which may we ever preserve in its sublimity and holiness—I mean the kingdom—by the grace of God, the kingdom with its heavy duties, its never-ending, ever-enduring toils and labors, with its awful responsibility to the Creator alone, from which no man, no Minister, no House of Parliament, no people can release the Prince."

The Emperor's speech is generally interpreted as meaning that his Majesty is determined not to yield to the wishes of Parliament; and the newspapers, though hardly daring to say so openly, clearly intimate that the Emperor's idea of his mission does not agree with his constitutional position. While his Majesty may be responsible to nobody but God, it is added, the responsibility for the Emperor rests upon the Ministers whose work the nation intends to control, no matter how omnipotent or omniscient his Majesty proclaims himself.

The thoughtful and liberal minded in Germany feel much abased, and, naturally, the Conservative and the whole of the reactionary press are loudly acclaiming the speech. The Liberal newspapers are hoisting the danger signal.

The Vorwärts on Thursday drew a parallel between the Roman Emperors of the Byzantine period and "other half-mad autocrats," saying:

"The Emperor evidently contemplates, for the good of the Fatherland, to reign hereafter in violation of the people's Constitutional rights."

Even so loyal and moderate a paper as the National Zeitung guardedly but decidedly takes the Emperor to task, reminding him that under the Constitution his own duties and prerogatives and those of the Cabinet and the Reichstag are bounded by certain limits "which no one can transgress with impunity," adding:

"His latest speech is unwelcome confirmation of the rumors which have been current for months regarding the Emperor's intentions."

A number of the leading papers protest that these imperial speeches and political toasts have been becoming altogether too frequent of late, and they further hold that they are injuring the authority and dignity of the Crown, the Tageblatt declaring that his Majesty is reintroducing the mental unwisdom of Frederick William IV.

In spite of the flood of criticism, the Emperor is said to be preparing to make another speech in the exchange of toasts between himself and the King of Italy at Homburg as a counterblast to the Cronstadt glorification and as a fresh consolidation of the Dreibund.

Belgian Pork in American Packages.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The German authorities have seized 750 pounds of trichinaed pork, which they claimed to be of American origin, at Aix-la-Chapelle. The United States Consul there, acting upon a hint received from the United States Embassy, investigated the matter and demonstrated that the pork had been packed in American packages already cancelled, and that the meat really came from Belgium.

BARON DE MACKAU FINED

Sentences of Others Accused with Him of Negligence Making Possible the Charity Bazaar Fire.

THE PUNISHMENTS REMITTED

Baron de Mackau's Personality and Position—Death of Prof. Luys—What a Rise in the Price of Bread in Paris Means—Panama Trials.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The sentence of the Correctional Police Court upon Baron de Mackau and MM. Ballac and Bagrachow, for homicide, by negligence in connection with the terrible fire at the Charity Bazaar early this Spring, was pronounced to-day. It was about as mild a sentence as could well be imagined. The Baron was condemned to pay a fine of 500 francs, Ballac to a year's imprisonment and 300 francs' fine, and Bagrachow to 200 francs' fine and eight months' imprisonment. The indulgence of the Berenger law was accorded to all the prisoners, so that unless they commit other misdemeanors, which is not likely, their punishment is remitted. However, there is a sort of social slur attaching to these Correctional condemnations, which explains why the Baron and his companions have appealed to a higher court.

Baron de Mackau occupies an exceptionally high place in French society of the very best sort, and he is a politician of the first rank. For the past ten years, in fact, he may be said to have maintained the balance of parties in the Chamber. As a political diplomatist he is certainly without an equal. During the whole Boulangist period he was at the head of the union of the different groups of the Right—the leader practically of the Conservative Party—and it was owing to his influence that Conservatism and Boulangism joined hands. A Clerical by sincere conviction, he has adopted in a certain measure the republicanism of the Pope, but not so as to alienate himself entirely from the recalcitrant Right, or to throw in his lot altogether with the Ralliés. Only a man of genius could manage not to compromise himself in the countless intrigues of the different Conservative groups, while maintaining a circumspection which at the same time does not condemn him to play an inactive or inferior rôle. His influence is none the less great for being exercised almost entirely behind the scenes. He rarely speaks in the Chamber, and in the salons of the Faubourg St. Germain his taciturnity is proverbial. Even his enemies, the Republicans, recognize his first-class qualities as a party leader, and though they may pretend to scout his views in public, they will seek his advice in private, thereby admitting that he is a force which must be seriously counted with. He represents, in fact, as no other French statesman does, the honest conservatism which is the backbone of France, the neuter attitude, which is that of the agricultural classes and the bourgeoisie.

Baron Mackau's Personality.

This makes him the friend in a certain measure of M. Méline, who relies on the peasantry to support his protectionist policy; and when the extreme Radicals want to be specially disagreeable to the Government they accuse it of being dominated by M. de Mackau and his followers. M. de Mackau is of remote Irish origin, a tall, finely-built aristocratic man of sixty-five, with a broad forehead, short, white whiskers, and a small white imperial. In the spare moments left over to him from his indefatigable Parliamentary activity, he has been accustomed to organize public charities on a large scale. He has been the leading spirit in most of the benevolent foundations created by the great ladies of the "Faubourg" for some years past. A recent bereavement, which left him without any rear relatives, was the reason why he has of late devoted himself with redoubled ardor to works of philanthropy. The Radical papers did their best to excite a wave of hostility in the public mind against the Baron, both before and during his trial, and they even accused M. Méline of having suborned the Judges to acquit him. There was, of course, no truth in this contemptible charge. The Judges conducted the case with perfect fairness, and were obliged in common justice to compliment all three prisoners on the splendid courage they had shown when the disaster commenced. Bagrachow, in particular, behaved with admirable heroism, and a touching letter was read from Comte de Kergoiz, the father of one of the young girls he had saved from the awful fire. Bagrachow is a young Russian, which is sufficient to secure for him public sympathy at a moment like the present, and had already proved his mettle during the Servo-Bulgarian war, being left for dead on the battlefield with a bullet through his thigh.

An Estimate of Prof. Luys.

The death of Prof. Luys removes a remarkable figure from the French medical faculty. The rival of Charcot in the domain of nervous diseases, Luys did not escape in the same degree as the professor of the Saltpetrière the reputation for charlatanry which is the fate of most workers in the fields of science who cross the border defined by tradition and shoulders with the supernatural. Charcot's skill as a practitioner and the value of his scientific discoveries enforced respect. Luys had the misfortune to come to loggerheads with the editor of a medical review in London, who investigated some of his alleged phenomena, and proclaimed him a humbug. The same sort of experiments, however, were conducted by Prof. Luys at the Charité Hospital as at the Saltpetrière, under the direction of Dr. Charcot, and if they were genuine at one end of Paris there is no reason to suppose that they were not genuine at the other. Apart from his hypnotic experiments, Dr. Luys is known as the discoverer of a hitherto unexplored portion of the gray matter of the brain, to which the name corpus Luysii has been given. His favorite "fad" was the therapeutic treatment of diseases by means of hypnotic transmission. I once witnessed some experiments in this new kind of treatment which Dr. Luys conducted at the Charité Hospital.

An Experiment in Hypnotism.

A woman who was said to be a good hypnotic subject was first of all mesmerized, and then a male patient suffering from nervous pains in the head took her by the hands. The sexes being different in this case, the hands were crossed. After a time the girl began to moan and mutter unintelligibly, and when asked if her head pained, replied that it did. The patient on being questioned admitted that his headache was somewhat relieved. When the séance was over, the girl made a snatch at a magnificent carnation which Prince Orloff (who, with M. de Giers of the Russian Embassy, was the other witness of the experiment,) wore in his buttonhole. The Prince graciously made her a present of the flower, and it seemed to me that she had had her eye on it all the while.

Prof. Luys's chief assistant, or chef de clinique, as they call it, was at that time Dr. Encausse, who already styled himself "Papus," and posed as a magician. Dr. "Papus," who is personally a very charming and interesting man, has since devoted himself quite exceptionally to the study of the white art of magic (though his enemies declare that it is Satanism in which he is really an adept,) and is the acknowledged chief of that magical renaissance in France to which we owe the curious researches and supernatural faith of the Par Peladan, Stanislas de Guaita, Jules Bois, Comte Antoine de la Rochefoucauld, and Huysmans. Recently he has become the President of a new Alchemist Society, which is vigorously pursuing that old chimera, the transmutation of metals. Visibly then an apprenticeship under Dr. Luys might lead a man far. He might end by believing, as the followers of Papus and Peladan undoubtedly do, that spells may still be cast and that there is virtue in love philtres.

Dr. Luys will be chiefly remembered for his really valuable monographs upon the pathology of the nervous cerebro-spinal system and the comparative anatomy of the central nervous system in vertebrates. In his personal relations he was brusque and self-sufficient, and this may have accounted for his unpopularity with his medical colleagues. He died at the age of sixty-nine.

The Price of Bread in Paris.

There has been the commencement of a panic in Paris on account of the increase in the price of bread. There seems to be very little doubt that the rise of two sous per pound which has taken place this week will be followed by a fall, as soon as the American and Australian supplies of wheat arrive, but for the moment the Government is in a considerable difficulty. Unless it reduces the import tax upon wheat, as it is empowered to do by the law of 1894, a large proportion of the working population in the capital and in the principal large towns will be brought to the verge of starvation, for the working classes live very largely on bread, and the present increase in price means to the average laborer's family an additional expenditure of about 12 francs a month. On the other hand, if the tax is reduced the very small proprietors who constitute the peasant class will be unable to make two ends meet, for most of them rely for their purchases of grain for Spring sowings on the sale of the small proportion of wheat remaining over to them after deducting their own provision. As the elections are within measurable distance, M. Méline is anxious not to offend either class of voters. To be known as "the Government of the dear loaf" would be fatal to the present Ministry anywhere except in the agricultural districts.

Panama Canal Prosecutions.

We now know the names of those Deputies, ex-Deputies, and politicians who are to be prosecuted for corruption in connection with the Panama affair. The list was published to-day. They are nine in number. MM. Naquet, Henry Maret, Antide Boyer, Laisant, Planteau, Richard, Saint Martin, Rigaud, and Gaillard. Of the first three of these sketches have already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. With the exception of Planteau and Gaillard, the rest are ex-Boulangists, who have long ago dropped out of active politics.

That the Boulangists alone should have been mixed up in this affair of alleged corruption strikes most people as curious. It is true that they have no friends.

Newspaper Lottery Trials.

An interesting trial has commenced before the Correctional Police Court, the accused being the Directors of five of the principal daily papers in Paris, namely, the Journal, the Libre Parole, the Petite République, the Echo de Paris, and the Gaulois, and they are charged with breaking the law which forbids private lotteries. These editors had offered prizes to their subscribers—"surprises," they were called in certain cases—the ticket admitting to the competition being the receipt for a month's subscription to the paper. If the editors are condemned, the tombolas, or raffles, so popular a feature of charity bazaars, will have to be suppressed likewise.

ROWLAND STRONG.

GERMAN MILITARY TYRANNY.

Murderous Assaults of Army Officers with Their Weapons—Lese Majeste Trials Very Prevalent.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The military excesses of the past week or two have been much commented upon. At Carlsruhe, during the course of an orgy held by the officers of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, First Lieut. Knoll was suddenly and murderously assaulted with a sabre by Major von Jacobi, the cause being a toast. A general fight ensued, lasting an hour.

Two non-commissioned officers of the Guards Artillery Regiment, at Spandau, wantonly attacked and nearly killed with sabres two civilians with whom they quarreled in a street.

Lèse Majesté trials have been very prevalent recently. There were three at Dusseldorf during the past week. At Magdeburg, a Socialist editor was arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the pantaloons worn by the Emperor at the unveiling of a monument there.

FOOD SCARCE IN BRITAIN.

Many Irish Ratepayers Will Have to Go to the Workhouse—Dear Bread in London.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The failure of the potato, hay, and corn crops in most of the districts in Ireland has resulted in the gloomiest outlook for the Winter. The Chairman of the Michaelstown Board of Guardians, at a meeting held by that body on Thursday last, declared Ireland is on the verge of a great agricultural crisis, and that numbers of ratepayers will be compelled to go to the workhouse.

The price of bread is rising slowly in London, and here also the outlook for the Winter is of the gloomiest kind. This city requires 70,000 quarters of foreign wheat weekly, independent of flour, and during August less than 35,000 quarters arrived per week. Not one-tenth of London's bread is made from English flour, and the bakers assert that, with flour at the present figure, the loaf of bread at 5½d. (11 cents) will send them into bankruptcy.

The hop crop is below the average. The picking, which is in full swing, has produced the usual pauper invasion of Kent, and has been marked by greater distress than usual. The workhouses and police stations of that county are filled, and there have been several deaths from exposure in the fields and hedges during the recent storms.

QUEEN KNIGHTS HER CAPTAIN.

Commander of the Royal Yacht Honored on the Quarterdeck.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—While Queen Victoria was traveling from Osborne, Isle of Wight, to Gosport, during the week, on her way to Balmoral, Scotland, her Majesty called Staff Capt. W. G. Goldsmith, commander of her yacht, to the quarterdeck, and, in the presence of the Court and of the crew, she conferred upon him the honor of Knighthood.

The affair was entirely spontaneous, and is one of the few instances of Knighthood having been conferred by the Queen's own initiative, instead of as a result of political intrigue.

THE ZIONISTS AT BASEL.

A Jewish Movement Which May Bear Political Significance.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—When Mr. Theodore Herzl, the so-called "New Moses," made his farewell speech at the meeting of Zionists at Basel, Switzerland, during the week, he declared the congress had been worthy of itself and of Israel. Then ensued a dramatic scene—tears, kissing, and rejoicing—beggaring description.

Though Rabbi Odler of London declares that the Zionists' Congress was mischievous, it is the opinion of the thoughtful in the political world that this movement will have to be reckoned with in the near future. The two main objects upon which an expression of opinion was asked for upon the part of Zionists in all lands were the establishment of a Jewish common centre and the formation of the machinery to carry it out, and they were favorably acclaimed by all present.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE EXTENDING.

Over 6,000 Men in Newcastle, Sheffield, and Other Centres Out.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The strike in the engineering trades has grown more serious during the past week. It has now extended to the various trades connected with engineering. Over 6,000 molders, boilermakers, finishers, &c., at Newcastle, Sheffield, and other centres have received notices that their services will not be required after this week. Many of the firms affected declare they are preparing to move their establishments to the Continent, and they add that the question of eight hours' work per day is by no means the most important thing involved in the dispute. The strikers are opposed to the introduction of new machinery and are trying, artificially, to check production.

In connection with the engineering strike, the Employers' Federation has issued a statement regarding the hours of work in the case of engineers in America, based on the official statistics of the United States Government Labor Bureau; showing that wages are not higher in America, relatively to the work done at much higher pressure and with fewer holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone at Dunkeld.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are spending a holiday at Butterstone House, Dunkeld, as the guests of Mr. Armitstead. Lord Rosebery will shortly visit Butterstone. Mr. Gladstone, who is in the best of health, was received at Dunkeld by an enthusiastic crowd of people.

"President" in the Queen's Collects.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Church Times says that the large number of Americans here has led to the introduction of the name of the President of the United States into the Collects for the Queen.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

This is the biggest market Wall Street has ever known. It is bigger than the markets of 1879 and 1880 because in the seventeen years since that famous period the country has grown enormously in wealth and population. We have more securities and more people to deal in them. In 1880 industrial stocks were unknown, and gas stocks were not quoted. This market, with its daily average of over half a million shares, with its trading distributed over a list of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty different issues, with transactions in high priced stocks so large as to require millions to swing them—this market shows how utterly mistaken was the idea that we should never see the speculation of '79-80 again. William H. Vanderbilt is dead, and Gould is dead; lesser leaders are dead or retired; but meantime the country has grown. If we have not Vanderbilt or Gould, we have syndicates of rich men whose combined capital is greater than the individual millions of those men; and when the time comes that these rich men combine and act in concert, as is the case now, we have a speculation which exceeds in volume the greatest of the Vanderbilt-Gould period.

While the basis of the present bull movement is the 25 to 30 cents per bushel added to the price of our wheat crop, it has become apparent to Wall Street that the moving force in the speculation is a combination, or syndicate, of rich and able men who are acting through a few selected agents. Their operations are conducted with a boldness which indicates surety of position and practically unlimited means to back it. They seem ready to take the whole capital stock of a company if it is necessary to carry their point. It will be remembered that after the Morgan syndicate undertook to supply the Government with gold and incident thereto turn the foreign exchanges in 1895, a buying movement was started which sent prices up amazingly. That was the work of the syndicate. But then they were fighting adverse conditions, the movement was therefore largely artificial, and never attained much breadth. Now it is all swimming with the tide, and the combination seems able to do anything.

Mr. Keene, who was one of the great leaders in 1879 days and is a leader now, said yesterday that this market was the biggest in all his experience. He had never seen anything equal to it.

The ten-point rise in Omaha last Wednesday, from 72 to 82, was syndicate work. The five-line paragraph in this article last Sunday, which stated that while there was no truth in the report that Omaha was to be leased to the Northwest, yet Omaha would sell at 80, was printed "by authority;" but it must be confessed, if one had any idea that the thing was to be done in a day, something more than a brief paragraph would have been devoted to the matter. The impression created by the remark, "You can say that Omaha will sell at 80," was, that it would go there in the course of some weeks, as the increasing earnings came along; just as Rock Island, for example, has advanced from 80 up, as Governor Flower said it would, and now predicts par for it.

The movement which followed in St. Paul comes from the same source. The dividend to be declared the coming week will, it is semi-officially announced, be increased to 5 per cent. This virtually points out who are the people backing the bull speculation. Raising St. Paul's dividend comes at the right moment to help the general market. On the London Exchange Friday the quotation above par for St. Paul was made "with cheers,"—a significant indication of the awakening interest over there in the American market. As a 5 per cent stock, with the sure prospect that the road will this fiscal year increase its earnings by several millions, St. Paul may be expected to sell up between 110 and 115.

Yesterday operations by the syndicate, and other operators, were turned to Northern Pacific, and to Reading. Northern Pacific is the card for the coming week. Favorable advices have evidently been received in respect to the earnings, and the buying of the stock has started—in the bold style of the Omaha and St. Paul buying. An enormous power of capital is backing this Northern Pacific speculation, and it would not be surprising if the preferred stock eventually got close up to 70.

A rumor got into circulation yesterday that the stock was going up on an expected decision that the ten per cent. discriminating tax question would be decided so as to favor the Pacific roads. But this is altogether improbable. The sudden rise in Canda Southern the other day from 55 to 60 would scarcely have been made had not ass

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Security market values continue to advance; trade conditions throughout the country make bigger advances. With all its buoyancy, Wall Street does not catch up with National business developments. Wall Street, with all its enthusiastic inclinations, is not overdiscounting the future; it is attempting merely to reflect what are inspiriting facts.

This is not what professional speculative authorities represent. It is true.

Finally the iron trade braces up. Significant of vast consequence is this. While iron lagged, while the demand for it did not increase, many watchers of the security market doubted that the rises in quotations were substantial or could last. They were anxious to believe in the buoyancy manifest on the Stock Exchange, but were held back by faith in the doctrine that "as iron goes, so go stocks." Now that the iron trade becomes active, that the price of iron is already advanced, and is preparing soon to advance further, such hesitation disappears.

From authorities of the first consequence in the iron trade come now assurances that the better conditions disclosed are in many ways exceptional—that especially is there basis for belief that the iron business of the country will from this time forward develop at double-quick paces.

Of related importance to these tonic changes in the iron situation is the progress made toward completing a settlement of the far-extending bituminous coal strike. With the iron trade and the coal trade of the country resuming their normal status, much is accomplished that is material in the making of National prosperity.

As it is in the iron trade, so practically in every other branch of business, are there developments in improving conditions. Sensational canards from the West representing crop destruction have not this week cut any figure in the course of the security market; but September is always a crop scare month for the inventors of "special dispatches" in Wall Street, and it would be amazing if bear attacks on values are not made under the cover of that particular sort of misrepresentation during the next fortnight. Sane men will not shiver much over September frost tales, concocted in Wall Street and sent to Chicago to be re-telegraphed here.

Ample crops are assured. Even if some slight setback should overtake the corn yield the evil would not be altogether without its favorable aspect, for so tremendous is the volume of corn held over from last year's harvest that any ordinary shrinkage in this year's crop estimates would, in bringing about better corn values, prove really beneficial to the farmers of the country as a class. Rises in the price of corn would benefit not the farmer only; they would have an important reflective effect upon railroad earnings. Corn traffic, more than any other traffic, makes Western freight rates. With corn at good prices, the railroads will be able to command remuneration better than for a long time has been the rule. Under any circumstances, as the situation now is, the railroads are likely to get better rates than have ruled, so great is the demand for every Western crop this year—export necessities being as yet only revealed in part. Tremendous influences have been brought to bear to check the showing of foreign need for food supplies; but before long the probability is that revelations hitherto held back must be fully made plain. The export of breadstuffs at the end of 1897 will go beyond every record hitherto dreamed of.

Railway earnings are the investor's safe guide. And railway earnings are practically all now pointing one way. Any property showing a decrease has some exceptional factor holding back its normal participation in general business activity. Many of the practically universal increases are tremendous. Railroads which but a little while ago were sympathized with as if in danger of receiverships are now showing gains of tens of thousands of dollars per day; one property in the list of Gould roads reported yesterday for the last week of August an increase beyond $200,000. Exhibits like these represent changes vaster than the ordinary comprehension readily grasps.

Business throughout much of the territory of the country, practically at a standstill for years past, becomes suddenly active; and railway earnings can reflect the new situation only by great leaps and bounds to figures which but a few months ago the most ardent hoper would not have dared forecast.

It seems more or less a popular theory among professional Wall Street men that railway earnings increases are to be confined, for the present at least, to the railroads of the West; and to some extent this notion can be understood; for those roads which have to do with the transportation of the great crops of the country are naturally ones which will at the start show proportionately greater gains; but the records (even as they now are revealed) indicate clearly that not crop traffic merely, but the traffic that represents general diversified business activity—touching every branch of trade—is making vast current increases. And this fact will during the coming week be demonstrated even more clearly. Among other properties which are about to make new illustrative exhibits is the New York Central, whose earnings for the month of August are due. According to official assurances, the record will be exceedingly inspiriting.

In the matter of increasing railway earnings the point finally seems to have been reached where conservative railway managers can agree upon a distribution of the better revenues, to some extent at least, among stockholders who through lean years have been patiently awaiting the good times now arrived. It has been already stated in the financial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES that official agreement has been reached by which there is to be an extra 1 per cent. cash dividend for the shareholders of the St. Paul Company. This makes St. Paul a 5 per cent. or a 6 per cent. stock, as calculators may prefer to figure the extra 1 per cent. as a payment allotted on account of the whole year or for the last six months of the year. Certain it is that St. Paul so becomes, at its least, a 5 per cent. stock. Burlington will fare as well. Rock Island is going either from its 2 per cent. rate to 4 per cent. this Fall, or from 2 per cent. to 5 per cent. next Spring. In developments of this character—in actual official recognition of prosperity—is safe guidance for the investor.

Western railways already assured of better dividends are not exceptional. Northwest will go to a 6 per cent. rate—but so will New York Central.

Much assertion is heard from people not in sympathy with the improvement in security market values to the effect that sharp setbacks are overdue, because—so they affect to believe—the rise in quotations has been too rapid. To accept theories like these is to put aside signs of business improvement coming from every part of the country. Reactions may take place; every healthy market has them, and every healthy market survives them—is all the better for them.

What is of more importance than any other feature or factor in the present situation is that the market has outgrown any man or any combination of men—has outgrown professionalism, is naturally reflecting public interests that are in it.

SATURDAY.

The strength of yesterday's market was a surprise to Wall Street itself. There was a general expectation of heavy sales by speculators unwilling to carry stocks over the holiday, and a general fear that such sales would give the market a setback. Liquidation of this character there was in plenty, but it failed to adversely affect the market. The large majority of net changes for the day were advances, and in many cases these gains were substantial ones. Such losses as there were were but fractional.

***

It was an unusually active Saturday. Over 300,000 shares were traded in during the two hours of business, and these transactions were well distributed throughout the list. A new leader appeared in Northern Pacific preferred, of which nearly 40,000 shares changed hands. St. Paul was next, having over 28,000 shares to its credit, while the transactions in Reading aggregated 21,000 shares.

***

Northern Pacific preferred showed decided strength on buying by both London and New York interests. It sold as high as 52⅜ and scored a gain of 1½ points for the day. Norfolk and Western preferred advanced to 45¾, nearly 4 points above Friday's closing price, on covering by shorts. The excellent showing made by Missouri Pacific for the fourth week of August was responsible for an advance in that stock to 39¾. Consolidated Gas sold as high as 198¾, and closed with a gain of 2½ points for the day. Lackawanna made a like gain on limited transactions. These were the most notable advances.

***

Among the Grangers, St. Paul showed some little weakness on realizing sales. The rest of the group were firm, but comparatively dull. The coal stocks were strong, Jersey Central selling to within a fraction of 97 and Delaware and Hudson above 120. Lackawanna and Reading were particularly buoyant. The Vanderbilt stocks were steady and dull.

***

The weekly bank statement was particularly good, showing an expansion in loans of nearly $8,500,000. Surplus reserve decreased over $5,000,000. Deposits increased $4,700,000. The New York banks now hold a total reserve of nearly $195,000,000, or $34,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $641,000,000 and loans outstanding amounting to $569,000,000.

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Government bonds were strong. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Alabama Class A sold at 107.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi. & Northwestern	½	1st pf	1
C., R. I. & P.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	2d pf	½
Consol. Gas	⅝	Norfolk & West.	⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅛
Denver & R. G. pf.	½	Pullman Car	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Reading	½
Great Northern pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	⅜	Rio G. West.	½
Iowa Central pf.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
Mo. Pacific	1¼	U. S. Express Ex.	1
N. J. Central	½	Wabash	⅝
N. Y., Sus. & West.	½	Wabash pf	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅝
Brook. Rap. Transit	½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	1½
Can. Southern	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
General Electric	½	St. P. & Omaha	½
L. E. & West. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Lake Shore	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Clev. & C. 1st, t. r.	1	Kanawha & M. 1st	5
Dal. & Waco 1st	1	Long I. Ferry 4½s	1
Ft. W. & Den. C. 1st	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $131,653,800; balances, $6,747,457; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $79,388.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1⅞ per cent. for short and 1 15-16@2 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—90@70c discount.

***

Yesterday's bank statement, with its $8,500,000 increase in loans and its $5,400,000 decrease in surplus reserve, is significant. The increase in loans exceeds anything the New York banks have known of late. A demand for money such as this will mean, if continued, a stiffer money rate in the near future.

The New York money market during the past week has continued to show firmness and indications of coming activity. Call money has loaned at from 1 to 1½ per cent. The greater part of such loans were made at 1¼ per cent., although the larger banks and trust companies have placed their figures at 1½ per cent., and are refusing to loan money on call under that rate. There has been a good demand for this class of loans, for which the speculative activity in Wall Street has been responsible.

In the time department the demand has not been heavy, although the large supply has continued evident. The market is firmer, however, particularly for long dates.

Commercial paper has been rather dull. There is a better demand for choice names than heretofore, but the supply has diminished. Fairly large sales have been made during the week, but offerings seem to be on the decrease.

VIEWS OF COMMISSION FIRMS.

Much tawdry criticism projects itself to the front just now, oracularly proclaiming that security market conditions have become dangerous, that the strength manifest is unnatural, market foundations artificial, the upward trend of values a matter of manipulation merely.

As against forlorn wisdom of this sort, distributed chiefly by speculators short of stocks and by the lackeys of them, it is worth while to consider the views of prominent and conservative commission houses. And herewith THE NEW YORK TIMES presents the carefully expressed opinions of such authorities.

More Substantial than 1879.

Messrs. Strong, Sturgis & Co. say:

"This is a bull market—a real bull market. Stocks are nowhere near the top. Quotations will go very much higher, and the advance will continue very much longer. Conditions warrant higher prices. There has been a sound basis for this rise, and a further one will be amply warranted. So far business improvement has been insignificant compared with what it will be. With a continued expansion of business, with commercial activity and increased wealth throughout the country, American stocks will be worth much more than present market quotations represent.

"There is nothing in sight that seems likely to bring about a decline in prices—not for the next three or four months at least. Judging from the present outlook, the stock market will continue with its advance until December, when we will again have Congress in session. Until that time, however, there does not seem to be any factor likely to develop that will give the market more than a temporary set-back. There will be reactions that will come naturally and that will signify nothing but a healthy market. But, with such exceptions, we look for a continuous upward movement.

"In many respects this is a better market than that famous one of 1879. In many ways conditions are better and the foundation for the rise is more substantial. And without the occurrence of some unforeseen disaster our present market will be productive of greater things than that of eighteen years ago."

***

Stocks Steadily Absorbed.

Messrs. Hollister & Babcock say:

"Among the primary considerations favorably influencing the general conditions may be noted the crop situation, the rapidly increasing production of gold, and cheap money in bountiful supply. There are many other factors having a more or less direct bearing on the steady increase in the volume of business transacted in almost every line. Especially satisfactory are the reports from the iron and allied industries, which by many are considered the market barometer.

"Crop reports are as usual at this season contradictory, but the indications point to an abundant supply, while the undoubted shortage in many foreign countries is creating a large demand, and consequently a good price, for the great staples. Railroad earnings reflect these conditions, not only in the east-bound shipments of grain, but also in west-bound merchandise. Speculation may run wild, making violent fluctuations and causing uneasiness in the several markets, but the fact remains that a substantial basis for business of all kinds exists, and is broadening and increasing with a steadiness which is most gratifying.

"In the market for securities there has been a healthful reaction, but no pressure to sell, while, on the contrary, a steady absorption is constantly going on. Legitimate reasons undoubtedly exist for a further advance in the price of many securities. High grade mortgages yield a very moderate income at the present quotations, and investors are naturally desirous of obtaining a more remunerative return. Developments thus far have proved favorable to investments in the securities of reorganized railroads, and we believe that with a careful selection the results obtained may surpass the expectations of the most sanguine."

***

One Sure Indication.

Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. say:

"Railway earnings, both for the fiscal year ending in July as well as for the fourth week of August show an increase in every case, noticeably in all of the Granger roads. This, with the extreme cheapness of money, has caused the advance in the stock market that has been going on for the last month, and we are of the opinion that this improvement will continue.

"One of the surest indications of the general prosperity prevailing is the resumption of activity in the coal and iron trade throughout the entire country, as shown by the advance of 25 cents in the price of iron made by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company."

***

Conservative Men Are Bulls.

Messrs. Henry Allen & Co. say:

"There is no reason for apprehensions in a market like this. The market itself is substantial; there is nothing artificial about it—nothing partaking of the nature of a boom. Stocks have advanced, and are continuing to advance, because of improved underlying conditions. Those factors which always influence a stock market are at the present time most favorable. Quotations have not advanced because they have been manipulated; they have advanced because of a constantly developing appreciation on the part of the public of improved general conditions.

"The present upward movement was started by purchases for the strongest and most conservative financiers in the country—men of wealth, men of experience, men of intelligence. These men bought securities at very much lower prices, and they have continued to buy them as the market has advanced, because through their various business connections they have been able to get advance knowledge of just what the great corporations of the country are doing—because they are so situated that they are enabled to see just what is going on in the way of genuine improvement throughout the country. The man who buys stocks to-day stands side by side with the chief capitalists of the country. He is doing what their opportunities and their foresight have told them to do. He is practically joint account with them in security market operations."

***

Advances Will Go On.

Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co. say:

"It is becoming almost monotonous to study the statistics and reports which indicate the progress of improvement in the material conditions of the United States. The record of advances in staples embraces nearly all important commodities. Iron and steel manufacture continues to revive, and the temper of the trade is well indicated by the recent settlement of disputes between the Western and Southern iron interests, by which needless competition has been reduced and materially higher prices have been established and maintained. The movement of international trade still favors this country. As an indication of this we have for four weeks at New York a falling off of 16.3 per cent. in imports and an increase of 22.5 per cent. in exports. The week's exports of wheat and flour were almost unprecedented in the country's history. The stress for food for foreign countries is indicated by the continued heavy shipments of corn coincidently with the large wheat exports.

"Naturally, the transportation interests are beginning to reflect the various forces of business revival. Railroad earnings continue to expand at rates of improvement which point to an inevitable raising of dividend payments in the near future. This week excellent statements have been submitted by St. Paul, Rock Island, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The annual report of St. Paul shows earnings in the last poor fiscal year of 5.84 per cent. on the common stock, and the rate of net increase which the company reported for July would, if maintained through the new fiscal year, result in over 9 per cent. on the stock. The remarkable feature of this railway improvement is that it occurs before Spring wheat is well under way to market, before the new corn crop has been set in motion, and before cotton, owing to the lateness of the season, has started over the roads.

"As we anticipated, from the characteristics of the securities markets, the Stock Exchange this week has enjoyed activity and buoyancy. Reactions are inevitable in any market movement, but we are inclined to believe that the new upward movement has so much impetus that a further advance will precede any decided set-back."

***

Corn Crop a Factor.

Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co. say:

"All branches of industries report increased activity, the most encouraging reports coming from the iron and steel industries, which have hitherto failed to share in the prosperity which has spread over the whole country. Not only is there a better demand for both iron and steel, but by an agreement between the Illinois Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal and Iron and Sloss Companies there is every likelihood that the cutting of prices will be checked. The deplorable state of affairs in the bituminous coal regions promises to reach a termination next week, the operators and miners having practically reached an agreement. As to the situation in the anthracite coal regions, statements are being received of an encouraging nature, and this was reflected by good buying on the Stock Exchange of the securities of the anthracite-coal-carrying roads.

"The week closes with a distinctly higher range of prices than on Saturday last. This is only natural, considering the favorable week's developments. If the next ten days pass without any material damage to the corn crop, the outlook for the country at large may confidently be asserted to be brighter than at any time in its history."

***

Europe Bound to Buy.

Messrs. A. A. Housman & Co. say:

"The advance in the stock market is so little a matter of bull manipulation that it can be said upon the very best authority that instead of those who are most bullish trying to rush prices upward, influences have been exerted by such interests to keep the market conservatively in check. Over and over again this has been exemplified in the course of the market during the week past. But so altogether natural is the improvement that pressure to prevent rapid rises has to be exerted very aggressively to have any effect whatever.

"In this market, believers in it, supporters of it, and profiters by it, are the strongest financial interests in the country. This gives the market such a swing that all ordinary opposition methods fall flat.

"Europe is at any moment likely to be disclosed as an important buyer of American stocks. Investors on the other side have been deceived. Authorities they usually trust have misled them as to what was going on here. They have listened to representations that our market was artificial and underlying conditions dangerous. But the sturdy way in which the American market has maintained its advance put to rout opposition criticisms that have been influential till now in keeping foreign investors out of our stocks. Once persuaded that there are opportunities for safety and profit in combination here, the European trader and investor will act promptly and resolutely enough. He will make up for lost time. He will buy in influential volume. And certain it is that in the present situation there are amply convincing evidences that our market's improvement is fully warranted and is bound to last. We expect to see standard stocks with international relationships become soon especially conspicuous features of our better market.

"The market is all right. The only people who can find a good excuse for worrying over it are people short of it."

***

Earnings Will Be Larger.

Messrs. Dominick & Dickerman say:

"The past week has been as full of surprises as any that have preceded it. Sugar has crossed 150, and touched 159. St. Paul has touched 99, and Consolidated Gas is almost at 200, closing at 198¾. New York Central, Michigan Central, Northwest, Canada Southern, and Rock Island have sustained a large advance, and, although the movement has been almost steadily in one direction for two months, there has been no decided reaction. The bears started in to sell the market Saturday morning, on the expected decline in bank reserves, and the strength of foreign exchange, but the heavy railroad earnings reported for the last week in August rather more than counterbalanced any unfavorable influences.

"Louisville and Nashville closes strong. The company reported earnings on the stock last year equal to over 2½ per cent., and buyers of the stock are rather confident of dividends on the increase in earnings. Western Union is feeling the impulse of activity as decidedly as any company, and its receipts are said to be phenomenal. The stock has been bought this week on the expectation of its crossing par.

"Northern Pacific, after having been dull for some time, jumped suddenly a couple of points, and the rise is attributed to the expected operation of the 10 per cent. clause in the tariff act discriminating against the Canadian railroads. The stock will go up anyway when the Spring wheat crop begins to move.

"Railroad earnings are the basis of the readjustment in values now going on, and they invite careful study. They will be larger during the next year than ever before known, and not limited to any particular lines."

CLAIRVOYANT LONDON.

Sixty days ago, while the United States was celebrating the National holiday, the superior wisdom of British financial opinion was embodied in the following in The London Times:

"American shares have shown some symptoms of strength, but buyers here are disinclined to heed enthusiastic advices from the States. America, apparently, has fair crops which may bring good prices, but American stocks and bonds are hardly likely to prove attractive for any profit that they promise."

Cynicism of the foregoing sort has become so much the fixed fashion in English journalism (and indeed among British financial advisers generally) that this paragraph is quoted, not because it shows any exceptional opposition to American investments, but because it will add a little interest to the following comparative table of market values for a dozen representative American stocks at the beginning of July last and at present:

	July.	September.
Atchison pf	24⅝	33½
Burlington	82¾	98¾
Canada Southern	49⅝	58½
Illinois Central	98½	107
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30⅝	36
Missouri Pacific	19¼	39¾
New York Central	101½	111
Northern Pacific pf.	40	52¼
Northwestern	115⅝	126½
Rock Island	73⅜	92⅜
St. Paul	81⅞	98⅝
Wabash pf	14¾	23⅞

Wisdom at long distance does not always make money.

IRON TRADE BUOYANCY.

As a result of the conference, made public yesterday, between President Baxter of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and President Gates of the Illinois Steel Company, the price of foundry iron has been advanced 25 cents a ton. The two companies practically control the market. The demand for iron is active and the works of the Illinois Steel Company are being operated nearly at their full capacity.

Latest official advices from Birmingham, Ala., are that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company has sold 25,800 tons of iron at the advance of 50 cents a ton.—New York News Bureau.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 100½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 101⅝, and Louisville, ⅜, to 64⅞. Advanced—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 58¼. Erie sold at 18⅛, Atchison at 16⅛, Canadian Pacific at 74½, New York Central at 113, and Erie first preferred at 44¼. British consols declined ¼, to 111 7-16 fo money, and 1-16, to 111 9-16, for the account. The Bank of England lost £85,000 bullion on balance. Bar gold was ¼d higher, at 77s 11½d. In Paris rentes sold at 104f 45c and exchange on London at 25f 19½c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 39 pfennigs.

Small Specie Movement.

The Sub-Treasury currency transfers yesterday were $50,000 for the South. Silver dollars amounting to $12,000 were ordered for Kansas and Texas.

The Silver Dollar Worth 41.56 Cents.

Owing to a rise of silver bullion to 53¾ cents an ounce, a standard silver dollar was intrinsically worth yesterday 41.56 cents.

FINANCIAL.

GOOD ADVICE
RETURNS GOOD PROFITS

Our advices have paid profits to our customers in the past sixty days of from $10 to $20 per share on stocks bought.

The advance in Sugar, St. Paul, and Rock Island shows what any good stock can do in a rising market. The confident feeling is steadily growing, and the prospect for a further advance in all securities is pronounced.

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which will equal if not exceed the recent Sugar and wheat rise. Write for particulars to
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DIVIDENDS.

North Shore Traction Company.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT (semi-annual) on the preferred stock, payable on October 1, 1897, by the Continental Trust Co., Transfer Agents, to shareholders of record of Sept. 14, 1897. Transfer books close Sept. 14 and reopen October 20, 1897. Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Vice Pres. and Treas.

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Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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Henry C. Deming.	Oliver Ames,

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	Henry Steers,
Henry H. Cook,	George W. Quintard,
Charles R. Flint,	Forrest H. Parker,
W. L. Trenholm,	Chas. Scribner,
William B. Kendall,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Walter S. Johnston,	George W. White,
Joseph N. Hallock,	Percival Knauth,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Francis S. Bangs,
Andrew Mills,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
William A. Nash,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
George Foster Peabody,	Edward E. Poor,
J. D. Probst,	Anson G. McCook.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, M. C. D. Borden, Wm. H. Appleton, John G. McCullough, Wm. L. Strong, Edward Uhl, James J. Hill, Frederic R. Coudert, Wm. F. Buckley, B. Aymar Sands, Stuart G. Nelson, John W. Sterling, Hudson Hoagland, John A. McCall, James Stillman, H. Walter Webb, Edward N. Gibbs, James A. Blair.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

STUART & PADDOCK.
OMAHA.
We state some facts concerning Omaha in our latest market letter, which will be found of interest to investors and speculators. A copy will be mailed upon application.
We also mention SUGAR, LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE, TOBACCO, COTTON, and WHEAT, and quote from our correspondent in the CALUMET COPPER DISTRICT concerning the mines of that locality.
Our daily advices on the market are at your disposal, and we should be pleased to answer any correspondence in regard to Bonds or

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 4, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25⅞	26	1,020	Am. Cotton Oil	26	26	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
78¾	79½	220	Am. Cotton Oil pf	70	79½	79	79½	— ⅛
14⅜	14½	600	Am. Spirits Mfg	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
33	33⅝	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33¼	33⅛	33	33	— ¼
155	155¼	19,860	Am. Sugar Refining	154	155¾	154	155¼	+ ⅜
117¼	118	220	Am. Sugar Refining pf	118	118	117½	117½	+ ⅝
94⅜	94⅞	4,433	American Tobacco	95⅛	95¼	94½	94⅞	— ⅛
113	114	64	American Tobacco pf	114	114	112⅞	113	— ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	....
33½	33⅝	8,480	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	34⅛	34¼	33½	33½	— ⅛
17⅜	18	1,292	Baltimore & Ohio	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
....	....	75	B. & O. S'western pf	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
13½	13¾	9,175	Bay State Gas	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
32	32⅝	970	B'klyn Rapid Transit	14	14	13	13⅜	....
121¼	121½	255	Brooklyn Union Gas	32	32	31⅝	32	— ⅛
58	58½	1,438	Canada Southern	121	121¼	121	121¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	14¼	65	Central Pacific	59	59	58	58½	+ ¼
26½	26⅝	4,490	Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
98¼	98⅝	7,715	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26½	....
104⅝	104¾	1,080	Chicago Gas	98½	98⅝	97⅞	98⅛	— ¼
17⅞	18	6,940	Chicago Gt. Western	104½	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜	....
98	98¼	30,345	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	17⅞	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
145⅛	146	160	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	98½	98¾	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
126	126¼	1,445	Chicago & N'western	146	146	146	146	+ ½
92½	92¾	11,680	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	126¾	126¾	125¾	126¼	+ ½
39	39¼	600	C., C., C. & St. L	92¼	92⅝	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
86	90	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	39	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅜	1,220	Chi., Ind. & Louis	85	85	85	85	....
36½	37	100	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	12	12¼	12	12¼	....
1¾	1¼	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
3	5	200	C. C. & Iron, Dev., pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
26⅛	26¼	1,320	Colorado Fuel & Iron	4½	5	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
..	..	50	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	26	26	26	26	— ½
6	6¼	600	Col., H. V. & Toledo	73	73	73	73	+ ½
39½	40½	400	Consolidated Gas	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	....
86	87	100	Consolidated Ice	39½	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
198½	198¾	3,280	Consolidated Ice pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ⅛
119¼	120	1,488	Consolidated Gas Co	196	196¾	196	196¾	+ ⅛
160¼	161	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	119⅝	120¼	119⅞	120	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	600	Del., Lack. & West	160	162¼	160	161¼	+ ¼
49	49½	1,250	Denver & Rio Grande	13	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13	13⅛	900	Denver & R. G. pf	48¾	49¼	48¾	49	+ ¼
17½	17⅝	1,200	Des Moines & Ft. D	12½	13	12½	13	+ ½
43	43¼	791	Erie 1st pf	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
23¾	24¼	200	Erie 2d pf	43¼	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ½
7¼	....	100	Erie Tel. & Tel	24	24	24	24	....
37⅞	38⅛	1,435	General Electric	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
140¼	142	225	Great Northern pf	38	38⅜	38	38⅛	— ⅛
97⅝	98¼	127	H. B. Claflin Co	140¼	141	140¼	141	+ ⅝
106¾	107	1,280	Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
49⅝	50	260	Illinois Steel Company	107¼	107¼	106⅜	107	+ ¼
13¼	13½	1,950	Iowa Central	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
41½	42	515	Iowa Central pf	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
48½	49	905	Laclede Gas	41	41⅜	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
93	95	52	Laclede Gas pf	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
22¼	22½	225	Lake Erie & Western	95½	95½	93	93	....
76¼	77	520	Lake Erie & West. pf	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	....
....	178	300	Lake Shore	77	77	76½	76½	— ⅛
63¾	63⅞	11,986	Lousville & Nashville	177½	177¾	177¼	177½	+ ⅛
106¼	106½	910	Manhattan Con	63½	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅛
124½	124¾	75	Met. Traction	106¼	106⅞	106½	106⅝	+ ⅛
105	105½	500	Michigan Central	124¼	124½	124¼	124½	+ ⅛
109	110	500	Minn. & St. Louis	109	109	108⅜	108⅜	— ⅛
28	28	200	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	28	28	28	28	....
89	90	550	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	89	89	89	89	....
59½	59¾	1,165	Mo., Kan. & Texas	59½	60¼	59½	60¼	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	2,312	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	11,400	Missouri Pacific	36	36	35⅜	36	— ⅝
31¾	32	250	Mobile & Ohio	39	39⅜	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
38⅞	39	1,831	National Lead Co	31½	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
19½	21	100	National Linseed Oil	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
40	50	15	National Starch 2d pf	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
96¼	96¾	1,425	New Jersey Central	43½	43¾	43¼	43½	— ⅛
95	111¾	5,244	New York Central	95¾	96⅞	95¾	96⅜	— ⅛
17	96½	150	New York & E. R. Gas	110½	111¾	110	111	+ ⅛
81	17¾	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	81	82	81	81	— ⅛
41¾	82	590	N. Y., C. & St.L 1st pf	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
18⅜	42	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	81	81½	81	81	— ⅛
38¾	18¾	2,008	N. Y., Sus. & West	41	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅛
....	39	700	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	18	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅛
15	15¼	1,211	Norfolk & Western	38½	38⅝	38	38½	+ ⅛
44	45	2,750	Norfolk & Western pf	14½	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
18	18¼	5,513	Northern Pacific	43	45⅜	43	44	+ ¾
52¼	52¾	39,203	Northern Pacific pf	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅝
18	18⅞	1,112	Ontario & Western	50¼	52⅝	50¾	52¼	+ 1½
88	42	118	Oregon R. R. & Nav	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73	150	Oregon R. R. & N. pf	39	39	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
87⅝	87¾	1,700	Pacific Mail	72⅝	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	21¾	250	P., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
59	60	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	22	22	22	22	— ¼
179½	180¾	400	Pull. Pal. Car Co	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
27⅝	27¾	19,865	Reading	180	181	180	180¾	— ¼
55⅝	55¾	9,340	Reading 1st pf	27¼	27¾	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
33¾	34	3,000	Reading 2d pf	55¼	55⅝	55	55⅜	+ ⅜
24½	25	500	Rio Grande Western	33⅜	34	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
57½	58	64	Rio Grande West. pf	24	24½	24	24	+ ⅛
8¾	9	812	St. J. & Grand Island	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
50	50½	904	St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st pf	9	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
18	18½	50	St. J. & Gr. Is. 2d pf	51¾	51¾	50½	50½	— 1¼
7¾	8	100	St. L. & San Fran	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
55¾	56	161	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20¾	21	809	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ⅛
13¾	14⅛	54	St. L. S'western pf	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
80	81	1,980	St. Paul & Omaha	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
22	22½	400	Southern Pacific	81	81	80	80	— ⅛
118⅜	118¾	3,715	Southern Railway	22	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
36¼	36⅝	2,440	Southern Railway pf	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	8	520	Standard R. & T	36⅜	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ⅛
82⅞	83	2,595	Tennessee Coal & Iron	7½	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
14⅛	14⅜	1,400	Texas Pacific	32½	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
17⅜	17½	1,681	U. Pacific, 1st in. pd	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
5¼	5⅝	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
45	47½	125	United States Express	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9⅞	10	95	United States Leather	45	45	45	45	+1
70½	70⅝	500	U. S. Leather pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	....
19½	20	938	United States Rubber	70⅜	70⅜	70½	70⅜	— ⅛
69	71	100	U. S. Rubber pf	20	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	9¼	4,320	Wabash	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	5,800	Wabash pf	8¾	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
95¼	95⅞	8,774	W. U. Telegraph	23⅝	23½	23	23⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	3	660	Wheeling & L. E	95½	95½	95	95¼	— ⅛
11⅝	12¼	500	Wheeling & L. E. pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅝	10	Wisconsin Central	12½	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Total		303,002		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip 6s	86	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	Oregon S L inc B, when issued
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	86	3,000	5,000
5,000	83½	5,000	1,000
At, T & S F gen 4s	88¾	1,000	30,000
4,000	88¾	Kanawha & Mich 4s	Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
20,000	88⅝	1,000	6,000
84,000	88⅝	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	4,000
5,000s20F	88⅝	15,000	Rio Grande West 1st
5,000	88⅝	10,000	10,000
16,000	88⅝	10,000	5,000
5,000	88⅝	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	6,000
57,000	88⅝	10,000	10,000
Adjustment 4s	88¾	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	St L & Iron Mount 5s
22,000	59⅜	3,000	30,000
30,000	59¼	Long Island Ferry 4½s	2,000
26,000	59	5,000	5,000
2,000	59	Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	9,000
18,000	59⅜	10,000	St L & S F 4s
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	59	15,000	5,000
6,000	119	Manhattan Ry con 4s	St L & S F G M 5s
Brooklyn R T 5s	88¼	1,000	3,000
13,000	96	20,000	5,000
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	97	80,000	4,000
5,000	114	12,000	St L & S W 1st
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	94¾	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	9,000
10,000	39¾	1,000	St L S W 1st
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	40	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	10,000
5,000	83	2,000	Douglas
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	87	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	Seneca
8,000	87	8,000	Vigilancia
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	87⅛	5,000	
2,000	87⅛	5,000s20F	
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	116	Mo, K & T 2d	
5,000	94½	20,000	
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 5s	63⅜	15,000	
2,000	63⅜	10,000	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	83	10,000	
2,000	106¼	20,000	
3,000	106¼	N Y, C & St L 4s	
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop	45	1,000	
8,000	68	1,000	
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs	84½	N Y, S & W G M	
5,000	84½	3,000	
Col & Ninth Av 1st	118	2,000	
2,000	102	Norf & W Ry con 4s	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	83	14,000s20F	
1,000	91½	16,000s20F	
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	59	18,000	
1,000	73	53,000s20F	
Detroit Gas Co 5s	91½	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
20,000	92¼	10,000	
Erie gen lien 3-4s	73	1,000	
37,000	92¾	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Erie is prior bonds	92¾	51,000	
20,000	92¾	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
Flint & P M 5s	85	10,000	
4,000	85	Oregon R & N 4s	
Ft W & D C 1st	71½	5,000	
10,000	71½	Oregon Short Line 6s	
13,000	72¼	1,000	
3,000	72¼	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
2,000	72¼	5,000	
3,000	72¾	1,000	
20,000	73	Income A 5s	
10,000	73½	42,000	
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	91¾	10,000	
5,000	92	10,000	
Green Bay & W deb B	7	Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
2,000		20,000	
Total sales		Pitts & Western 1st	
		6,000	

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 4, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$601,949,263	$394,136,364	+52.7
Boston	76,002,891	59,190,570	+28.4
Philadelphia	58,342,073	48,868,872	+19.4
Baltimore	14,024,046	11,055,552	+32.3
Chicago	87,058,408	65,067,296	+33.8
St. Louis	24,470,508	17,768,046	+37.7
New Orleans	4,304,553	5,044,805	-14.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$806,751,302	$601,131,305	+44.2
Other cities, 5 days	135,018,609	113,892,461	+18.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,001,769,911	$715,023,766	+40.1
All cities, 1 day	181,419,713	136,480,412	+32.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,183,189,624	$851,504,178	+38.9

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 28 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a gain of 41.1 per cent., with the same week in 1895, a gain of 17.3 per cent., and with 1894 a gain of 37.5 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 27.6 per cent., with 1895 10.6 per cent., and with 1894 21.1 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Two thousand shares were sold in the short session to-day. There was a good business in bonds also. Match sold, ex dividend, to-day at 154¾@155, and at cash 157½. Lake Street occupied most of the attention on the board to-day, with a very narrow market. Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	28½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	66¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	8½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf	28½
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf	50¾
Chicago City Railway	234
Diamond Match Company of Illinois, ex div.	154¼
Lake Street Elevated	18¾
International Packing Company	21
International Packing Company pf	40½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	32
New York Biscuit	51¾
North Chicago Street Railroad	18
Street's W. S. C. Line	242
West Chicago Street Railroad	154¾
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs	108¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	48½

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	....
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	125⅞	126¼
4s, c., 1925	125⅞	126¼
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114¼
Currency 6s, 1898-1902	..	..
Currency 6s, 1899-1905	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898-1902½	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1902½	..	..
Adams Express	155	156
Alb. & Sus	175	..
Alton & T. H.	59	63½
Am. Coal	122	125
Am. Express	115½	117
Am. T. & C.	92	95
Ann Arbor	13	14½
Ann Arbor pf	36¼	38
Belle. & So. Ill. pf	125	..
Boston & Me	105	108
Brunswick Co	1⅞	2⅛
Buff., R. & P.	16	22
Buff., R. & P. pf	45	62
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Canadian Pacific	73	73½
Capital Traction	56	57
Chi. & Alton	..	150¾
Chi. & Alton pf	156	..
Chi. G. W. pf., B	26	28
Chi. & N. W. pf	164	165
Clev., L. & W. pf	90	..
Cleve. & Pitts	160	..
C., H. V. & T. pf	18	22
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	7	7¼
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	39	..
Detroit Gas	48	50
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3¾	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf	8	9
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	123	125
E. E. I. of B'klyn	115	116
Ev. & T. H.	28	30
Ev. & T. H. pf	42	45
Flint & P. M.	13	14¼
F. & P. M. pf	39½	41
Ft. W. & D. C.	18	..
G. B. & W.	37	40
Homestake	95	96
Ill. Cen. l. l.	35	..
Jeff. & C. Coal pf	40	88
Joliet & Chi	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	8	9
Keokuk & D. M.	4	4¾
Keokuk & West.	32	37
Long Island	75	..
Mah. Coal R.	128	..
Mah. Coal R. pf	100	115
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..
Minn. St. P. & S. M. pf	15	..
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Md. Coal pf	45	60
Mex. Nat. certfs	1½	2
Minn. Iron	59	60
Morris & Essex	168	170
National Starch	12	13
Nat. St. 1st pf	80	90
New. Cent. C	6	8
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf	119	120½
N. Y. & N. H.	177	180
N. Y. Air Brake	119	128
Norfolk So	65	72
North American	5⅝	5⅞
Northwest Tel	110	..
Ont. Mining	3½	5½
Oregon S. L.	22⅛	22¾
Penn. Coal	340	375
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2⅜	3
Peo. & East	7½	8½
P., Ft. W. & C.	173	..
Pitts. & West. pf	8	10
Quicksilver	3	3⅝
Quicksilver pf	9	12
Rens. & Saratoga	182½	186
R., W. & O.	119	..
St. L. S. W.	6½	7
St. P., M. & M.	120	125
St. P. & O. pf	144¾	146
Sil. bullion certfs	53½	55
Sixth Avenue	190	194
T. P. Land Trust	8	9
Third Avenue	197	200
Tol. & Ohio Cent	152	155
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	70
Wells-Fargo Ex	108	111
West. Union Beef	8½	10

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

Capital.	Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Per Cent of Res've to Dep's.
$2,000,000	$1,859,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,270,000	$2,030,000	$1,610,000	$14,220,000	25.5
2,050,000	2,152,500	Bank of the Man. Co.	14,796,000	2,739,000	4,680,000	19,194,000	38.6
2,000,000	1,008,900	Merchants' National	13,113,200	3,142,300	1,160,400	15,063,100	26.9
2,000,000	2,021,100	Mechanics' National	10,024,000	1,184,000	1,282,000	9,099,000	27.1
1,000,000	2,582,700	Bank of America	21,664,300	2,518,100	4,864,600	26,250,500	28.1
1,000,000	245,900	Phenix National	4,020,000	188,000	871,000	3,836,000	27.6
750,000	99,400	National City	50,016,500	8,785,400	7,837,400	61,686,700	26.9
3,000,000	7,497,900	Tradesmen's Nat	2,872,400	292,000	519,700	2,822,000	28.6
600,000	176,000	Chemical National	23,489,000	4,321,400	4,068,000	25,047,100	35.8
1,000,000	1,639,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat	4,874,400	824,400	853,300	5,301,400	38.9
300,000	165,200	Gallatin National	7,248,200	988,300	1,128,200	6,902,500	32.0
400,000	228,600	Nat. Butch. & Drov	1,273,000	162,100	98,700	1,093,100	24.5
200,000	164,600	Mech. & Traders'	2,070,000	106,200	230,000	2,130,000	24.3
600,000	492,300	Greenwich	1,021,000	374,000	521,000	1,025,000	34.0
300,000	97,200	Leather Mfrs.' Nat	3,183,600	270,900	202,100	2,908,500	30.7
1,200,000	496,100	Seventh National	1,906,800	173,500	513,400	2,267,200	24.7
5,000,000	2,510,600	Bk. of State of N. Y.	3,551,300	23,754,000	2,183,000	2,798,100	24.5
5,000,000	3,472,400	Amer. Ex. Nat	23,851,200	2,534,800	3,968,000	20,002,000	30.7
1,000,000	1,570,300	Nat. of Commerce	6,161,500	746,500	3,588,000	28,796,000	28.4
1,000,000	971,200	Merchants' National	8,395,200	728,200	972,400	8,969,400	29.0
1,500,000	491,900	Pacific	2,490,900	433,100	2,436,700	9,537,200	33.1
450,000	$2.9,000	Nat. of the Republic	12,922,900	2,257,500	476,300	2,861,200	31.7
200,000	242,500	Chatham National	5,871,200	661,300	2,453,000	15,166,200	30.9
700,000	558,700	People's	1,909,300	189,700	947,700	5,893,000	27.3
1,000,000	2,111,400	Nat. of North Amer.	8,561,900	1,202,300	554,200	2,643,700	28.1
500,000	342,600	Hanover National	3,483,600	5,614,500	1,796,800	10,182,100	29.4
600,000	389,800	Irving National	2,594,000	356,000	2,067,000	28,759,500	26.7
500,000	270,400	National Citizens'	2,405,700	522,000	409,400	3,930,000	26.1
900,000	1,063,400	Nassau	2,528,500	157,800	265,400	2,725,300	28.9
1,000,000	136,700	M'k't & Fulton Nat	5,885,300	642,600	532,600	3,006,800	22.9
1,000,000	1,313,200	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	3,317,900	463,000	1,419,800	6,400,000	32.2
1,000,000	216,000	Corn Exchange	10,054,500	1,468,100	553,100	8,588,200	28.3
800,000	406,100	Continental	5,506,400	676,000	1,318,000	11,140,100	25.0
1,500,000	5,519,900	Oriental	1,794,500	130,800	1,096,000	6,507,300	25.8
600,000	3,189,400	Imp. & Traders' Nat	24,154,000	3,317,000	277,300	1,643,000	24.8
250,000	141,800	National Park	26,872,200	10,199,300	4,514,000	26,161,000	29.9
3,200,000	2,025,800	East River National	1,263,400	163,700	3,706,600	36,497,200	38.1
1,000,000	599,200	Fourth National	24,367,200	3,517,700	114,100	1,120,200	24.8
300,000	677,000	Central National	8,315,000	1,539,000	2,010,700	25,786,800	24.9
750,000	2,202,000	Second National	5,144,000	897,000	1,615,000	10,713,000	29.4
500,000	1,705,100	Ninth National	3,514,400	471,800	1,174,000	6,345,000	32.6
300,000	62,100	First National	23,932,300	3,728,900	382,000	3,733,600	22.8
250,000	620,300	N. Y. Nat. Ex	1,368,900	156,900	209,100	25,276,500	31.7
200,000	426,900	Bowery	2,888,000	420,000	534,000	1,285,500	28.2
750,000	296,900	N. Y. Co	2,773,100	605,500	279,200	3,199,000	29.8
500,000	1,511,000	German-American	2,697,200	281,500	226,700	3,382,300	26.1
100,000	1,119,000	Chase National	15,596,200	4,614,600	7,672,200	2,681,500	30.1
200,000	546,300	Fifth Avenue	7,197,000	1,392,100	1,220,100	25,588,900	48.0
200,000	693,800	German Exchange	2,224,300	231,400	461,900	8,611,500	30.3
500,000	636,100	Germania	3,346,700	580,400	427,800	2,846,300	23.7
300,000	618,600	United States Nat	7,120,800	992,300	911,900	4,223,300	23.8
200,000	776,900	Lincoln National	5,233,300	1,011,500	2,771,900	7,864,500	24.2
200,000	367,600	Garfield National	4,794,800	962,600	594,300	7,897,200	27.8
300,000	809,500	Fifth National	1,709,600	248,300	401,200	5,547,200	28.2
200,000	334,700	Bank of Metropolis	3,477,100	896,300	723,400	2,125,100	30.5
600,000	288,400	West Side	2,309,000	231,000	395,000	5,344,200	30.3
200,000	329,000	Seaboard National	7,910,000	937,000	....	2,430,000	23.7
2,100,000	526,000	Sixth National	1,762,000	198,000	1,915,000	10,085,000	31.2
300,

Financial Continued from Page 17.

AS TO RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Railway earnings continue to increase with practical uniformity. Here and there occasionally the figures lag, but in every such instance some exceptional influence is traceable to explain the showing—and in practically every instance it is disclosed that the influences operating to hold back increases are temporary merely.

Missouri Pacific sent in its statement yesterday for the fourth week of August, showing an increase of $207,000.

During the next few days the August statement of the New York Central Road will be announced. The increases there will go beyond $400,000, so official intimations suggest.

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Commenting on its elaborate compilation of current traffic showings, The Commercial and Financial Chronicle has the following to say:

"As to railroad earnings, the returns now being received show how substantial is the progress which our leading transportation systems have already made. Take, for instance, the statements of gross and net for the month of July. Practically every leading company which has this week furnished a return for that month shows a large gain in both gross and net. Among Northwestern roads the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy reports $289,708 increase in gross, $113,112 increase in net; the Canadian Pacific $303,427 increase in gross, $215,124 increase in net. From the South we have the return of the Louisville and Nashville with $167,856 gain in gross and $127,717 gain in net, and that of the Chesapeake and Ohio with $117,647 gain in gross and $44,862 gain in net. Among the trunk lines the Erie shows an addition of $215,361 to gross and of $15,731 to net. In the anthracite coal group, the Reading has made a considerable improvement in gross and gives the net of the combined coal and railroad properties as $1,041,181 for 1897, against only $841,512 for 1896; the Lehigh Valley on its railroad operations has lost in the gross but gains in the net, and on the operations of the Coal and Iron Company has just reversed this, there being an increase in gross with a decrease in net. Out in Colorado the Denver and Rio Grande, notwithstanding the depression in silver mining, is able to show $75,939 increase in gross and $46,897 increase in net. It should be remembered that these all cover results for July, when the improvement in trade was not so pronounced as it has since become. For August we had yesterday afternoon the return of the Rock Island, showing $375,810 gain in gross, and that of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, reporting $256,24[illegible] gain."

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The movement of prices in the local market to-day was generally toward a higher level, the result of some good commission house buying and shorts covering, the latter disliking to leave unprotected their lines for two and one half days. Probably the best buying was in the Storage Battery stocks, under which the common advanced ⅞ and the preferred 1½. Electro-Pneumatic Transit was weak, but less active, the liquidation for New York account having temporarily subsided. Marsden was also weak on sales of long stock, but United Gas developed strength and rose to 87⅞, the highest figure in this movement.

Western New York and Pennsylvania was in active demand at 3⅛@3¼, some big blocks changing hands. Choctaw preferred was also wanted, and moved up to 21¾. Arbitrage business was active in the Northern Pacifics, Reading, and St. Paul. The latter sold ¼ under New York all morning. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were firm, as were the tractions, excepting Consolidated of New Jersey 5s, which were pressed for sale. The close was steady, a shade under the best prices of the day. Closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	30⅞	31
Pennsylvania	56½	56⅞
Reading	13 13-16	13⅞
Reading 1st pf	27⅛	27 13-16
Reading 2d pf	16 13-16	16 15-16
Philadelphia Traction	71¼	72⅝
Union Traction	11⅝	11⅝
Electric Storage Battery common	32⅝	32⅞
Electric Storage Battery pf	35⅛	35½
Marsden	18¾	19
Penn. Heat common	16¾	17
Penn. Heat pf	38⅝	38⅞
United Gas	87⅛	87⅝
Welsbach Light	49⅞	50

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Boston market showed little decrease in volume of business or in confident buying of stocks wherein investment purchases of high-priced specialties were prominent. There were symptoms of a pause in the eager buying at the start, and yesterday's two great features, Calumet and Hecla and Bell Telephone, reacted to some extent. However, the undisputed fact of the great public and investment interest under this market, as witnessed by the large orders in the hands of commission brokers, received fresh illustration, and Calumet and Hecla, which had receded 6 from the highest to 445 at the close yesterday, and which sold there again this morning, sold up to 450 ex-dividend at the close, equivalent to 460, the highest yet. Bell sold up 4, to 259, or within 1 of its highest yesterday, closing at 256. Erie was up ½ to 72; New England 1, to 125. Centennial was a prominent feature, rising ⅞, to 12, while Old Dominion gained ½ to 20.

Another rise in West End Street Railway common of ¾ carried the price to within ¼ of 100, another new high record, preferred holding at 104. Pullman Palace Car was up ½ at 181; Chicago and West Michigan 5s were up ½, at 65½; Bay State Gas got down ½ to 6½, but rallied in full; Dominion Coal lost ¾, to 20¼, rallying to 20¾.

Pioneer Gold was strong at 6¾. Merced held its gain at 9, with Ysabel at 15 and Gold Coin at 3¼. Montana was off ⅜ at 146½. Butte was firm, rallying from 27¼ to 27¾. Stock Yards receded 1¼, to 108¼. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy convertible 5s were up ⅜, at 108¼. New Haven and Hartford gained ½ to 180. Atchison preferred was ½ lower, at 33½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	220
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	164	..
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards	108	109
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards pf	108	109
Fitchburg pf	94½	95
Old Colony	183	..
West End	99¾	99¾
West End pf	103½	104
Wisconsin Central	2⅞	5½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4½	5
Arnold	3½	4
Atlantic	25⅜	26
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	144½	147
Butte & Boston	27⅜	27⅝
Calumet & Hecla	445	450
Centennial	11⅞	12
Franklin	16½	17
Gold Coin Mines	3⅛	3⅜
Kearsarge	20½	21
Napa, (quicksilver)	4½	10
Osceola	37½	38⅝
Pioneer, (gold)	6¾	6¾
Quincy	118	120
Santa Ysabel	14¾	15½
Tamarack	136	138
Tamarack, jr.	19½	..
Tecumseh	2½	3
Wolverine	14	14½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	256	257
Dominion Coal	20½	20¾
Dominion Coal pf	105	107
Eastman Cur Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	155	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	..
Mexican Telephone	50	..
New England Telephone	124	125
Philadelphia Company	21⅞	22½
United States Oil	12¼	..
Westinghouse Electric pf	55	..

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	50	1¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	19¾	..

James Solomon Surrendered.

James Solomon, who is called the Jersey City policy king, and who was convicted three months ago and sentenced to two years in State prison, but was liberated on $5,000 bail pending appeal, was yesterday locked up at Police Headquarters. He was surrendered by James Coyle, his bondsman, who had been informed that Solomon was making arrangements to leave the city. This Solomon denied. If he does not succeed in finding a new bondsman by to-morrow he will be sent to the County Jail.

THEATRES

This Week's New Bills.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—Lyceum Theatre, beginning of E. H. Sothern's annual engagement with "Change Alley," a romantic drama, in five acts, by Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson.

Knickerbocker Theatre, "In Town," a musical comedy, by Adrian Ross and James T. Tanner; music by Dr. Osmond Carr.

Bijou Theatre, Roland Reed "The Wrong Mr. Wright," comic play in three acts, by George H. Broadhurst.

Hoyt's Theatre, "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," comic play in three acts, by John Stapleton.

Harlem Opera House, "Captain Impudence," romantic drama, by E. M. Royle.

Murray Hill Theatre, "The Counsel for the Defense" and "Confusion."

Mr. Sothern begins his eleventh annual engagement at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night. Among his associate actors, besides Virginia Harned, (Mrs. Sothern,) are Rowland Buckstone, Morton Selten, A. R. Lawrence, Roydon Erlynne, C. P. Flockton, Owen Fawcett, Daniel Jarrett, George E. Bryant, Tully Marshall, Rebecca Warren, Kate Pattison-Selten, and Blanche Weaver. His play is "Change Alley," a hitherto unacted drama, by the authors of "Gudgeons" and "Rosemary," Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson, which has, however, been much advertised, both here and in London, for one of these two playwrights is an indefatigable "worker" of an amiable and complacent press. With the assistance of Mr. Carson, who is an actor of experience, Mr. Parker has hitherto been more successful than when writing alone. Therefore, expectations of good matter, effectively treated in "Change Alley," may be justified.

Mr. Daniel Frohman is at pains, however, to send out a statement that it is less powerful as a drama than it is rich in a varied and picturesque representation of events in London during the South Sea Bubble craze, and that the episodes are brought together effectively through means of a love story, in which Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned share the leading rôles. The play is in five acts, and the incidents of the first take place in the hulk of the ship Fury, on the beach at Portsmouth; those of the second at Belton Hall, near London, and those of the third in the famous gardens of Sadler's Wells. The scene of the fourth represents Change Alley itself, where the wildest money speculation asserted itself with so much vigor that the subject and scene are made memorable by the famous picture in the London National Gallery. The picture in the fifth and last act is a Dutch garden.

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"In Town" was one of the first of the big, showy, disjointed but frequently entertaining "musical comedies" which have supplanted burlesque and operetta and pretty nearly all things else on the London stage. It was produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre some years ago with prodigious success. Arthur Roberts, a favorite London comedian of the rattletrap variety, then sustained the principal male rôle. Lately the piece was revived at the Garrick Theatre with new scenery, and the cast and equipment which will be used at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night when "In Town" will have its first American performance on the identical block on which the "Whirl" of the same has been causing hilarity and amazement for some months.

The part of Arthur Coddington, the rattling protagonist, is now to be filled by W. Louis Bradfield, who was a conspicuous dancing and singing youth and a clever impersonator of Pierrot in "A Gaiety Girl." Other men in the troupe are Lawrence Caird, Leedham Bantock, Arthur Hope, and Fritz Rimma. Among the women are Marie Studholme, Florence Lloyd, Claire Romaine, Minnie Hunt, Maud Hobson, Rosie Boote, Kitty Adams, Violet Trelawny, Marjorie Pryor, Juliette Nesville, and Mrs. Edmund Phelps.

Some "types" that are supposed to abound in London society are burlesqued in the piece. There is an impecunious man-about-town, who knows everybody and who has the run of everywhere, and gives the impression that he possesses limitless resources. He encounters a noble family at a leading London hotel and undertakes to show "the ropes" to all the members of it from the dignified Duke down. A luncheon is arranged at the hotel where the young lord meets a prima donna of the Gaiety Theatre, and where other Gaiety girls tumble in at proper and improper moments, and the fun of the incident is said to be heightened by many complications. In the second act all the personages are shown in the green room of the Gaiety Theatre, (it was called the Ambiguity in the original version,) where the "Johnnies" are introduced and specialties are woven into the action. It is the first night of a Gaiety production, and there are revelations (truthful, of course,) of the goings on behind the scenes of a big burlesque show on such a night. The young lord is there, and the Duke and Duchess interfere to save the scion of their house from a mesalliance. The real love story of the play concerns the fondness of the man-about-town and the Gaiety prima donna for each other, and it is worked out to the regulation happy conclusion.

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"The Wrong Mr. Wright," with which Roland Reed will begin a long engagement at the Bijou Theatre, is a farce in three acts by George H. Broadhurst, which has been presented in this city by Mr. Reed before, but never quite so near the centre of things metropolitan. Mr. Reed's company includes Isadore Rush, Sheridan Tupper, C. S. Abbe, Bert Coote, Helen Keating, and Maud Whitè.

The principal character in "The Wrong Mr. Wright" is Seymour Sites, a business man of fifty years, who is very rich and very stingy. A resident of San Francisco, he has not been away from home for twenty years. He has journeyed to Old Point Comfort, Va., where the play opens, in an effort to hunt down a clerk who has forged his name to a check for $50,000. In order to avoid suspicion and to better facilitate the capture of the thief he assumes the name of Wright. The defaulting clerk has taken the same name. The matter has been placed in the hands of a detective agency and a reward of $5,000 offered for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Sites discovers at the hotel a niece and nephew, whom he takes into his confidence. From his efforts to avoid disclosing his identity numerous complications arise, but a crisis comes with the arrival of Henrietta Oliver, a female detective, who has been employed by the agency to hunt down the defaulter. Sites meets the female detective and falls in love with her, while she in turn imagines that she has discovered in her admirer the defaulter in whom she is in pursuit. Sites in love proves a very different person from the close and crafty merchant. Under the female detective's spell his nature changes; he becomes open-handed and positively lavish. This serves to strengthen the female detective's impression that Sites is the forger, and is dissipating upon the proceeds of his crime.

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"A Bachelor's Honeymoon" is a comic piece in three acts, said to have been written by John Stapleton, an actor, which will be produced at Hoyt's Theatre to-morrow night. The cast will include W. J. Ferguson, M. A. Kennedy, Max Figman, Eleonora Allen, Isabel Waldron, Helen Douglas, Louise Galloway, Clara Hunter, and Berenice Wheeler.

Benjamin Bachelor, a widower, dwells in a suburb of Boston with his three daughters and a maiden sister, who by some playwright's hocus-pocus controls his fortune and is supposed to have authority over his actions. At the beginning of the piece Bachelor has surreptitiously married Juno Joyce, an actress, and is enjoying his honeymoon, while his sister and daughters suppose him to be at Quisset for his health. He has written letters in New York and sent them to the Postmaster at Quisset to remail to his female relatives, but the fool of a Postmaster deliberately stamped on each envelope the fact that it had been forwarded from New York.

The result is that Bachelor's honeymoon is rudely invaded by four estimable but quite unnecessary women, and that he is presently introducing his bride as a housekeeper and a governess and involving himself in a network of falsehood. Two lovers of the young ladies and a preposterous detective are involved in the proceedings.

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E. M. Royle's spirited and entertaining drama of the Mexican War called "Captain Impudence" will be this week's play at the Harlem Opera House. It was seen in this city last season and greatly liked. Mr. Royle retains the rôle of the loquacious, quick-witted, impetuous hero, while Mrs. Royle (Selena Fetter) will again appear as the jealous and vindictive Mexican woman, Jovita.

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The second bill in which Mr. Murtha's new stock company will appear at the Murray Hill Theatre will comprise a one-act sketch called "The Counsel for the Defense" and the three-act farce by Joseph Derrick entitled "Confusion." The first is a modern adaptation by McKee Rankin of the most famous scene in "The Long Strike," the telephone being substituted for the telegraph. In this Mr. Rankin will appear as the elderly lawyer and Miss Nance O'Neil as the poor young woman whose betrothed lover is unjustly accused of murder. In "Confusion" Mr. Rankin will be seen for the first time as the nice old bachelor, Christopher Blizzard, a part hitherto acted here by Nat C. Goodwin and Henry E. Dixey.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Programmes of the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"What Happened to Jones" draws crowds.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Girl from Paris" has lost none of its popularity and continues with unabated success.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Secret Service" continues to enjoy the favor of large audiences. Its engagement will end Sept. 18.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Shall We Forgive Her?" draws crowds at this theatre. It will be continued until Sept. 25.

STAR THEATRE.—"The Privateer" enjoys prosperity, and will run successfully until Sept. 20, when the Lilliputians will open their annual season in "The Fair at Midgettown."

CASINO.—"The Whirl of Town" continues to enjoy favor as an enlivening Fall attraction. Souvenirs are already announced for the one hundred and twenty-fifth performance, Sept. 22.

GARRICK THEATRE.—This is the last week of "The Good Mr. Best." Its successor will be "A Stranger in New York," by Charles Hoyt, which will probably not be seen until Tuesday, Sept. 14.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Circus Girl" will reach its one hundredth performance Wednesday, and all indications still point to a long continuance of the merry play at this house. The song, "Just a Little Bit of String," sung so charmingly by Virginia Earl, is one of the most popular songs brought to this country in recent years. It is sung everywhere and by everybody.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Four of the acts which met with marked success last week are retained. These are Reno and Richards, the clever acrobats; the Lane sisters, acrobatic dancers; Nellie Burt, a singer and dancer, and Williams and Adams. The new additions to the programme are the Diamond Comedy Four, the Pantzer brothers, contortionists and balancers; McAvoy and May, Proto, a dancer, and the Everett trio.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The chief attraction on the bill this week is Kate Claxton, who will be seen in a sketch called "The Fate of Half Past Four." Others on the programme include Frank Cushman, Marming and Weston, the De Forrest, Johnson and Dean, the Tally Ho Trio, Carpos Brothers, Creage and Doring, Russell, O'Dell, and Russell, the four Westons, Gardner Brothers, Gilbert and Franks, Mlle. Dair, and Grace Celeste.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Hoyt's farce "A Contented Woman," which had a successful run at Hoyt's Theatre last season, is this week's attraction at this house. The piece is a satire on politics, treating of the recently passed law in Colorado giving women the privilege of voting and holding office. It will be presented with Belle Archer in the chief rôle, formerly acted by Caroline Miskel-Hoyt, and twenty-five others. It will begin its engagement with a matinée performance to-morrow.

EDEN MUSEE.—Many changes have been made in the numerous wax works by the addition of new figures or costumes or the rearrangement of the groups. In the group of the rulers of the world, President Faure, the Czar, Emperor William, and the King of Spain attract much attention. Just at present they are given prominence. In the Chamber of Horrors and the American Gallery there have been many additions, which makes these places unusually interesting. The improved cinematograph, with its new views, attracts many visitors, and the concerts are enjoyable.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.—One roof garden has finished its labors, but the Olympia keeps right on and will continue to do so indefinitely. This week there will be almost an entire charge of bill, which includes Cook and Sonora, with their inimitable tramp act; the Arnold sisters, who have been favorably received; Signor Quinto, the Marblesques; Almont and Dumont, the musical hussars; Jerome and Alexis, the great contortionists; Johnson and Dean, black-face comedians and dancers; Johnson, Ryno, and Bentley, aerial acrobats, and Annie Whitney, a very sweet singer of sentimental ballads.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The success that attended Clara Morris's appearance last week was so pronounced that it has been decided to prolong her engagement. Miss Morris will therefore continue to appear in her interesting little sketch, "Blind Justice," all this week. The regular variety bill this week is up to the usual high standard, and includes Lillie Weston, who has long been a favorite with New York audiences, and the biograph, with half a dozen new pictures. On Labor Day this house will open at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and there will be a programme of extra length to mark the holiday. Henry E. Dixey is to make his continuous vaudeville début here Sept. 13.

THE PLEASURE PALACE.—This week's bill includes Billy B. Vann and Vivie Nobriga, who have an uncommon specialty, in which they are assisted by a quartet of singing and dancing colored boys; the Martiere sisters, duetists; Baker and Lynn, German comedians; Flo Jansen and Viva King, comediennes; Jere Mahony, descriptive singer, and William H. Smith, the Big Four, with Robie's "Bohemian Burlesquers in Frank Dupre's travesties. "On Board the Bohemia" portrays the fun and frolic of a convivial yachting party and embodies a deck load of specialties. "The Bogus Prince" satirizes the follies of the Queen's jubilee craze and enables Edwin R. Lang, known as the "poetical tramp," to masquerade as the Prince of Wales. New scenery by Reid, rich costumes and electrical effects, and young ladies of rare personal pulchritude are promised.

ACADEMY.—Many changes have been made in the spectacular production "Nature." Each night witnesses the introduction of some new specialty, some new dance, or new dance music, all of which has the effect of improving the general ensemble. These gradual alterations have had such a pleasing effect that the entertainment has been materially improved already, and with the changes in the cast that will be made this week, a practically new version will be ready for presentation next Monday night. One drawback which the present conductors of the enterprise have had to contend with is that the man who designed the whole affair died just at the time when his services were necessary to bring the entertainment from a condition of crudity to a state of perfection. This difficulty has taken a little time to overcome, but now everything moves smoothly and the work of upbuilding progresses harmoniously. The European ballet girls and coryphées are to be replaced by a new and more competent corps. To-morrow (Labor Day) a special matinée of "Nature" will be given.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—The new bill at this popular place of entertainment is well suited to the house, and is likely to attract crowds for many weeks The ollo is given by Caron brothers, skillful acrobats; McIntyre and Heath, who appear in a geographical, pomological, and historical sketch, and Marie Loftus, who looks not over twenty-five, is as nimble and comely as ever, and in her performances shows that art and the British music hall are not necessarily strangers. "The Glad Hand," Messrs. Weber & Fields's new burlesque, with words by Kenneth Lee and music by John Stromberg, only needs a little revision and condensation. The ideas in the incidental travesty of "Secret Service" are such as seem funnier when told about than they do in the representation. The dispatches the spy receives from Sheepshead Bay and the quite irrelevant identification of the silent man at the table with the dealer of a faro bank do not cause hearty laughter. But the songs and dances, the personal drollery of Weber, Fields, Sam Bernard, Peter Dailey, and some of the others; the pinochle game, the horse trade, the controversy about the dog, and the new feat in dice throwing all "go." Bradley's rule at Asbury Park, Klondike's gold, and many other current topics are touched upon.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Talk About Plays and Players—Forthcoming Productions.

Some cheerful but irritating idiots have formed themselves into a conclave, or coterie, or some sort of a body, and dubbed themselves "Pirates." Their emblem seems to be the skull and crossbones of legend. Nobody who is not a real pirate would think of objecting if these fellows kept themselves and their emblem in the seclusion they deserve. But some of them are "actors," which is to say they disport themselves in stage shows, and whenever one of them makes a "first appearance this season," no matter how insignificant his part may be, a huge floral trophy of hideous design is passed over the footlights to him. Managers of even the least important theatres ought to remember that in a place of public entertainment, what is not fun for everybody is fun for nobody.

"The Wandering Minstrel," by Clay Greene, one of the smartest and most indolent of American playmakers, will be produced at the Park Theatre in Boston Sept. 20, with Auguste Van Biene in the title rôle.

After a long retirement from prose drama, W. S. Gilbert has written a play for Miss Fortescue, which she will produce Sept. 27 in Birmingham, England, where the brass comes from. The play is in three acts, and the scenes of these are laid respectively on board a Peninsula and Oriental liner, in the Champs Elysées, Paris, and at Monte Carlo. There are four characters in it, which make it a perfectly cosmopolitan play—viz., an Englishman, a Frenchman, an American, and an Australian, the American being, according to Miss Fortescue's English press agent, a particularly clever conception. The piece will be produced under the author's personal direction. Its plot turns upon a legal point.

A week from to-morrow night, Sept. 13, Maude Adams will begin her first starring tour in Washington as Babbie in "The Little Minister." Her New York engagement at the Empire Theatre begins a week later.

The theatrical press agents are quick-witted fellows, and they do not often miss a "good thing." Hall Caine, who is now the best-advertised novelist in the world, and seems to have done it all himself, has taught them a lesson. Mr. Caine has told everybody how he "consulted specialists" about everything in his book, Chevalier, for instance, as to cockney dialect, and hospital surgeons as to hospital routine. Well, now all the authors and producers of melodrama, farce, and "musical comedy" are beginning to "consult specialists"—in their press agents' notices. For the new Drury Lane pantomime, in London, eminent stock brokers will pass upon the details of the Stock Exchange scene, and eminent sportsmen will supervise the "business" of the scene on the moors. Eminent drunkards, murderers, burglars, pirates, and other persons possessing information of use to melodramatists, may find a new and lucrative profession opening to them.

Saharet, the dancer, who returned from Europe yesterday, will appear at Olympia Roof Garden this week. Later she will appear with one of E. E. Rice's road companies.

The first appearance of Mme. Marie Tavary in variety, which was to have been made early this month at Keith's Union Square Theatre, has been postponed to Oct. 11. Meanwhile, Mme. Tavary is singing at Keith's theatre in Boston with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Pain's Labor Day Fire Exhibition.

The programme for the evening celebration of Labor Day in the amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach to-morrow indicates that it will be one of the most interesting ever given there. It has been customary every year to give special displays in honor of the day; but for to-morrow's exhibition more care than usual has been expended. In addition to the war spectacle, and a number of the more prominent features of the recent festival of fire, there will be many designs, devices, emblems, and mottoes appropriate to the day and in honor of the great army of workmen.

PROSPERITY AND RELIGION.

The Word "Depression" No Longer a Bar to the Performance of Good Works.

"Shall Religion Have Its Share in the Good Times Coming?" was the subject of the discourse held yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, in Temple Emanu-El. It was the doctor's first appearance in the pulpit since his vacation.

He began by describing the hopeful condition of trade and manufacture, and said he was glad the word "depression," which had often barred the way to good works, was no longer heard.

"Some people even think," said Dr. Gottheil, "that the good time is already here, but whether or not that is so, the feeling that it has arrived is an essential element of great promise.

"Now there are those who are ready to say that material prosperity means, if I may say so, religious adversity, because they hold that the people are religious only when in distress or need, and that they easily dispense with religion when things go well with them.

"If this were true, it would make for and not against religion, because a power that stands in good stead when the ordinary supports disappear, has thereby proved its essential reality and unquestionable usefulness."

Referring to the movement instigated by a number of wealthy Jews to purchase Palestine for the establishment of a Jewish State, the preacher said: "It is an idea of such vastness that it is but natural that much can be said for and against it. Still it adds greatly to that sense of dignity and independence which pervades at this moment the Jewish heart."

Laborer's Body Found in the River.

The body of Frederick Daschler, a laborer, fifty-nine years old, of 310 East Ninth Street, was found floating in the East River at the foot of Ninth Street yesterday. Two men who were at work along the river front brought the body ashore and had it removed to the Union Market Police Station, where it was identified. Daschler left home last Wednesday to obtain employment. He wrote a letter to his wife saying he was tired of living and contemplated suicide. Since then, nothing had been heard of him until his dead body was found.

Hotchkiss's Murderer Identified.

KILLINGWORTH, Conn., Sept. 4.—Herman Sachs, the young man who was arrested Thursday night on suspicion of having murdered Bertram L. Hotchkiss on the night of Aug. 25, had a hearing this morning before Justice J. Harvey Lane. Mrs. Hotchkiss positively identified him as the murderer, and he was held without bail for trial.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Nunnery.

Along the Kentish lanes we speed
  On the last day of lovely June:
Like harvesters among the weed
  Lining the hedge, we lunch at noon;
Onward! at last our wheels are stayed
Beneath an ancient abbey's shade.

Here, till the Faith's Defender reigned,
  The Benedictines held their sway:
Their pillaged home once more is gained
  For prayer: an abbess rules to-day
Over a few poor nuns, whose days
Are spent in labor, prayer, and praise.

Knock at the nunnery's oaken gate.
  "May we, whom Pleasure leads, intrude
Upon your peace, who only wait
  On Heaven, in cloister'd solitude?"
"Yes, freely enter: all men here
Are welcome who have hearts sincere."

We break the little chapel's peace.
  A nun, before its altar bowed,
Offers the prayers which never cease
  Ascending, like an incense cloud,
To Heaven, for the world's sins unknown,
Their sist rs' sorrows, and their own.

We pace the garden; fall away
  The centuries, and we seem to be
The pilgrims of an earlier day
  Of unreflective piety:
Ere stern reformers found it meet
To make man's mind his judgment seat.

The odorous air around is filled
  With quiet: here meseems might He
Whose words divine once calmed and stilled
  The troubled waves of Galilee,
Repose at evening gladly seek,
And would, as once with Mary, speak

With the young nun who thro' the walks
  Directs our steps: a soul she seems
Happy and innocent: she talks
  Like one whose early childhood dreams
Have ne'er by doubts been clouded o'er,
Or by illusions held no more.

And other nuns we see, whose forms
  Show black against the bright June flowers:
Souls who seek shelter from the storms
  Of life in these secluded bowers;
Women, who seek the love they crave,
The joy they hope, beyond the grave.

Ask not what impulse drove them here:
  What secret misery of the mind
Asks shelter in this narrow sphere,
  Knowledge or ignorance of their kind;
Hope only that their souls have found
The peace they seek, on sacred ground.

We in the whirlpool of the town
  Are driven about: our eyes are bent
On Pleasure: they but seek the crown
  Of Duty, and a calm content;
Then who shall say their lives are vain,
If, what we sigh for, they attain?

For we are saddened men: we tire
  Of Life, whose aim we cannot tell;
Hopeless, we live in vain desire,
  Like souls which Dante saw in hell;
Our hearts by storms of doubt are driven,
But theirs are fixed, and fixed on Heaven.

Come hither, ye who seek release
  From turmoil; men of fever'd blood!
Here let this order'd nunnery's peace
  Reprove and calm your restless mood!
Then fare, refreshed, upon your way,
As we do on this halcyon day!

—JOHN HURSTWOOD in The Spectator.

Hawaii and the Changing Front of the World.

The Hon. J. R. Procter in the September Forum.

Russia has been striving for centuries to reach the open sea. The dream of Peter the Great has become crystallized into a national aspiration. Gibraltar, Malta, the Suez Canal, and the preponderating strength of the British Navy make the Mediterranean an English lake, even should Russia pass the Bosporus. The entrance to Russia's Baltic ports is blocked by ice for a great part of the year. Thwarted on the west and south, ice-bound on the north, this great, mysterious, seemingly irresistible power extends her dominion steadily until she reaches the Sea of Japan on the east; acquiring, by bold and skilful diplomacy, the Amur country, equal in area to France. For the purpose of uniting her vast dominions, Russia is pushing to speedy completion her great Siberian railway from the Ural Mountains to her Asian seaport fortress. The names around this Eastern fortress indicate Russian aspirations: Vladivostock means "Ruler of the East"; the harbor is called the "Golden Horn"; the passage to the sea, the "Eastern Bosporus"; and the bay, the "Gulf of Peter the Great." If not in Europe, yet in Asia, after centuries of patient striving, will Russian dreams of becoming a sea power at last be realized.

The presence of Russia in the Far East and the possibility of a combination between Russia and China, followed by the awakening of China from her sleep of centuries; the extension of French dominion in Indo-China, Siam, and Madagascar; the partitioning of Africa and the islands of the Pacific among European powers; the industrial growth of Japan, and her entrance into the family of nations as a great naval and military power; the completion of the great military highways from Halifax to Vancouver, and from St Petersburg to Vladivostock; the rapid peopling of British Columbia and our North Pacific States, and of the Amur and Manchuria districts—all tend to change the front of the world, and to transfer to the placid Pacific the national activities which, for three centuries past, have rendered the Atlantic the theatre of stirring events.

We must expect points of vantage in the Pacific to be occupied. There is a vast area of the Pacific Ocean with one, and only one, great land-locked harbor, easily defended—Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands.

Fossil Ivory in Alaska.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It was quite the result of accident that what may be called the last home of the mammoths—for we can hardly credit the Indian tales of live specimens—became known to a white man. The redskins of Kwaquihuilette, a village on the Yukon River, have long known of the spot, but of the value of the ivory they have been totally ignorant. They are silent men, those redskins, except when the liquor is in them, and it required long residence among them before a miner, by name of George Hughes, heard of the treasure-trove and its whereabouts. Illness kept this man a prisoner at Kwaquihuilette a year or two ago. As he recovered he began to learn many of the Indian ways, and partially mastered the language of the particular tribe he was with. His attention was attracted to the ivory ornaments the natives wore, and he noticed that even their rude dining articles were made of the same material. He induced the Indians to show him the place whence came this ivory. It took several days' hard sleighing to reach the spot. But the work was worth the reward. The miner saw what no white man had ever before witnessed. There on this plain, frozen to the ground, were hundreds and hundreds of skeletons of gigantic beasts, and scattered everywhere were tusks white and gleaming with frost. This was undoubtedly a graveyard of mammoths, and the miner's fancy pictured it also as a battlefield, for in some instances the tusks of one animal were found buried in the skeleton of another.

But this is not the only place where the ivory has been found. One miner on Sixty-Mile Creek found a tusk of a mammoth that projected seven feet out of a bank. The lower end was buried in frozen soil. Yet another came across a tusk he could scarcely lift, while a third who came down from Klondike the other day told of a mammoth tusk found close to the already famous Bonanza Creek.

It is, perhaps, not strange that no one has brought down any of this ivory, but some of the adventurous men out of the thousands who have gone to the arctic gold fields will perhaps return with tusks. It is not much to be expected, however, as the more ivory one carries the less gold one can bring down, and, besides, these miners may have been romancing. That is hardly to be believed, however, seeing that several who had no connection with each other told of tusks.

'Varsity Crews and Their Training.

Hamblen Sears in the September North American Review.

Look at the two systems of training and then consider the climate along the Thames and along Long Island Sound. The American system of training, which is very generally in vogue among all the colleges in the northeastern portion of the United States, is to row all through the Winter indoors in tanks, to run after practice, and end up the day's labor by going through a drill with pulley weights. In the early Spring, as soon as the rivers are open, the men get into their boats and row in the afternoon six days in the week, practicing in pair-oars in the morning. Toward the early days of June the crews go to New London or Poughkeepsie and do nothing but row for three weeks. The eight go out in the morning and in the afternoon, pair-oared work being slipped in between times. This continues without respite, except on Sundays, till two or three days before the race. The food during this time is hearty; and variety, within certain limits, is allowed. Drinking is confined to water in small quantities and to milk, with an occasional bottle of ale for dinner.

In England the coaching for crews is so different that little or no comparison is possible. The 'Varsity crews of Oxford and Cambridge are not chosen until after the college boat races in December. Then the 'Varsity boats are made up of the best men in the college eights, and they are trained six weeks at Henley. There is little or no competition for places in the boat, and each man comes to his place an already accomplished oarsman, well taught in the one stroke used in England. He has nothing new to learn. He needs merely to get in with the other seven. With us many a man rows the first time when he sits in a 'Varsity boat, and he must, therefore, be actually taught to row. Others come from class crews, and they perhaps have to unlearn the stroke in order to pick up the new, taught by the 'Varsity coach. The element of instruction is, therefore, one present in our boats, as well as that of team work; whereas in England the time is devoted solely to perfecting an already well known stroke. The Henley crews are made up after the 'Varsity races, and the training is confined to a few short weeks on the course. Their climate is such that they can row out of doors all the year round if they choose to, and hence gymnasiums are practically unknown in England. The business of "getting into condition" is not a feature of their work. They row continually, and the training is merely the work of a coach in making eight of them row together. From time to time during the weeks when the crew are training at Henley, they are taken away from the Thames, and sent on a trip to Brighton, on the English Channel, where Saturday and Sunday are spent away from rowing, and in a different atmosphere.

Throwing Rice and Slippers.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

"The dainty slipper has been transformed into the old shoe of doubtful origin, and thrown with force and accuracy, causing no end of discomfort. And this is what two pretty customs have degenerated into. They have been vulgarized, and, therefore, the sooner they pass into disuse the better. The sentiment of the customs has been lost. Rice and shoes are no longer omens of good luck. The modern thrower of them has transformed them into missiles with which to annoy and mortify the bride and bridegroom. The better class of people have already begun to substitute a shower of rose petals, and this new and far more beautiful idea is rapidly being followed. We might have preserved the old customs, but we have not. Henceforth, promiscuous rice throwing and the casting of old shoes at weddings will be left to the boors of our modern society, into whose hands these acts have fallen, and who seem happiest when they can convert the graceful customs of olden times into practical jokes."

Elusive Presence.

And didst thou come, thou long-lost, longed-for one,
  That day, when, thinking not of thee, I cried
For respite from my foes on every side—
Didst point the refuge whither I could run?
And didst thou come, that evening drear and dun,
  When thinking not of thee—too sorely tried,
I looked and saw the western clouds divide,
And the fair setting of the full-orbed sun?
And didst thou come on that dark, sighing dawn,
  Shadowed with troubles of the day to be,
When, suddenly, obeying thy still call,
Were all those surging fears dismissed and gone?
And dost thou come all hours and blessing all,
  Except the hour when most I think of thee?

—EDITH M. THOMAS in the September Century.

Mr. Gladstone in Debate.

Harry Furniss in the September Century.

As an artist, accustomed perhaps to use my eyes more than my ears, I content myself here with noting down certain personal traits—such, for instance, as that when the great orator paused to consider a difficult point he was wont to scratch the top of his head with the wrist of his left hand. When determined to drive an argument home to his listeners, he used to emphasize it by bringing down his ringed hand upon the box with a tremendous bang, of which energetic action evidence remains in the shape of many telltale dents in the boxes. I have examined these evidences, and it was interesting to find that the energy of the orator was much greater when he was out of office than when he was in power, the box upon the Opposition side being much more severely marked than its fellow in front of the Government bench, notwithstanding the terrific thumping to which that receptacle was subjected during the memorable oration of Thursday, April 8, 1886.

Another habit peculiar to Mr. Gladstone during debate was that of turning around and addressing members behind him. Upon one occasion, in 1889, he turned to his younger supporters and gave them this notable advice: "I stand here as a member of the House, where there are many who have taken their seats for the first time upon these benches, and where there may be some to whom possibly I may avail myself of the privilege of old age to offer a recommendation. I would tell them of my own intention to keep my counsel and reserve my own freedom until I see the occasion when there may be a prospect of public benefit in endeavoring to make a movement forward, and I will venture to recommend them to do the same," holding up his hands like an old Parliamentary prophet.

Upon great occasions in the House Mr. Gladstone's dress was very noticeable. He was then spruce, in a black frock coat, light trousers, and wearing a flower in his buttonhole. This generally indicated that a great speech was imminent. Whenever there was any excuse for wearing them, Mr. Gladstone had a partiality for gray clothes, which were not too fashionably cut; and once I remember that he caused some sensation by appearing in the House wearing a wedding favor. Something had evidently tickled his sense of humor upon the occasion, for he was "smiling all over" as he came in, and when he sat down by Sir William Harcourt, to whom he related the joke, his merriment seemed to increase. Afterward he repeated it to Mr. Chamberlain, and again to the Speaker, finally quitting the House to tell it anew outside.

My Little Sweetheart.

When early sunshine brightly overflows
  The city roofs and spreads along the street,
Down town to work my little sweetheart goes,
  And we, each morn, at the same corner meet,
And oh, for all the world, I would not miss
The long day's comfort that I find in this.

Sometimes her step is quickened when she sees
  Me from the distance hastening apace,
Sometimes her glances seem inclined to tease—
  Sometimes they meet my own, with friendly grace,
Sometimes she blushes, but through all discreet,
She never smiles, though oft my eyes entreat.

Onward she hurries with the hurrying throng;
  I, too, go onward by another way,
Wondering if her sweet maiden thoughts belong
  To me, for one blest moment of the day—
As all the hours my tender thoughts inclose
Her lovely soul, like buds about a rose.

My little sweetheart, whose dear name, alas,
  I know not—neither how she lives nor where,
Nor to what toil her light feet daily pass;
  I only know that she is good and fair,
And that the sad old world's a better place,
And heaven is nearer since I've seen her face.

MADELINE S. BRIDGES in September Ladies' Home Journal.

The Irish of the Sixteenth Century.

From "Captain Cuellar's Adventures in Connacht and Ulster."

They live in huts made of straw. The men are all large-bodied, and of handsome features and limbs, and as active as the roe deer. They do not eat oftener than once a day, and that is at night, and that which they usually eat is butter with oaten bread. They drink sour milk, for they have no other drink; they don't drink water, although it is the best in the world. On feast days they eat some flesh half cooked, without bread or salt, as that is their custom. They clothe themselves according to their habit, with tight trousers and short loose coats of very coarse goat's hair. They cover themselves with blankets, and wear their hair down to their eyes. They are great walkers, and inured to toil. * * * The most of the women are very beautiful, but badly got up. They do not wear more than a chemise and a blanket with which they cover themselves, and a linen cloth, much doubled, over the head and tied in front. They are great workers and housekeepers, after their fashion.

Doves and Religion.

From the Life of Sir Richard F. Burton.

"One thing I remarked and think worthy of notice is that ever since Noah's dove every religion seems to consider the pigeon as a sacred bird; for example, every mosque swarms with pigeons * * * and the same exists in most Italian market places; the Hindoo pundits and the old Assyrian Empire also have them; while Catholics make it the emblem of the Holy Ghost."

Lady Burton, in her account of the Mohammedan mystery play of 'Hassan and Hossein,' which occurs in the above quoted work, says:

"Then comes the bier with Hossein's corpse, and his son sitting upon it sorrowing and embracing him, and a beautiful white dove in the corner, whose wings are dabbled with blood. The effect upon the excited crowd is awful."

"Hung" or "Hanged?"

From Notes and Queries.

It is reported that during a recent libel action the presiding Judge used the expression, "You would be hung if you did," to the accompaniment of the customary law court "laughter." It is not often one catches the judicial bench tripping; but, was not this a mistake? Pictures, clothes, hats, and the like are hung; human beings surely not. If directed at his lordship's grammar, I imagine the "laughter" to have been warranted.

Brandy Farmers.

From Chambers's Journal.

The brandy farmers of Charente are a distinct class. Every one of them, even if he own no more than a patch of six or seven acres, has his own still and manufactures his own spirit. Most of the stills which I saw were mere shanties of the most primitive type, like Highland bothies or the rude huts in which illicit "potheen" used to be, and I dare say even now is, manufactured in some wild parts of Ireland. The apparatus is of the simplest kind—just a boiler, with receiver and the "worm" or serpentine, a mere tube thrust into a big cylinder of cold water. There are usually two of these humble stills in operation, and wood is generally used as fuel. When the farmer commences making his brandy he continues working his stills day and night until he has converted all his wine into spirit. The brandy at this stage is perfectly colorless, and contains the whole of the essential oil, which has subsequently to be removed by a drastic process of filtration. This, however, the farmer leaves to the merchant to whom he brings his brandy for sale.

Many of these brandy farmers are very wealthy. I was told of one worth £100,000, another £80,000, a third £60,000, and a considerable number with £30,000 and £20,000 apiece—sums which figure out magnificently in francs. But to look at them, you would never guess that they possess as many pence as they have pounds. For, however rich they may be, they still retain the dress and style of peasants. They make no attempt to ape the manners and fashions of those above them. Each generation is content to live as its predecessor did—a frugal, hard-working life, with its occasional holidays and junketings, and the exercise of that thrift which is a French peasant's highest pleasure.

The Inquisitive Menelek.

From Une Mission Française en Abyssinie.

Menelek is a man who takes an interest in everything, who is animated by a desire to see everything, and who insists upon having explained to him, until he has thoroughly grasped them, the most difficult scientific, mechanical, and technical problems. He can take a watch to pieces and put it together again like a professional watchmaker. The mechanism and handling of rifles, cannons, and quick-firing guns have no secrets for him. He wields the trowel like a master builder, and there is not a better architect than himself in his empire. He has sent to Makallé the plan of a house drawn with his own hand, and we saw the edifice, which is quite admirable for the country. His curiosity, his thirst for knowledge, are brought to bear upon even the most trifling things. He would not rest, for instance, until the doctor attached to the Russian Red Cross Corps had shown him how they pounded and mixed their drugs.

The Globe Theatre, 1694.

From The Nineteenth Century.

A flag was hoisted in front of the building to indicate to the public that here was the playhouse. Inside, the stage was illuminated with branch torchlights, as in churches, and a band of musicians armed with trumpets, cornets, hautboys, and other instruments played three flourishes to announce the commencement of the performance. Between the acts, too, they would play lively airs to while away the time. The curtain was drawn, not upward as now, but sideways; and in lieu of scenery cards were hung up, whereon was writ in a big, bold hand, we may be sure, the place or scene the spectator was to conjure up in his mind, as "This is a Garden," a "Palace," a "Wood," or "This is Rome," and so forth, as occasion might require. Judging from the light raillery of Sir Philip Sidney, it is very doubtful whether there was a change of scenes at the period when dramatic pieces were just coming into vogue and supplanting the mediaeval mystery and morality plays.

Before the play began the audience amused themselves with reading, playing at cards, indulging in lusty banter, smoking, and drinking ale—"ale at huffcap, or dragon's milk," which Harrison says people "consumed so heartily that never did Romulus and Remus suck their she-wolf with such eager and sharp devotion as these men ale at huffcap, till they be as red as cocks, and little wiser than their combs." If it be the intention of the Elizabethan Stage Society to revive the primitive playhouse, with all its early traditions strictly adhered to, it may be hoped that the minor details will not be wholly overlooked. The novelty and charm of the illusion would be heightened were gaslight excluded and the stage floor strewn with rushes, and if were added a spruce, hidalgo-like playgoer stretched thereon at ease, his elbows resting on a stool, gazing with rapt attention as the play unfolds to his wondering imagination new phases in life's drama.

Advice to Continental Wheelers.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennell in The Fortnightly Review.

After now nearly a quarter of a century of touring, we can say with authority that there are three or four things of special importance to be remembered. If you look for perfect and absolute freedom on your tour take every bit of luggage you want with you. Buy what you have not got as you go on, throw away or send home what you have. By the end you will probably be comfortable. If you are dependent on bags and boxes sent by rail or post, you will have to make your trip conform to your luggage. Often a head wind will force you to diverge from your projected route, rain will delay you, or you may make better time than you thought, and then have to kick your heels in a railway station waiting for your bag to turn up. To us such hindrances are a nuisance; to many, we believe, they are a great delight.

Never block out your tour as though you were a General leading an army. Map it out roughly. Take a Continental road-book, and arrive at the place you do arrive at when you arrive, and do not bother about any other. Try to learn a few words of the language of the country through which you are traveling; or, because you happen to be ignorant of their speech, do not regard all the natives as fools. Save in Spain and the near East, cycle repair shops will now be found in the tiniest village, but in those countries you must have spare parts with you. Anyway, take a few extra nuts and a pedal pin, as you are more liable to break that than anything else on the machine, and it takes some time to make a new one. Do not be foolish enough to tour without a good strong brake, or to coast hills that you know nothing about.

If you are going to Switzerland, put on an extra pneumatic brake, which will enable you to descend a pass without paralyzing your arms. The ideal journey, in France, for example, would be to train to the centre of the country—the majority of the Continental railroads do not charge for cycles—and start off with the wind behind you, and change your direction with it—whether any one ever had the sense to do this we do not know. But it might be borne in mind that in Europe, save in the Rhone Valley, the prevalent winds blow from the south.

Caeli.

If stars were really watching eyes
  Of angel legions in the skies,
I should forget the countless host,
And seek your gazes still the most.

And if your eyes were really stars,
With leagues of desertspace for bars
To keep me from their longed-for day,
I should not feel so far away.

—F. W. B. in The Spectator.

The Idyl of the Springs.

From The Philistine.

Some years ago a company made an overland trip through the West. The guide was one Rattlesnake Pete. As the party journeyed they became very thirsty, for in certain parts of Arizona water is scarce. All day long they journeyed, and animals and men were nigh perishing, when, lo! it was as the guide had foretold—they reached a cooling spring where the water gushed forth from under a great rock. But there was a man there with a rifle in his hands and two pistols in his belt, and this man said he owned the spring. His price for water was a dollar a bucket. So our friends purchased water and drank and gave to the animals. Rattlesnake Pete remarked, as he went away, to the gentleman who owned the water: "Any man who jumps one of God Almighty's springs would sell water to his father in hell!"

Some months after Rattlesnake Pete went back that way with his friend Alkali Smith, and the man at the springs died, and Pete and his friend buried him in the valley down below the spring, and over the grave they heaped a pile of stones; and then they set a stake in the centre of the stones, and on the stake are these words: "The gent under these here stones thought the spring was his'n, but he were mistaken."

The Bees and Milkweed.

William Hamilton Gibson in the September Harper's Magazine.

Almost any bee which we may catch at random upon a milkweed gives perfect evidence of his surroundings, its toes being decorated with the tiny yellow tags, each successive flower giving and taking, exchanging compliments, as it were, with his fellows. Ordinarily this fringe can hardly prove more than an embarrassment; but we may frequently discern an individual here and there which for some reason has received more than his share of the milkweed's compliments. His legs are conspicuously fringed with the yellow tags. He rests with a discouraged air upon a neighboring leaf, while honey, and even wings, are seemingly forgotten in his efforts to scrape off the cumbersome handicap.

An interesting incident, apropos of our embarrassed bee, was narrated to me by the late Alphonso Wood, the noted botanist. He had received by mail from California a small box containing a hundred or more dead bees, accompanied by a letter. The writer, an old beekeeper, had experience, and desired enlightenment and advice. The letter stated that his bees were "dying by thousands from the attacks of a peculiar fungus." The ground around the hive was littered with the victims in all stages of helplessness, and the dead insects were found everywhere at greater distances scattered around his premises. It needed only a casual glance at the incumbered insects to see the nature of the malady. They were laden two or three pairs deep, as it were, with the pollen masses of a milkweed.

The Warlike Spirit.

From Harper's Weekly.

Civilization, like morality, has the defects of its own excellences; its diseases are peculiarly noxious and loathsome. The rapacity of greed goes hand in hand with an unwholesome pharisaism. Peace is too noble a goddess to receive the sacrifice of our virtues, and degraded thus she will become a Nemesis to her votaries.

There has never been a time when the nations of the world have presented so formidable an array of armies and navies. This, so far from indicating any warlike disposition on their part, is really the result of costly and strenuous efforts to maintain peace. The forced armistice is easily broken. It is not necessary to even the most destructive wars that there should be the old passion of fanatic heroism or any sublime purpose making the sacrifice worthy. It is far more likely that Germany may be embroiled in war with England for some petty cause than that both will unite to throttle the monster whose very existence is at once a menace and a disgrace to Christian Europe. While we Americans are congratulating ourselves upon a situation of isolation and immunity as compared with that of any European power, and though a really warlike spirit appears to be for us almost impossible—whatever efforts we make to arouse it—yet any day some reckless Congressional manifesto or some foolish traditional prejudice may precipitate war between us and Spain, or Japan, or England, and our inadequate preparedness for war is a constant temptation to such provocation on the part of these powers as may seem to justify the manifesto or to reinforce the prejudice.

Our assurance of peace must lie, first of all, indeed, in our desire for peace, but, next to this, in our adequate armament, and our resolve to maintain a wise but firm and courageous National policy in our external relations, remembering always what is due from us to a militant Christendom.

An Old Maid.

Her eyes like quiet pools are clear;
  Her placid face is sweet and fair;
The frost of many a vanished year
  Lies on her hair.

She has no memories of vows
  Exchanged below an April moon,
Or whispered converse 'neath the boughs
  Of rose-bright June.

She never planned her wedding gown—
  This sweet old maiden true and good;
For her Life held no sacred crown
  Of motherhood.

Yet to the shelter of her side
  The little orphan children press;
'Tis known she mothers, far and wide,
  The motherless.

The poor and suffering love her well—
  Such ready sympathy she shows;
The sorrow-burdened freely tell
  To her their woes.

For those who stumble, those who fall,
  Her heart with gentlest ruth is stirred;
She has a kindly smile for all—
  A cheering word.

With Fate she never wages strife;
  "It must be right since God knows best";
And so she lives her useful life,
  Blessing and blest.

She strews the thorny paths with flowers;
  She turns the darkness into day;
And, as we clasp her hands in ours,
  We can but say:

"Dear friend, so rich in love and truth,
  With large, warm heart, and steadfast mind,
'Twas well for some that in your youth
  The men were blind."

—E. MATHESON in Chambers's Journal.

Elephant and Baby.

From the September St. Nicholas.

We had three elephants for our tents and baggage; and one dear creature used to feed from my hands every day, and seemed as gentle as any pet dog or cat.

One of our Government chaprasis was particularly devoted to her, and invariably shared his meal of fruit or flour cakes with his dumb friend. On a particularly hot day, the chaprasi, to my surprise, placed his tiny child of six months at the elephant's feet, warning her expressively that the infant was in her charge, and was to be cared for till his return. I myself was an eye witness of her wonderful sagacity. Large banana trees and fig trees grew around, and, to my surprise, the elephant broke off one of the former's spreading leaves, held it like a fan in her trunk, and from time to time gracefully waved it over the slumbering child, whether to temper the heat of the atmosphere or to keep off flies I am unable to say. The gentle way in which she moved her feet over the child and across to each side astounded me. I sent for a white loaf and some oranges, and, calling her by name, (she was never chained,) tried in vain to tempt her to my side on the low veranda. Nothing would induce her to leave her charge. The warm air and monotonous wave of the swinging fan overpowered me with drowsiness, to which I yielded, and, after a sleep of some duration, I was awakened by quiet, subdued snorts beside me. To my surprise, I found that the chaprasi had just returned to his offspring, and the elephant stood near the veranda beside me, patiently waiting and gently asking for the tempting dainties so bravely withstood for over two hours.

A Samoan Dance.

From the September Harper's Magazine.

The lamps are now placed upon the edge of the mats, and the girls seat themselves in a line facing them. One begins singing in a shrill, high-pitched voice, and the others in turn take up the strain, the four voices blending in a weird sort of harmony, to which the beating of the drums and the deep bass voices of the musicians make an effective accompaniment. As the girls sing, their bodies sway from side to side, their arms wave gracefully in perfect time, while the music, which commences slowly, gradually quickens, until arms, bodies, and voices are going at lightning speed; then they gradually slow down again, and the song dies away in a soft, tender whisper.

After more applause, and loud shouts of "Lelei! lelei!" (Good! good!) the girls stand up, the music starts again, and they begin to dance the real Samoan siva, the anathema maranatha of the missionary, and the chief delight of the pleasure-loving islander. The brown bodies, glistening in the fitful light, sway from the hips in dreamy, languorous motion, while the arms are waved from side to side, quivering, rising, and falling like the rippling of water when the breeze kisses its surface; the air is heavy with the sensuous odor of the wreaths and the scented oil with which their bodies are anointed; the limpid brown eyes gleam with strange light, and are veiled again by the drooping lids. Again the music quickens, and is intermingled with quaint, barbaric discords; the drums give forth a louder, harsher note, and the voluptuous swaying motion gives place to quick leaps high in the air, wild gestures, and tempestuous tossing of the limbs; the wreaths and girdles whirl and twist, the eyes that were so soft and dreamy now gleam and sparkle like burning coals; louder still sounds the shouting and the drums, quicker speeds the dance, till at length with one wild cry it ceases, and the girls sink on the mats, panting and quivering with excitement and exhaustion.

Song.

There's a little red calf lying down in the clover,
Whose mother is licking it over and over;
And just at the rim of the hill the spring
Is peeping and smiling and promising.
If I want to be wise, and not half try,
I must look and listen, and by and by
I may catch the strange secret of Mother Earth,
And know what this great round world is worth.

—DOROTHEA MOORE in the Chap-Book.

The Supremacy of Russia.

Prof. Thomas Davidson in the September Forum.

What does this supremacy mean for the future? We may, indeed, answer at once: that depends upon what it shall stand for. If Russia is to go on maintaining and championing despotism, if she is to ally herself with other despotisms for the suppression of all liberalism in the Old World, then her supremacy must prove the greatest possible calamity to all that civilization means. If, on the contrary, she shall proceed cautiously along the path marked out by Peter the Great, Catherine II., and Alexander II., and shall gradually substitute the noble, moral bond of freedom for the coarse, material one of despotism, and, in so doing, shall profit by all the rich experience of the Western nations without losing her own individuality and becoming a mere imitator, then her supremacy will be what the Old World most needs and craves.

Cultivated Russia—and she is daily becoming more cultivated—demands freedom and constitutional government, and this she will sooner or later acquire, by fair means or by foul, by gradual evolution or by sudden revolution. That in the process there will spring up serious difficulties in which she may temporarily lose something of her strength is not unlikely, but what she loses in strength she will gain in prestige and in foreign sympathy. In any case, she has no choice in the matter; she must go forward or perish from among the nations.

Alaska and the Yukon.

From the September Outing.

Alaska is a most difficult country for traveling, even in the only available short season of its arctic Summer, there being no roads; and even Indian trails, on account of the small number of natives, are very rare. The surface is rough, being traversed by many ranges of mountains. Even in the more level portions travel is hindered in the Summer by the wet moss which grows knee deep, and by the insect pests; in the Winter it is made impossible by the intense cold. In view of all these difficulties, the peculiar relation of the Yukon River to the coast is such that one might fancy nature had arranged it especially for a highway, through this inaccessible interior, in partial compensation to man for the obstacles she has put in his way.

The headwaters of the network of streams that ultimately drain into the Yukon River fortunately lie within about thirty miles of the sea, just on the northern or inland side of a range of mountains which runs along the southern coast of Alaska. From this point the river flows north away from the sea, far toward the Arctic Ocean; then, suddenly changing its mind, turns west; and finally, after traversing the whole width of Alaska, arrives at the Bering Sea, its entire course being considerably over 2,000 miles. For a considerable distance it is a broad and deep stream, so that one may go quite through the centre of Alaska, from sea to sea, by crossing only thirty miles or so of land.

Wise Mirth.

From The Outlook.

There is a saying of Chamfort which many serious-minded people, under the pressure of care and work, would do well to lay to heart: "The most thoroughly wasted of all days is that on which one has not laughed." It has often been said that only they who take life with profound seriousness can be really humorous, for they alone perceive those fundamental contrasts which make humor possible.

Mr. Ford has laid the country under lasting obligation by correcting the impression that Washington never laughed. Deeply serious as he was by nature, and retired and non-communicative as he was in large companies, no man could appreciate and enjoy fun of any good kind more thoroughly than the great leader when with his intimates. It is true Emerson hated to laugh, but his radiant smile was better than laughter. Carlyle, on the contrary, was given to earth-shaking laughter—a kind of Berserker laughter, not without undertones of pathos running through it. Lincoln's love of stories, both in the hearing and the telling, was a safety valve for one whose tremendous burdens fell on a temperament deeply tinged with sadness.

Artemus Ward and His Lectures.

From The Bookman.

The abashed manner of the lecturer, the personal peculiarities of which he himself made fun, the difficulties with his panorama, which in general was painted as badly as possible, because excellence was expensive, the difficulties with the moon and the prairie fires, which would shoot up and flare out at the wrong moments, to the apparent consternation of the lecturer—all these, to say nothing of the humor of his talks, are reported to have kept his hearers in a frenzy of laughter.

Who can wonder that they were quite overcome by the gravity with which he would point to dark regions in his canvas and say: "These are intended for horses; I know they are, because the artist told me so. After two years he came to me one morning and said: 'Mr. Ward, I cannot conceal it from you any longer; they are horses.'"

The Evolution of Agriculture.

From The Westminster Review.

Agriculture, in the opinion of many, is considered to be a form of industry more laborious and less attractive to natural man than hunting or herding, and that it is consequently only undertaken under constraint, this being generally due to pressure of population on available means of subsistence. We cannot accept this conclusion in its entirety, as place must always condition work. Let us assume that primitive man was first of all a hunter and nothing else. He would first have to adapt himself to climatic conditions, for anything that alters these conditions alters vegetation at once. If there was an abundance of rain, with suitable conditions of soil, there would be in the vegetable struggle for existence a victory for trees over grass, and the hunter's place would then be the forest. But if in the vegetable struggle grass survived, he would be placed on the plain or steppe, and this naturally becomes the feeding ground of herbivorous animals.

Whether in the forest or on the steppe, natural man lived in the early stage of his existence by hunting both carnivorous and herbivorous animals, especially the latter. We are thus unable to accept the views usually held that primitive man, when placed in forests, gave himself up to the hunting of animals, but when placed in grass regions devoted himself to their domestication. Primitive natural man, wherever found, was a hunter of animals, and at the same time a gatherer of fruits, seeds, nuts, and roots. The hunter also first began to domesticate animals. By various arts and devices he would entrap his game, and in preserving his spoil for future use he would first create the art or science of domestication. For example, we know that wild horses were first hunted for food alone, and when large numbers were entrapped they were safely kept as a source of food supply. Following on contact with the animals came the recognition of mare's milk as another source of food supply, and last of all came their utilization as an aid to the hunter in seeking for and chasing his game. Even in our own era elephants that have been tamed are employed to entice, chase, and catch other elephants roaming wild in their natural habitat.

Arctic Game.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The rabbit supply is now reinforced by hundreds of thousands of frozen rabbits from Australia, and the price of home-bred rabbits has fallen in consequence. In spite of the murderous destruction of sub-arctic game, the regions from which it comes are so huge and the facilities for catching it, for freezing it, and transporting it by sledge so great, that we may expect the supply to be larger each year rather than less. It seems incredible, but it is true, that Russian game can be brought from St. Petersburg to Leadenhall Market at a cheaper rate per ton than Surrey fowls can be brought from Horsham to London. The Trans-Siberian Railway will tap another enormous game area, and the supply from the two extremes—the tame pheasantries of England and the uninhabited forests of the sub-arctic continent—will continue to stock our market. Frozen pheasants and other game are regularly brought into London market from Pekin.

Ad Poetas Minores.

Ye poets, who will ever sing
  Of Love and all her stale conceits,
Desist, this humbler bard entreats,
And strike some newer, livelier string.

The greatest singers in the land
  Have sung that tune, and sung it well;
They've told us all there was to tell,
Why should you try your 'prentice hand?

Why labor on in such a field,
  Whose crop was reaped long years ago?
Attend to me, and I will show
Soil that shall give a goodlier yield.

Foredoomed to failure, you abuse
  A heartless world, and yet there lies
A mine of wealth before your eyes,
Could you but tame your fiery muse.

Come, sink your pride, and raise anew
  A brighter song, a gayer strain;
Tell us of Drugs to cure our pain,
Deck them with praises, false or true.

Hymn to us Pills and Soap and Scent!
  Go, twang the harp, and bang the lyre,
And temper your poetic fire
To penning an Advertisement.

Tempt not the ancient, hackneyed lays
  Of gallant knight and loving maid;
Learn as the maxim of your trade
"That work is best which highest pays."

—E. H. LACON WATSON in "Verses, Suggested and Original."

The Giant Tortoise of Aldabra.

From The Spectator.

When the length of the life of other animals is contrasted with that of the giant tortoise, it is clear that the latter must enjoy some special advantage, either of structure or of habit, conducing to longevity. One hundred years is a good old age for an elephant, and no other animals, except certain birds and reptiles, reach half this span of years. With this we may contrast the following instances of the length of years attained both by the smaller tortoises and the gigantic species. In the Bishop's garden at Peterborough one died in 1821 which was said to have exceeded 220 years. The Lambeth tortoise, which was introduced into the garden by Archbishop Laud about the year 1625, and died in 1753, owing to some neglect of the gardener, lived in its "last situation" 128 years.

In 1833 Sir Charles Colville, Governor of the Mauritius, sent to the Zoological Gardens a tortoise weighing 285 pounds. It was 4 feet 4 inches long, and had been in the Mauritius for sixty-seven years. The exact period was known, for this tortoise was brought to that island from the Seychelles in 1766 by the Chevalier Marion du Fresne. At that time it was full grown, so that its real age was probably much greater. In the Museum of Natural History at South Kensington are the remains of an Aldabra tortoise, of the species now presented to the Zoological Society by Mr. Walter Rothschild, which, though only known to be eighty years old, weighed 870 pounds, and was still growing at the time of its death.

To Get Rid of Flies.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Pope Stephen (A. D. 800) drove away a plague of locusts by sprinkling the fields with holy water, while St. Bernard destroyed an innumerable multitude of flies which filled his church and interrupted his sermon by simply pronouncing the words excommunico eas ("I excommunicate them.")

Teutonic Survival on Italian Soil.

From the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

In the land of the Sette Comuni the eye roams for many miles east and west over a rolling highland, green and joyous as of the north, spanned by a southern sky. Here and there clusters of houses appear on smooth knolls of ground; men are seen mowing, and rows of women keep time with a rhythm of rakes; herds of cattle graze near and far; the whole forming an idyllic dairy district, surrounded by a woodman's paradise. Sounds carry a great distance over the plain, as over water, whether it be the lowing of cattle, the tolling of church bells, or the singing of larks that soar exuberantly in the Italian sky, above this bit of semi-Teutonic land. With the breath of the mountains in one nostril's, it is hard to believe that off there to the south, only a few miles over the edge of this pasture, lie Verona and Vicenza, and all the other stuffy cities of the plain, sweltering in their glaring streets in the midst of vine-bearing, highly colored, dear, dirty Italy!

The houses of the villages and hamlets in the Sette Comuni are distinctly un-Italian in

TRIBULATIONS OF CHICAGO

Remova of Mrs. Florence Kelly Regarded as a Blow to the nterests of Children.

THE "BLIND PIG" CRUSADE

Number of Saloons Decreasing in the Windy City—An Epidemic of Suicide—Pollution of the Water Supply—President Kraus and Civil Service.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The removal of Mrs. Florence Kelly from the office of Factory Inspector by Gov. Tanner is another one of those slaps at the better sentiment of the State for which its Executive has made himself notorious. Mrs. Kelly is a philanthropist with whom the duties of the office were a labor of love, and no mere hired official can replace her. Whether there is any truth or not in the specific charge that her removal was at the demand of a manufacturing corporation whose offenses against the child labor laws had attracted Mrs. Kelly's especial attention, it is nevertheless generally regarded as a blow to the interests of the children. It is taken for granted that during the present administration there will be little effort at further enforcement of the laws against employing very young children, and that child slavery will again become a recognized institution, as it was before Mrs. Kelly began waging war on it. No merely sentimental considerations of humanity are permitted by Gov. Tanner to stand in the way of the exigencies of machine politics.

The Four-Mile Law.

Chicago's classic suburb, Evanston, with its aristocratic homes, numerous churches, great colleges, and many schools, is all torn up over its "blind pigs." The four-mile law prohibits the existence of saloons within that distance of a schoolhouse, and, though Evanston is supposed to enjoy the benefits of that law, and has a Four-Mile League to see to its enforcement, there is none the less an abundance of liquor to be had in the town, and drunken men are said to be unusually plentiful. This sad state of affairs in a temperance centre of such pretensions has become a cause of grievous complaint, and last Sunday the churches resounded with thunderbolts hurled against the numerous "blind pigs," as the illicit drinking places are designated. The Rev. John H. Boyd made a stirring address, in the course of which he said that the arrests for drunkenness averaged one to every two hundred and fifty inhabitants, which is a pretty good record for a moral university town. As a result of the agitation, renewed efforts are to be made to drive out the "blind pigs" and restore to Evanston the fair fame which it has so long and justly enjoyed.

Chicago Waxing Good.

While so good a town as Evanston has been backsliding, Chicago, with its reputation for wickedness, has been largely decreasing its saloons. The license period just closed shows a decrease of 354 saloons, leaving the city with only 6,264 places where a man can legally quench his thirst. Just how many places there are where an illegitimate drink can be secured is difficult to say. There are a number of large prohibition districts in the city, covering a wide area, and having numerous residents, in which no saloons are to be found. In these portions of the city one may wander for hours without being able to get as much as a glass of beer, if uninitiated. To the better informed, however, there is no need of prolonged search, for "blind pigs" or other more or less euphoniously designated places which serve the same end, are to be found at frequent intervals, to say nothing of the numerous drug stores which make a business of supplying intoxicants. Occasionally the police pounce down on some of these violators of the law, but that is only when much complaint is caused by their presence in a decent neighborhood, or, as is most frequently the case, when the usual tribute is slow in coming or too small in size. The blindness of a blind pig is microscopic vision compared to a policeman's lack of sight when stationed in the vicinity of an illicit groggery.

Notwithstanding that the death rate of Chicago is lowest of all the great cities of the world, the pollution of its water supply is causing many deaths from typhoid fever. That there is a well-defined relation between the condition of the lake water and the mortality from the disease named, is seen from the fact that during the month of July, when the water was shown by tests to be comparatively free from impurities, the death rate from typhoid fever was only one-half as great as in August, when the water was most of the time either suspicious, bad, or very bad. The changes in the quality of the water are so frequent and so sudden that the only safe course to pursue is to always boil it, and it will not be safe to pursue any other course until the completed drainage channel and sanitary waterway, which are now being constructed. Otherwise the health of the city is somewhat good, the death rate for August, one of the unhealthiest months in the year, being under 14 per 1,000.

Disease of Self-Destruction.

While the health of the city is so good, there is something wrong with the mental hygiene of its people, for the number of suicides lately has been something unprecedented. For the last two months there has been a regular epidemic of successful and unsuccessful attempts at self-murder. According to official reports, 82 men and women took their lives from June 1 to Aug. 23, and 49 others made the attempt. To these must be added the many bodies found under suspicious circumstances or fished out of lake or river, and in the cases of which the Coroner cannot decide whether death was caused by accident or suicide. Of attempted suicides it is obviously impossible to secure anything like a complete record. A conservative estimate of the total number of suicides and attempts at suicide in Chicago during the eleven past weeks would, it is said, be nearer 225 than 164. Lack of work seems to be the most frequent incentive; the Germans are the most numerous to have recourse to self-destruction, and the most popular means is carbolic acid.

If it is want of employment that is answerable for so many suicides, there certainly should be a decrease from now on in Chicago. It is estimated that the recent increase in the number of men employed in local industries amounts to 20 to 35 per cent. in the meat-packing houses, 15 to 25 per cent. in the machine shops, 10 to 15 per cent. in the furniture factories, 10 to 30 in clothing and furnishing goods, 10 to 25 in boots, shoes, and rubber goods, 20 to 30 in wholesale dry goods, 10 to 35 in general merchandise, 10 to 20 in printing and binding, and 10 to 25 per cent. in dolls and toys. In the surrounding manufacturing towns there has been a large increase of working forces, amounting to many thousand additional employes; it is estimated that the demand at the labor agencies is from 25 to 40 per cent. greater this than last year. While there has not been much of an increase in the scale of wages, the workingmen are enabled to earn more on account of lengthened hours of work. Seemingly the wave of prosperity is sweeping over the entire section tributary to Chicago.

Growth of Public Schools.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, issued this week, reviews the growth of the schools in Chicago since their origin sixty years ago. In 1837 there were 400 children attending, and now there are 225,718, and from five teachers the number has grown to 4,914. It cost $3,226 to run the schools a little over half a century since, and now the annual expenses are $6,611,492. During the last five years the number of school buildings owned by the city has increased from 230 to 316, and the number rented from 236 to 282. There are 3,800 more teachers employed now than in 1882, and there are now 384 male teachers and Principals and 4,530 female. The school statistics for 1897 are:

Total enrollment	225,718
Average daily membership	190,471
Average daily attendance	178,192
Number of promotions	156,077
Increase of enrollment over previous year	9,152
Increase of daily attendance	16,022

Of the entire daily membership 126,000 are in the first four grades, 55,000 in the next four, 7,800 in the high schools, and 459 in the normal. The High School attendance has increased a little over 2,000 in five years. The per capita cost of education is:

Upon number enrolled	$17.56
Upon average daily membership	21.23
Upon average daily attendance	22.60

This is for tuition alone; incidentals, add for the first class $2.91, for the second $3.52, and for the third $3.52. Statistics for this year show that 60¼ per cent. of all pupils are in the primary grades. A very large percentage of all the children, it is estimated, remain in school until the age of fourteen.

The first prison school for boys under the supervision of a regular board of Education is to be established shortly in connection with the city bridewell. Nothing more scandalous than the herding of boys with hardened criminals, as has heretofore been the custom in the Chicago bridewell, can well be imagined. During the past twenty-five years over 20,000 boys have been sent to this house of correction for crimes of a minor kind, and though they were taught the principles of trade and the rudiments of an education in the day time, at night they were thrown into the company of the most hopelessly degraded and dissolute adult criminals in the country. The bridewell was for the boys nothing more than a preparatory school of crime, and few failed to come out of it without being ruined beyond the hope of redemption. This state of affairs had long been notorious, but it was not until John Worthy, a prominent citizen, set himself to work that an appropriation to erect a separate building for the boys was secured; in this Mr. Worthy was admirably assisted by a number of philanthropic women. Last Wednesday bids were opened for a dormitory in connection with the school, which latter is named in honor of Mr. John Worthy, and in a few months a structure in every way suitable will be completed at a cost of $50,000.

The Civil Service Fight.

The fight on President Kraus and the Civil Service Commission is becoming more bitter every day, and must soon come to a culmination. Pretty much all of Mayor Harrison's Cabinet is firmly set on forcing the Mayor to replace Kraus and his friends on the commission by a more complaisant set of men. If the Mayor does not yield to them they threaten to make a political corpse of him; if he does, the people, who are strongly in favor of the merit system, will put a quietus to his ambition for higher political honors. It is a dilemma of no small proportions, and it is rumored that Mr. Harrison is in no little of a quandary. The opponents of Mr. Kraus make public charges of partiality and incompetence, and cite alleged cases to prove the accusations. It is a pretty row as it stands, and the fate of civil service in Chicago, as well as the political aspirations of Carter Harrison, hang upon the result.

The School Board Laughed.

The School Board, which had a quorum this week for the first time since adjourning for the Summer, laughed at a communication from President Kraus, asking that all its employes, save teachers, be placed under the civil service system. The letter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has been over five years working on a set of rules for the board, and it will be longer than that before it reports on President Kraus's proposition. There is a general smile at the innocence of that gentleman in supposing that the crowd which controls the School Board would voluntarily give up any of its political patronage. The public is awaiting with some impatience the rumored reform which is to be initiated by the Mayor in the removal of a sufficient number of the old members to break the power of the coterie now running things to suit itself. At the same meeting the board, by a vote of 7 to 4, declined to consent to the demand of organized labor, that only union men should be employed in the building of public schools. Labor is indignant at the rebuff, and the public is largely in sympathy with the workingmen.

The Big Telescope a Success.

The great Yerkes telescope, with its giant lens, has been found to be a perfect instrument. To the immense satisfaction of the astronomers in charge, it has fulfilled on trial the most sanguine expectations, and can safely be pronounced the most powerful of all existing telescopes. Hitherto unseen worlds have been unmasked by its aid, and even the hazy mists of the nebulae have been pierced. Much that has hitherto been observable only through the agency of photography can now be seen through the new instrument, Prof. Barnard has been able to view with unusual distinctness most of the objects connected with the nebulae of Lyra, the great cluster in Hercules, and the dumb-bell nebula which previously could only be studied by photographs. An unknown wanderer was found near Winnecke's companion to Vega; it is supposed to be too far away to be physically connected with that luminary, and probably has an orbit of its own.

This discovery speaks much for the power of the great lens, and also disproves the unfavorable opinions passed on the atmospheric conditions of Lake Geneva, where the Yerkes telescope observatory is situated. There will be a formal dedication of the observatory Oct. 21 and 22, and in connection therewith will be held a series of conferences on astronomical topics, both at Lake Geneva and at the University of Chicago. The telescope will be formally presented to the university by Mr. Yerkes, and there will be an oration by some prominent speakers. Also, a reception will be given to Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes and visiting men of science.

Taxes and Bribes.

President Holbrook of the Taxpayers' League has already brought to light cases for the Grand Jury of bribe soliciting to secure reductions of assessments. Direct evidence of the complicity of employes of the Assessor's office has been secured in a number of instances. The league also publishes long lists of corporations, firms, and individuals whose assessments have been only from 1 to 5 per cent. of what they should be. Cases of excessive taxation of small property holders are also given. Among the latter advantage is not infrequently taken of their ignorance or inexperience by unscrupulous Assessors, as in the case of a woman whose property was valued at $8,500, and who in two years was taxed $1,384. It is to be hoped that by prosecutions and convictions and the rascals public sentiment can be aroused to a sufficient extent to cause a demand for a revision of the entire foolish and iniquitous system of taxation.

The Merchants.

Indications point to a still larger attendance in September than there was in July of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers. It is estimated that many more merchants will come to the city, and that no less than $0,000,000 worth of goods will be sold.

The merchants of Chicago have taken up the suggestion of an autumnal festival and will celebrate the return of prosperity this year by inviting the entire surrounding country to come in and help jollify. There is a strong sentiment in favor of reviving the former annual exposition or having some other sort of annual to-do in the Fall of the year. Just what shape the scheme will take is not settled, but it is proposed to outdo the glories of the Mardi Gras carnival in New Orleans or anything else of the kind ever seen in this country. J. W.

Charles R. Parker in Trouble.

Alvin Trogan, manager of a drug concern at 93 Nassau Street, in the Centre Street Court yesterday charged Charles R. Parker, an advertising agent of 16 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, with the larceny of $20. Mr. Trogan said he cashed a check for $20 for Parker, drawn on the Bank of Amsterdam, and signed J. H. Adams. The bank people reported that they had no such depositor. Parker told Magistrate Wentworth his son gave him the check and he thought it good. The detectives showed a similar check on the People's Bank of Brooklyn, on which Parker had secured $30. Parker was held for trial in $500 bail.

Scorching Bicyclist Fined.

Harry Visco of 285 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was scorching across the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday on his bicycle, when Bridge Policeman P. J. Smith warned him to go slower. The warning appears to have been in vain, for Visco ran into James Speed of 63 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, who was crossing on the Park Row sidewalk in front of the bridge entrance, knocking him into the street. Visco was arrested and was fined $5 by Magistrate Wentworth in the Centre Street Court for reckless riding. Speed refused to make a complaint of assault.

Must Not Annoy Won Get.

Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Court yesterday, warned Wong Hung, the deposed detective of the Chinese Society for the Prevention of Crime, that if he did not stop annoying Won Get, the Superintendent of the society, he would land in jail. Hung said that Won Get only fancied that he annoyed him. The Hop Sing Long Society will hold a meeting to-night at 36 Bayard Street, to depose Agent Dong Fong, Hung's former "side-partner."

BUILDING BOOM IN BOSTON

New Southern Union Railroad Station to Cover Twenty-seven Acres of Ground.

TRACKS ABOVE AND BELOW

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Buys Fifty Acres in the Vicinity for Freight Terminals.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—This city has become interested in a building "boom," one that is of extensive proportions, and which will result in greatly changing the general appearance of the "Hub," giving it a sort of mediaeval aspect. Some remarkable public works are in process of construction as well as a number of private undertakings which point the fact that Boston has at last awakened somewhat to a determination of having a little of the latter-day engineering skill evidenced here. A certain proportion of Boston's residents have grown tired of the interminable strings of sheds and cabins which for years have squatted in the way of serviceable, modern business blocks merely because within these tumbling walls some "plot" was hatched or some ancestor once entertained his neighbors.

Last Spring work was begun at Summer and Federal Streets upon the new Southern Union Station, a building that when finished will be one of the most remarkable of its kind in the world. To begin with, it will probably be the largest, the ground now being cleared comprising over twenty-seven acres. It will also be the first in which the electric motor system has been tried to any extent. There will be a novel system used for the handling of trains. The lighting plant will be one of the best of its sort in the country. The structure is being erected as the joint effort of the city of Boston and the four railroads which will have entrance to it, namely, the Boston and Albany, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, Old Colony, and New York and New England.

Railroad Station to Cost $4,000,000.

The building will not be completed in less than eighteen months, and will cost in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. It will serve to make Boston's station and railway accommodations first class in every particular, and represent the successful colabor of municipal and railway officials. According to the plans arranged, the method for handling traffic could scarcely be devised on a more expeditious scale. There will be a system of tracks above the other, the express and through trains entering and departing on the top tracks. Eight and a half feet below are to be the suburban tracks, these latter being laid in the form of a loop, not unlike a tennis racquet in outline. This will do away with all the bother and delay of backing cars in and out. In the centre of the loop will be a space sufficient to accommodate 25,000 persons. From here will go aboard those destined out of town. Those leaving the cars will go outside of this loop. Thus there will be no mixing of crowds and no trouble in reaching the desired trains. The tracks in the station will branch in thirty suburban lines, and the points at which the tracks to the station leave the main railway lines will be at a distance of about a half mile. It is probable that the third-rail motor system will be used on a good share of the suburban trains. The cars can be run over the regular steam car tracks and in no way interfere with the running of engines, when necessary, over the same tracks.

Piling of 200 Years Ago.

The work of establishing a foundation for this mammoth structure has to be done amid formidable difficulties. The land is located right at the edge of Fort Point Channel, just across from South Boston, and a portion of it is cut up into slips and spaces formerly used for wharves. In excavating, a perfect network of piling and cribbing is encountered. Many of these timbers were laid over 200 years ago, yet are in excellent condition. Also numerous granite walls and piers are uncovered. This region was once used as a dumping ground by leather firms, and when a pile driver strikes the tons of scrap leather it ceases operations instanter. No amount of pounding will settle a pile into the mass. The slips along the water front will all have to be pumped dry. This will be done by employing ten-inch rotary pumps. Six hundred men are now working day and night in getting the ground ready for foundations. Five hundred tons of stone are laid daily. Seven million pounds of structural steel are heaped up at the corner of Federal Street and Mount Washington Avenue for use in the new station, and out at Readville a like amount is stored. The location of this great depot will be most convenient, as it will be in the centre of the wharf and freight territory of the southeast side of Boston proper and the access to the South Boston warehouses.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has recently purchased fifty acres of land in the immediate vicinity, and will utilize the same for freight terminals. The Boston Terminal Company is the corporation having in charge the project of the Southern Union Station, and the President is Charles P. Clark, the head of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road.

New Charlestown Bridge.

The new Charlestown Bridge is one of the most important public enterprises of the city. This bridge will be the main thoroughfare between Boston and Charlestown. It will be finished and open for traffic by June next, the idea being to have the bridge dedicated on Bunker Hill Day. The bridge will be located just east of the present Warren Street bridge, which latter extends from near the Union Station, on Causeway Street, Boston, across to Charlestown. The new bridge has been building for some time, and its completion will mean that over $1,250,000 has been expended. This structure will contain the largest draw in the world, there being two openings of fifty feet each in the centre of the bridge, and the total length will be 935 feet, the concern resting upon ten stone piers. These piers are all ready for the steel beams to be laid upon them, and it will not be long until foot passengers, at least, are allowed to use the new bridge. A novel feature will be the arrangement for overhead traffic. The foot, truck, and one line of electrics will be located on the lower passageway, while another electric course will be handled on an overhead trestle. One of the most valuable features in connection with this bridge project is that an extensive widening of streets approaching the structure will be made. Chelsea Street, which runs from Haymarket Square to the new bridge, will be widened to something over ninety feet. A new course will be opened direct from Atlantic Avenue west up to Haymarket Square. When this is done the north end, or the centre of the warehouse and wholesale provision district, will present a scene of astonishing transformation, and it will undoubtedly prove of immense commercial benefit in the end. To bring about this any number of buildings will have to be torn down or moved, and it is estimated that the amount of land damages will reach fully $2,500,000.

Salt Water Mains for Fire.

For the better fire protection of the downtown business buildings a system of salt water mains is being laid. These will extend from Congress Street and Fort Channel up to the Post Office Block, thence around in a circle through Exchange and Central Streets to the water front again. In addition to this, water front connections for the city fireboats will be made, the locations being in the vicinity of the Congress Street Bridge and also near Long Wharf.

The new Paul Revere School, to be erected on Prince Street, in the North End, will be a creditable addition to the city's public educational institutions. The building will cost $160,000, and will be occupied by children of the grammar and primary grades. The exterior material will be pink granite for foundation and trimmings, and mottled gray and red brick for the walls. A novel idea to be employed will be public bathing facilities, this being the first building of the sort in Boston to be thus equipped. The structure will be thoroughly fire-proof, the first floor having steel beams and brick arches, and the other floors terra cotta arches. New school buildings are being built also in the suburbs of Somerville and Beachmont.

Western Builders and Skyscrapers.

In the matter of private buildings it is a striking fact that builders from the West are actually getting a firm foothold in Boston. The Ames affair served to call the attention of all the contractors in the country to the Hub, and most energetic endeavors were made to get New England interested in some kind of "skyscraper." Chicago men were determined to put up modern office and apartment buildings here. It has taken a long time, but they have made the entry at last. The newly completed Brazer Block, at Devonshire and State Streets, is the latest of the specimens, and a worthy one. It is twelve stories high, and constructed of stone quarried at Joliet, Ill. Chicago architects designed it, and contractors from the same town have done the work of building.

Westminster Apartments.

The new Westminster apartments, to be erected on St. James Avenue, opposite Trinity Church, instances Chicago's latest effort, the designs being by a Windy City firm. It will consist of ten stories, with basement, and will occupy a lot 120 by 150 feet. A stock company is promoting the enterprise. Much of the land acquired in addition to the lot is covered by residences, the property assessment on the land being $104,000. The structure will be of the Renaissance style of architecture. The first story will be of stone, and the rest of Roman brick and terra cotta. The exterior will be embellished with a great array of carved and figure work, the intent being to create an appearance fully in keeping with that of the several fine edifices near, for, as is well known, Copley Square is the principal square of Boston, and about it are some of the most notable institutions, such as Trinity Church, the Brunswick Hotel, Public Library, Academy of Fine Arts, New Old South Church, &c. The main entrance of the Westminster will be fitted with a dozen polished granite columns, and a balcony effect at the second story. The upper story will be especially elaborate with its caryatide effect of sculptured figures, supporting the deep, carved parapet and cornice above. The building will be used as a hotel, and will contain 140 rooms. Among the other new buildings of up-to-date type, either already in progress of erection or soon to be commenced, are a six-story business block at the corner of Harrison Avenue and Essex Street, another at the corner of Boylston Street and Massachusetts Avenue, the ten-story Richard Building nearly completed at Bromfield and Washington Streets, the new addition to Hotel Reynolds, on Boylston Street, near Washington, and the Congregational, on Beacon, near Tremont.

TO BENEFIT POLICY HOLDERS

President of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association Denies Charges of Mismanagement.

Before the affairs of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association are settled in the courts long litigation may result. John H. Rolker, President of the company, said yesterday that the assets would amount to about $700,000, and that they would be distributed to the living policy holders or in payment of death claims, according as the Supreme Court of Massachusetts may direct. The entire assets of the company have been turned over to the receivers, Arthur Lord and A. S. Woodworth.

"It is a question to be decided by the court," he added, "whether those assessment members who have refused to pay up assessments may not be required to pay in full in order that the company may meet the death claims. By the way the policy which these members signed reads, I think they could be sued for these assessments. It is an intricate question, and with it is involved the problem to whom the actual property of the company really belongs. The whole matter, however, now lies with the courts."

He said the management of the company when they saw the crash was bound to come had made inquiries in various directions to obtain reinsurance in a body for its policies, and another company in the United States would touch the business. Then they sought the best terms that could be obtained for the association members reinsuring individually. The New York Life made a special rate that was deemed satisfactory, and the lists were therefore turned over to that company and the members advised to reinsure with it. As a result of this action, severe attacks had been made on the management, which Mr. Rolker charged were the result of envy and jealousy of other companies that wanted the business, but would not grant satisfactory rates.

A letter from W. E. Reynolds, a policy holder, in which he alleges that "large sums of money are being, and will be, paid for this business, which [money] certainly belongs to the policy holders and should be paid to the receiver," elicited from President Rolker the emphatic statement that not one dollar had been or would be paid to the management on account of these lists and transfer of business. Mr. Rolker said:

"The Committee on Reinsurance consisted of Louis Windmiller, Carroll D. Wright, William M. Bullivant, and myself, and the quality of these men should be a sufficient guarantee that there is nothing underhand about the arrangement. Mr. Bullivant was disposed to insist that this company should be paid in cash for the lists and transfer of business. But Mr. McCall asked how we could insure the delivery of the goods.

"The fact is that every policy holder and patron of this company was obtained through some agent, and all these agents have their own lists, and, while the New York Life is trying to get our patrons to insure with them, these agents are hustling for some other company for commissions on their own account.

"If the officers of this company should start out and work up the business as agents there would be a small commission in it for them. But simply on the transfer of the lists there is absolutely nothing, and no other insurance company would have paid us for them."

ALIMONY FOR MRS. PATTERSON.

Referee Recommends a Decree of Separation—Her Husband's Rapid Changes of Fortune.

A report recommending that Mrs. Frances E. Patterson be granted a decree of separation from her husband, Charles G. Patterson, a railroad contractor, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Stephen H. Olin, referee.

Patterson, who affirms that he is poor, lives in a luxurious suite of apartments at the Plaza Hotel, at an expense of over $100 a week, and in December last, it is alleged, spent over $8,000. He has more than once been a millionaire, but has lost immense fortunes in unlucky speculations. Referee Olin recommends that Mrs. Patterson be allowed $25 a week permanent alimony.

The Pattersons were married in 1867. Mr. Patterson, his wife alleges, abandoned her two years ago, and has since failed to provide for her. They have lived together at various periods in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, besides making several voyages to Europe. Patterson, in 1872, was wealthy, but subsequently lost all his money. He had a vein of luck in 1877, and not only paid off several old debts, but realized over and above them $800,000. For a considerable time he and his family lived in expensive style, and he bought a splendid mansion on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. A series of disastrous speculations again reduced him to comparative poverty, and in 1891 he left Boston and spent much time in travel. He tried to induce the United States Government to grant him concessions of land in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook. Later he came to this city and took up his residence at the Plaza. He has grown-up children, one of whom is a mining engineer. Mr. Patterson is sixty-two years old.

Waiter Stabs Hotel Runner.

Leo Parci, a runner for the Hotel Bartini, at Bleecker and Thompson Streets, was stabbed early yesterday morning by a waiter known as "Al." With a number of friends, the two were at the corner of Varick Place and Houston Street, when Parci made a joke at "Al's" expense. The waiter pulled a knife from his pocket and jabbed one of the small blades into the Italian's stomach. Then he ran away. The injured man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said that the wound, although serious, was not necessarily mortal. The police are looking for "Al."

Jaffray and Eichle Fined.

Arthur Jaffray and his friend, Philip Eichle, of Half Moon Street, London, who were arrested at the Marlborough Hotel Friday evening charged with creating a disturbance in the café of the hotel, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Hedges. Jaffray was fined $5, and his companion was fined $10. They paid the fines.

Forged Citizenship Papers Case.

James Connor and John Delatour were again arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday on the charge of selling a forged naturalization paper to Ricco Romano for $9. The case was continued until next Thursday afternoon.

HOW TO GET GERMAN TRADE

Consul General Mason at Frankfort Enumerates Some Things That Can Be Sold.

OLD INJUNCTIONS RENEWED

Exporters Must Sell the Best Cheaply, Deal Fairly and Honestly, Observe German Trade Customs, and Deliver Goods Equal to Samples.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—It is many years since American Consuls began to teach American merchants and manufacturers how they should proceed to gain the markets of the world. The American people are not a dull race, but from the fact that the lesson is still being taught along pretty nearly the lines taken up long ago it is apparent that the lesson has not been read or that it has been learned by a comparatively small number of merchants.

Consul General Mason, at Frankfort, has just sent to the Department of State a straightforward report concerning German trade for the year, the concluding part of which is devoted to practical suggestions for the extension of American business in Germany, with some references to the sometimes forgotten principles to be observed to win and keep German customers, who are described as resentful of imposition and as unwilling to buy of anybody but themselves, unless they can obtain by patronizing strangers better articles at lower prices than they can supply themselves.

Mr. Mason says that American Consuls in Germany receive constant inquiries from manufacturers' merchants', and exporters' associations asking what chance there may be for the introduction of every conceivable production from shoe laces to printing paper and fertilizers. Some of these inquiries are obviously made at random, as the articles to which they refer are more abundant and cheaper in Germany than anywhere else in the world, and are exported through more or less advanced import duties to the United States.

It should be clearly understood that Germany offers no open, ready market for the manufactured goods of any country. Her imports are principally food products and the raw materials which are consumed by her own rapidly growing industries. When Germany imports a manufactured product it is because that product is better in quality or cheaper in price than can be purchased at home.

There is now a practicable market in South Germany for the following articles of American origin, provided always that they are offered by competent salesmen, who can explain what they have on hand, and sell it upon the long-established terms and conditions which have been so often explained in Consular reports, and which involve the essential principle that the goods shall be paid for when they have been received and seen by the purchaser.

Goods Salable in Germany.

1. Leather, particularly chrome-tanned glazed kid, American Russia, and furniture leathers, such as are used for upholstering railway cars, smoking rooms, and heavy furniture. Chrome-tanned kid leather as made in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, Boston, Milwaukee, and Chicago is now imported in large quantities to Germany and has a high and firmly established reputation. Within the last two weeks a third American leather house has been opened in Frankfort, with excellent prospects of a successful business.

2. American shoes, notwithstanding all doubts and a certain timidity on the part of American exporters, are steadily finding their way to Germany, generally by way of London or Paris, and meeting with a ready sale. There are now two stores in Frankfort and three at Wiesbaden where American-made shoes are kept, but as yet in small assortments and limited quantities. The same situation is reported from Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, and other leading German cities. From all that appears, the prices charged are inordinately high in comparison with the retail values of similar shoes in America, and the grades offered are not above medium or common.

Market for American Shoes.

The statement has been reiterated upon the judgment of competent experts that in every important German city or large town there could be established with practical certainty of success an American shoe store which should sell at wholesale and retail the product of such makers as J. H. Hanan, Stacy-Adams, Douglas, Burt, and other firms of acknowledged pre-eminence, whose names stand for a certain quality in the shoe trade. These goods should be tastefully displayed and sold at American prices plus the cost of exporting, duty, and other incidentals, and when sold in lots to German retailers the name and location of the manufacturer and the retail price in marks and pfennigs should be stamped or labeled on each shoe. Such American shoes as are now sold here are offered as a costly luxury, whereas the fact is that good factory-made boots and shoes are cheaper, quality considered, in the United States than anywhere else in the world.

Lumber, Timber, and Staves.

3. The importation of American lumber, oak staves, and rough-squared logs, to be afterward sawed, is steadily increasing, especially since certain exporters have had the enterprise, during the last two years, to come over and study the market and form personal relations with the importers, some of whom have responded by going in person to the United States to make purchases. Complaints are heard of bad faith on the part of certain exporters who have sent squared logs of oak and walnut which on being sawed proved almost worthless, and even sawed oak flooring so worm eaten and filled with knots as to be unmarketable.

An American lumber merchant who made a highly successful tour of the Rhine cities last May stated to Consul General Mason that he saw at Rotterdam some squared logs that had been shipped or consigned by an American exporter, which his firm "would not have thought worth hauling out of the woods." Southern oak, being soft and more easily worked, is generally preferred in Germany to that grown in the Northern States and Canada. Here, as elsewhere, the invariable principle obtains that only the best of everything that can be turned out, from canned meats to staves, should be exported to a country so critical and so resentful of imposition as Germany.

4. There is also a good market in Germany for slates, provided they can be furnished of good, uniform color and quality, and so packed and shipped as to minimize the loss by breakage in transit. It is the opinion of good judges that if the slate interests of the United States would organize so as to classify and control the surplus product for export, they could in a few years not only hold the German market against England, but invade Great Britain itself. Some months ago the principal slate dealer in this region applied to this consulate for advice in regard to importing roofing slates, the supply of Germany being unequal to the demand.

An exporting firm was recommended and a trial order given, which was filled promptly and to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser, the slates being of good color and excellent condition. The same dealer gave another and much larger order, which overtaxed the legitimate resources of the exporter, who thereupon gathered up from various grounds enough odds and ends to fill the order. Not only was this shipment of such various colors as to be practically unmarketable, but, owing to defective packing and rough handling, the breakage amounted to nearly 20 per cent., and a promising trade was thus ruined at its inception.

Mechanics' Tools.

5. There ought to be in Germany a far more extensive market than has yet been developed for American mechanics' tools, but this branch of trade presents some peculiar difficulties. The carpenters' and joiners' tools used in this country, notably saws, hammers, planes, and mortising and boring implements, are crude and poor compared with those made and used in the United States, but they have two important merits—they are very cheap and they are what the German workman has been accustomed to use since his boyhood. Hardware dealers will generally admit the superiority of American tools, locks, and other hardware, but they say that by reason of the higher prices their sale is and must long remain limited in Germany.

There are indications, however, that the conservatism of German mechanics in this respect is slowly yielding to more progressive ideas, and with the increased use of improved machinery and machine tools the demand for mechanics' tools of improved forms and quality has been noticeably stimulated.

But—and here is the marrow of the whole matter—whatever the article to be sold, it is useless for American exporters to expect, as so many of them obviously do, that German retailers and jobbers will order direct supplies of American manufactured goods from catalogues and conditions printed in English in dollar prices and pounds avoirdupois, pay for them "f. o. b." at the factory or New York, and take all the chances and risks of importation in small quantities on their own account. Generally speaking, American goods to be introduced in Germany must be offered here as German, and English goods are offered in the United States and other importing countries, either by establishing agents or by salesmen, who can show and explain samples and make prices and conditions in currency, weights, and measures that the purchaser can readily understand. If it be a machine, it should be sold by a man who can not only explain its working, but can set it up and put it into operation. If it be a tool, or implement, it should be presented by a salesman who can show how it is to be used.

And in all cases, whatever the article offered or price demanded, absolutely good faith is requisite—fair, honest dealing, the honesty that scorns to send abroad anything inferior in quality to the sample from which it was sold. For the lack of this sort of integrity no mere cheapness in price will atone. Whatever market there may be in Germany for American manufactured merchandise can be conquered only by the best that our country can produce, and retained by a strict fulfillment of every contract and obligation. E. G. D.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE MADE THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT A VERY PROMINENT FEATURE OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT, AND GIVEN UNUSUAL CARE TO ITS ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT.

THIS SEASON'S EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY FABRICS ARE NOW BEING SHOWN, AND INCLUDE MANY RICH NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR HANGINGS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS; ALSO, WOVEN TAPESTRY PANELS, (COPIES OF OLD FLEMISH AND FRENCH GOBELINS,) MOST EFFECTIVE FOR WALL DECORATIONS.

DRAPERIES AND HANGINGS FOR DRAWING ROOMS, PARLORS, LIBRARIES, LOUNGING AND ORIENTAL ROOMS, DENS, COZY CORNERS, ETC., ARE MADE A SPECIAL FEATURE, AND ESTIMATES AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS WILL BE SUBMITTED.

PORTIERES IN VELOURS, SATIN DAMASK, DERBY SATIN AND TAPESTRY.

LACE CURTAINS; ALSO, REAL LACES FOR SASH AND VESTIBULE CURTAINS.

NINETEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE.

TWEED'S SEWERS DUG UP

Rotten Earthenware Pipe Laid in Madison Avenue Twenty-seven Years Ago.

LONG IN LEAKY CONDITION

New Brick Drainage Courses Now Being Constructed Ahead of the Underground Electric Railway—Many Old Pipes Need Renewal.

Long stretches of Madison Avenue are torn up and piled high with earth and rock that have been excavated, and with brick used by the Department of Public Works in putting in new sewers. Much of the old sewer pipe in the avenue is being taken out and new brick sewers are being substituted, the department hastening this improvement on account of the underground electric railway under construction there, in order that the tracks may not have to be disturbed again immediately after being laid.

Some of the old sewer pipe taken out is broken and shows that the system was in bad condition. Particularly in the section about Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets there are sections with broken joints and pieces of twelve-inch earthenware pipe that seem to have been crushed while they were in place. Residents of the vicinity comment on this exhibit as they pass and wonder how long this rotten and leaky pipe has been distributing sewage through the soil. Whether the pipe was broken in laying or whether it suffered injury from blasting and construction work above and around it afterward cannot clearly be determined, but the breaks in the pipe are evidently old ones.

Horace Loomis, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Sewers, said yesterday that this pipe had been laid about 1870. It was of the sort known as Scotch sewer pipe, the first used here having been imported, but some of that afterward laid was of home manufacture. Which sort that dug up at Sixtieth Street and Madison Avenue is he could not say. But it is at least very much poorer in quality than the vitrified and glazed earthenware sewer pipe now laid by the Department of Public Works.

Asked as to the amount of earthenware sewerage in the city, he made a rough estimate and said that probably about one-quarter of the streets contain this sort of sewers. Most of the single block lines are of this kind. But during the ten years that he has been in charge of the work the earthenware sewers have been laid in concrete, and there is little possibility, he believed, of these leaking. The old sewers were laid in a trench without concrete.

Mr. Loomis would not make any estimate as to the extent of Scotch pipe sewers laid without concrete now in use in the city. All rotten and leaky sewers, he declared, should most certainly be dug up and new ones laid in their place. But he insisted that it is assuming more than is wise to decide that all the old sewers of the kind mentioned are leaky.

The wretchedly bad sewer in Madison Avenue was laid in the first year of Tweed's administration as Commissioner of Public Works

TO RENAME WALHALLA HALL

An Effort to Redeem Its Past Reputation—Once a Resort of Fashion as Well as Gayety.

Strenuous efforts have been made to redeem the reputation of old Walhalla Hall, deem the reputation of old Walhalla Hall, which in years gone by was noted as a place for meetings of reputable societies, by changing its name. The same reasons were given for changing the name of Chatham Street to Park Row, and are again given by the merchants of Baxter Street to justify the change of its name to Parkhurst Avenue.

For the past fifteen years the prestige of Walhalla Hall has been growing beautifully less, and it has acquired instead a notoriety that is most undesirable. Young toughs who smoked and chewed while dancing, and expectorated over the shoulders of their partners, and f

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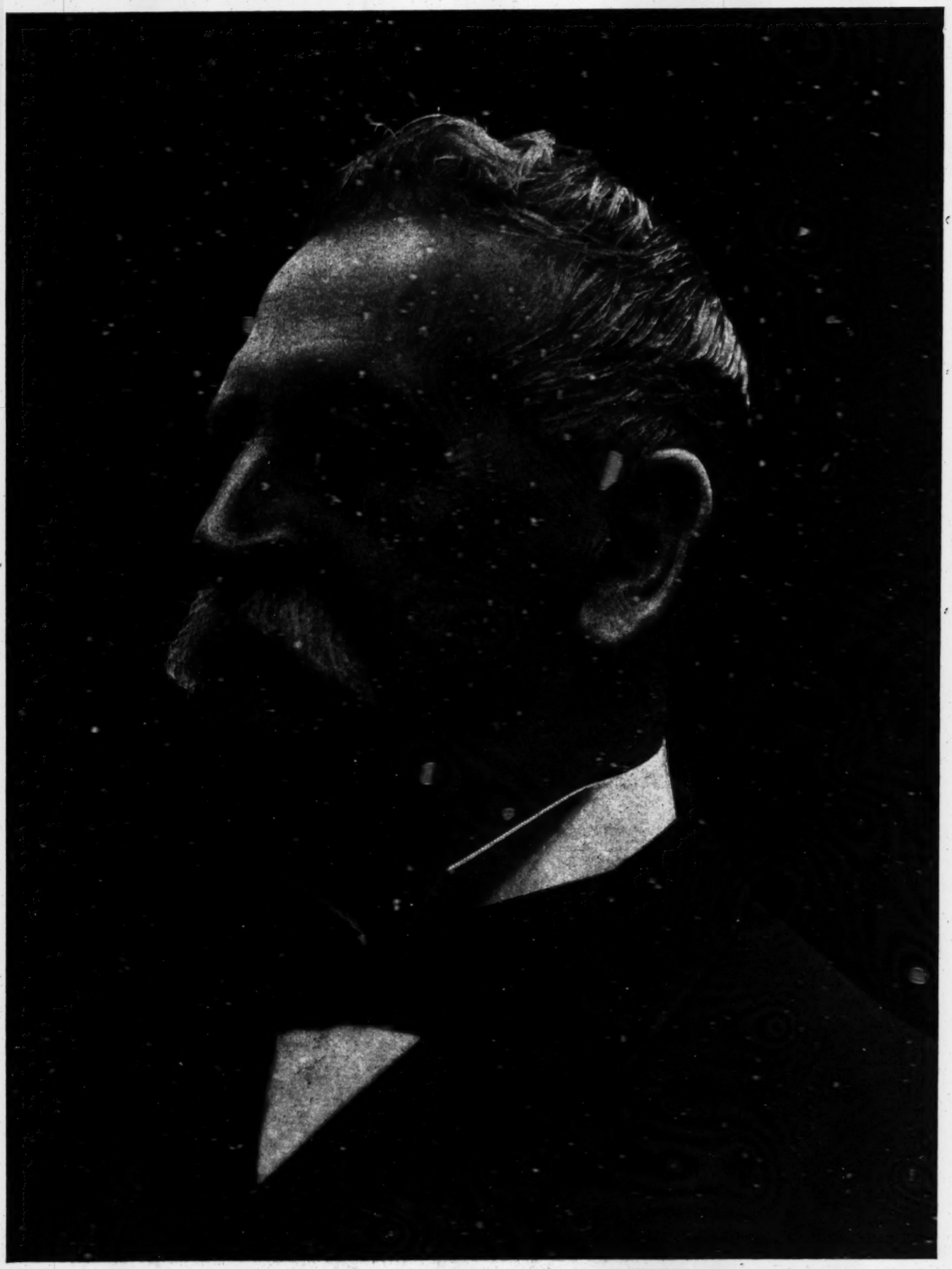

GEN. THOMAS T. ECKERT,

PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The New York Times.

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

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THOMAS T. ECKERT.

WHEN telegraphy was in its infancy a keen, progressive, and energetic young man in Ohio became interested in it and gave to the study of its principles and practical adaptability the zealous attention of a rare and comprehensive intelligence. He foresaw in a measure its great value to civilization and as fast as opportunities enabled him to do so he mastered its mechanical requirements and possibilities. As Postmaster of the small town of Wooster, Ohio, he was one of the first Government officers to bring the electrical wires into official use. To Thomas Thompson Eckert, therefore, is justly entitled the rank of a pioneer in the field of practical telegraphy. He has been more or less closely connected with the development of the great Western Union system, of which he is now the head, from the period of its inception.

Executive ability of an extraordinary order is essential to the successful management of such vast and yet delicate machinery as that of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Such ability Gen. Eckert has demonstrated unostentatiously, but effectively. Starting with a splendid physique and rugged health, the natural outcome of his hardy early life on the Ohio border, the present President of the Western Union system took up the difficult problems of telegraphic extension and development with a zeal and energy that speedily drew upon him the attention and confidence of capitalists who were eager to invest their money in what was at that time the newest and most promising of commercial ventures. Eckert first mastered the capabilities of the Morse instrument, and when but little more than twenty-one years of age he was regarded as one of the best operators in the West. Born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, on April 23, 1825, his earlier struggles and achievements were in that vicinity. After directing one of the most important of the Western telegraph offices for a while, he in 1852 supervised the construction of the telegraph line between Pittsburg and Chicago over the Fort Wayne Railroad route, and became Superintendent of that division. While acting in that capacity he made the acquaintance of Anson Stager, an expert and ambitious electrician, and of other men whose names subsequently became prominently identified with Western Union affairs.

In those days the telegraph business of the country was in the hands of three or four companies, and there was sharp and bitter rivalry between the different corporations. The possession of the valuable Morse patents was the bulwark of strength of the concern which developed into the present Western Union. Eckert watched with interest the gradual growth of the mighty system of which he was destined to become the head. At first the Western Telegraph Company was organized in Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 10, 1848. The purpose of this company was to construct a telegraph line from Baltimore to Wheeling via Harper's Ferry and Brownsville, a distance of 277 miles. The project included also a branch from Frederick to Washington, 45 miles in length. This first important line of telegraph was built by stock subscriptions in which towns and individuals joined. Baltimore alone gave $50,000. It is interesting to note that the builders of this primitive line—E. M. and E. D. Townsend of Trenton, N. J.—were allowed $300 a mile for a single-wire line, with twenty poles to the mile. The terms of the contract required that the wire must be three-ply No. 14 iron wire, to be painted as put up, and to be insulated with square glass blocks set in the end of the poles, with a glass cover and a wooden roof 10 inches square. The poles were of white oak, chestnut, and cedar. The original capital of the company was $118,925. Differences arose in the management of the concern, and on Nov. 1, 1849, the President, John F. Pickrell, reported a deficit of $1,558.83.

While Gen. Eckert was a telegraph operator in Ohio, the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company was organized on April 1, 1851, for the purpose of building a line from Buffalo, N. Y., to St. Louis, Mo. This was the original Western Union Telegraph Company, the name being changed by act of the New York State Legislature in April, 1856. Following this change of name, the acquisition of lesser lines by the company was speedy and numerous. The line built along the Fort Wayne Railroad route, under the supervision of Eckert, was one of the first and most important of the Western extensions of the Western Union Company. Eckert's jurisdiction was widely extended, and he was fast becoming a conspicuous figure in the telegraphic field when his restless ambition became diverted by the alluring tales of gold discoveries in North Carolina. He left the employ of the telegraph company in 1859 for the purpose of superintending the affairs of a gold mining company, and he remained in North Carolina until the war of the rebellion began, in 1861. Then he removed to Cincinnati. Soon, however, he was called to Washington by Col. Thomas A. Scott and placed in charge of the military telegraph office at the headquarters of Gen. McClellan. Here after a while he became associated with Charles A. Dana, who was Assistant Secretary of War.

Gen. Eckert enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. He established the military telegraph headquarters in the War Department Buildings in Washington, and early in 1864 he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and subsequently Brigadier General. In the same year he was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, which office he held until August, 1866, when he resigned to accept the General Superintendency of the Eastern Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company. On his retirement from the War Department his superior took occasion to commend his valuable capabilities as an executive officer and as a disciplinarian.

Meanwhile the growth of the Western Union continued. Hiram Sibley of Rochester conceived the idea of extending the system of telegraph to the Pacific coast early in the fifties. He made a careful investigation of the topography and general character of the country, and satisfied himself that the construction of a transcontinental line of telegraph was not only feasible but desirable. He submitted a proposition to his associates in the Western Union Board of Directors, but most of them were of too conservative a disposition to take hold of the project just then. Some of the Directors expressed the opinion that if so great a work was undertaken it had better be done by an outside organization in which the Western Union might be represented, but the failure of which would not jeopardize the Western Union itself. Mr. Sibley presented his proposition to the North American Telegraph Association in August, 1857, but beyond the appointing of a committee nothing was accomplished. Next Mr. Sibley turned his attention to Congress, and, with the aid of Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass., he succeeded in enlisting the support of many men prominent in National affairs. In June, 1860, an act was passed "to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph." This act provided for the payment by the Government of an annual subsidy of $40,000 a year for ten years, and in the Fall of 1861 Mr. Sibley signed a contract with Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, for the building of the line. The California State Telegraph Company, already in existence, became interested in the scheme, and it was agreed that that company and the Western Union should extend their lines to Great Salt Lake City, and there connect. The Pacific Telegraph Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, was incorporated under the laws of Nebraska to carry out the Sibley contract on the part of the Western Union Company. On March 17, 1864, this sub-company was merged into the Western Union, and soon afterward the latter company came into complete control, by purchase, of the entire line between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Following the completion of the transcontinental lines, the development of the Western Union system progressed very rapidly. A proposition submitted by Perry McD. Collins, the American commercial agent to Russia, to construct an overland line of telegraph from the United States via Bering's Strait and Asiatic Russia to Europe, was accepted by the Western Union Company in 1863, and 20,000 shares of special stock, called extension stock, were issued, each share being of $100. A great deal of preparatory work was done on this scheme and many miles of line constructed, but when the laying of the successful Atlantic cable was accomplished the overland line was abandoned. The project cost about $3,000,000, all of which was paid by the Western Union Company by a special issue of bonds.

Jeptha H. Wade succeeded Hiram Sibley as President of the Western Union early in 1866, and at that time William Orton was President of the United States Telegraph Company, a flourishing rival of the Western Union. The two Presidents saw the advisability of consolidation, and in April, 1866, a union of the corporations was brought about by the merging of the United States into the Western Union, the latter company paying $3,885,200 for the stock of the United States Company. In July, 1867, Mr. Wade declined re-election as President of the Western Union, and Mr. Orton was chosen in his place. "Up to the close of 1863," says James D. Reid in his book on "The Telegraph in America," "the capital of the Western Union Telegraph Company had been based on a more or less just estimate of the value of its property. At that period its capital was about $11,000,000. The company was on the tidal wave of success, and the shares of stock sold freely at twice their par value. Under such circumstances the board met and not without some sturdy opposition declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent. It seemed a splendid achievement thus by a single breath to create $11,000,000. * * * It was not long, however, before the added millions became a millstone, the full weight and drag of which was not felt until after years. It was first realized when new telegraph companies formed, and it was found necessary in acquiring them, to settle the representation of capital by issuing many millions of new stock in excess of what would have been necessary had that 100 per cent. stock dividend not been declared. The water in the stock of one company had to be equated with water in all the rest."

Mr. Orton's career as President of the Western Union Company was marked by general progress in development, but particularly in the development of administrative methods. One of the hardest battles that President Orton had to fight was to keep the Western Union a private corporation. Active and persistent attempts were made by men influential in politics to have the telegraph put under Government control. Each attempt of that character Mr. Orton resisted energetically and effectively. Up to the period of Mr. Orton's Presidency comparatively little attention had been given to electricity as a science, and most of the improvements proposed in connection with telegraphic appliances, except in the matter of repeating apparatus, were of a rather unscientific character. Mr. Orton caused a thorough investigation of the condition of the Western Union Company's lines to be made and he encouraged every new idea that promised to improve the character and methods of telegraphy.

In the ten years which ended June 30, 1877, about $16,000,000 was expended out of the company's earnings, and invested in new property. During that period nearly every mile of telegraph line owned by the Western Union was reconstructed and the duplex and quadruplex machinery came into use.

Gen. Eckert's strong personality and skill as a diplomatic manager were demonstrated in the early part of 1870, when, as General Superintendent of the Western Union Company he coped successfully with the great strike of the Telegraphers' Protective League. President Orton was then in Europe on sick leave, and the delicate task of dealing with the strikers devolved almost wholly upon Gen. Eckert. One of the strong points in his character as an executive officer has always been his ability to deal with men. Although a strict disciplinarian, he has ever been credited with fair-mindedness and a desire to mete out impartial justice. Subordinates with grievances have found Gen. Eckert willing to listen patiently to their statements, and on many occasions men occupying humble stations in the company's employ have been astonished to find that "the old man" knew about them and actually took an interest in their affairs.

In the early part of the year 1875 the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which was organized soon after the close of the war, passed into the control of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Oliver Ames, and others, and Gen. Eckert was elected President, a post which he accepted. His retirement from the service of the Western Union at that time was interpreted as a sign of battle. Soon the established rate of 40 cents for a telegraphic message of ten words was reduced to 25 cents, and competition between the old and the new companies became very active. While the fight was on, Gen. Eckert was taken ill, and during his enforced absence from business the old tariff was restored. In the Spring of 1876 the capital of the Atlantic and Pacific Company was increased to $15,000,000. The Western Union Company succeeded in getting its hold on some of the most valuable connections of its younger rival, and in 1877 absorbed the company itself by the purchase of 72,502 shares of Atlantic and Pacific stock. The last-named company had been especially identified with automatic telegraphy, the instruments in use being known as Edison's American automatic telegraph. The attempted transfer of these franchises was stoutly resisted by Col. J. C. Reiff, and suits at law are still pending in the matter.

A close and loyal friend of Jay Gould, Gen. Eckert's connection with the Western Union Company was resumed with the ascendency of the Gould interest in the latter property. During the administration of Dr. Norvin Green, his predecessor in the Presidency, Gen. Eckert was in direct control of the working machinery of the great system as General Superintendent. His familiarity with the far-reaching details of that system, therefore, is a accurate and intimate as is the average man's familiarity with the every-day routine of his own personal affairs. Sitting in his private office on the sixth floor of the Western Union Building, at Broadway and Dey Street, President Eckert is constantly in touch with every essential part of the ceaseless engine of intercommunication under his control. If there is friction or a break at any point he knows it almost on the instant, and his practical knowledge of the mechanism and detail of telegraphy enables him to deal with effective promptness with any emergencies that may arise.

Here is a man with all of the multifarious appliances of the electrical telegraph at his command, and he enjoys the consciousness of being the complete master of them all because he understands them thoroughly. The extent of the Western Union system is almost incomprehensible. Its 850,000 miles of wire form a network over this part of the earth's surface, and its 22,000 offices and stations give employment to a sufficient number of persons to create a populous and flourishing State. In consequence of the perfection of the system which has been built up by men like Gen. Eckert, a man may indite a message in any one of the company's stations, and have it flashed to the furthermost boundaries of civilization, even while he tarries at the counter. The contemplation of a human agency that handles nearly 7,000 messages every hour from the beginning to the end of the year is almost bewildering. Yet the official report of the company's work in 1896 shows that this vast amount of telegraphic intercommunication was carried on with the smallest possible percentage of errors. Not counting the frequent relays and repetitions, each day of 1896 witnessed the transmission of about 164,000 messages. Nearly 60,000,000 of messages were transmitted during the year, at an average toll of about 31 cents per message. The average cost to the company of handling these was 24 cents, and the aggregate profit on the entire year's business is officially stated at $5,897,980. This on a total capitalization of $101,306,874 and aggregate assets of $126,723,250.

Gen. Eckert's business habits are methodical and unremitting. He is at his office during business hours almost every week day, and he watches with close attention every phase of the constantly increasing business. He is surrounded by competent men whom he trusts, and they have seemingly imbibed from him a love of work. In private life Gen. Eckert's tastes are domestic. Although taking an intelligent interest in public affairs and possessing a keen appreciation of the enjoyments of congenial sociability, he finds his chief comfort with his family around his own hearthstone. He has a most attractive residence in this city, and also a fine place at Long Branch, where he spends about half of each year. If the President of the Western Union Company has a weakness aside from his love of the family circle, it is a fondness for horses.

EARL D. BERRY.

HOW NEW YORK IS TORN UP.
The Scene at the Junction of Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-third Street.

MISS ALICE BELKNAP, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MRS. HENRY ELMO KEYS.

MRS. WILLIAM DE LEFTWICH DODGE.

MRS. SAMUEL HOPKINS, CATSKILL, N. Y.

THE DRAMA

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Dodson as Richelieu.

LATE in August and early in September used to be the open season for melodrama. Then, when the blood was apt to boil through one's veins, and the dogs were supposed to go mad, were the halcyon and vociferous days of the impotent but declamatory hero, the heroine of the unfilleted and wind-blown locks, and the villain who could never swim. The scream, the dagger, the pistol, which being exploded filled the atmosphere with the odor of burning powder, the snort and the scowl, the green moonlight, and the soft music had their innings then, even if they disappeared with the frost. But nowadays most of the theatres open their doors with offerings of farce, with or without songs, but always highly preposterous and noisy. I confess that under the rather exacting influence of conventional melodrama I may have longed, once in a while, for something intentionally funny but in going the rounds since the dramatic purveyors began to put their early wares of 1897-8 on sale, I have felt within me a positive yearning for melodrama.

One reason, perhaps the chief reason, why the contemporary farce is so often merely distressing to a sensitive person, is the badness of the acting. It seems to me I have never seen worse acting than most of that which burdens the New York stage at the present moment, and this view comprehends only the merest rudiments of the art, for, as a matter of fact, there are no rôles in the current farces that require actors of extraordinary talent and skill. The prevalence of jerky, vociferous speech, misplaced emphasis, unnatural attitudinizing, and redundant gesticulation is most discouraging to one who he been hoping that theatrical training schools would in some measure atone for the lack of the educational facilities young actors used to enjoy.

The wildest of farces, to be effective, must be performed with a semblance of naturalness and sincerity. In Mr. Broadhurst's piece at the Manhattan Theatre, "What Happened to Jones," a wicked traveling salesman escaping from a prize-fight which has been "raided," invades a respectable household and dons the garb of a Bishop. The situation is not at all improbable, (artistically speaking,) but, in the circumstances as they are set forth, it is impossible; and the violent insincerity of the acting spoils its effect. Even players so experienced and capable as Mrs. Rankin and Mrs. Eberle are not impeccable in this performance, while Miss Anna Belmont, whom I seem to remember as playing a small part gracefully and reasonably in Mr. Drew's company, here has so many needless exaggerations of speech and "business" as to suggest that the chief defect of the performance is due, after all, to the influence of the person who directed the rehearsals; and this person, I see by the house bill, is none other than our distinguished acquaintance of yore, Mr. McKee Rankin, whose fame was established in melodrama. Is it not likely that the impressible actors have unconsciously acquired from him a melodramatic manner which is out of place in plays pretending, even with obvious insincerity, to picture modern, everyday life, especially when the moderation of nature's self is needed in the execution to offset the grotesqueness of the design?

I retain and cherish a liking for the old tricks and manners of melodrama, but they are not effective when transplanted in farce, even when they are well done. Miss Kathryn Osterman is very pretty, and her face denotes intelligence; but her struggles in attempting to delineate the simple and understandable traits of a nice, affectionate, sympathetic girl belie her looks. Once she comes suddenly into a room occupied by an elderly but respectable Bishop, robed merely in a flannel blanket. It is her "business" to enter unconsciously, to suddenly see the Bishop, and then to scream. The painful artificiality of her execution of this simple task is almost pathetic. But I make no doubt that Miss Osterman is merely suffering from the effects of too much training.

McKee Rankin's best hold in his capacity of artistic director of Mr. Murtha's new stock company experiment at the Murray Hill Theatre will surely be romantic or domestic drama, rather than comedy or farce; and these are best adapted to the scheme. There is entirely too much farce elsewhere, while comedy nowadays is but a name and a memory. These new ventures with stock companies and low prices are exceedingly interesting and encouraging, and I should like to see Mr. Murtha's lead followed on the west side of the town by some manager bold enough to assume the large responsibilities that go with the lease of the splendid American Theatre. With a well-selected repertory of tragedy and romantic drama and a company of actors, old and young, such as could be gathered together in a week and set to work a fortnight later, and with prices ranging from $1 to 25 cents, a seriously undertaken and well backed season there would surely be profitable.

Katharine Grey, who has again emerged into public view in "A Southern Romance," is a young actress whose habits of observation and artistic sympathy have frequently been attested in this city. The three ladies from Great Britain whose portraits in miniature are given herewith are not unknown here. Both Miss Hobson and Miss Nesville were in "The Gaiety Girl." Miss Studholme was conspicuous and well liked in "An Artist's Model." In the performance of that elevating work Miss Alice (or Alison) Skipworth bore a small part, and served also as "understudy" for one of the "principals." This lady is the Miss Skipworth announced as a member of the Lyceum company. London musical farce is as good a school as any now existing for the actor, and much better than our own acrobatic farces.

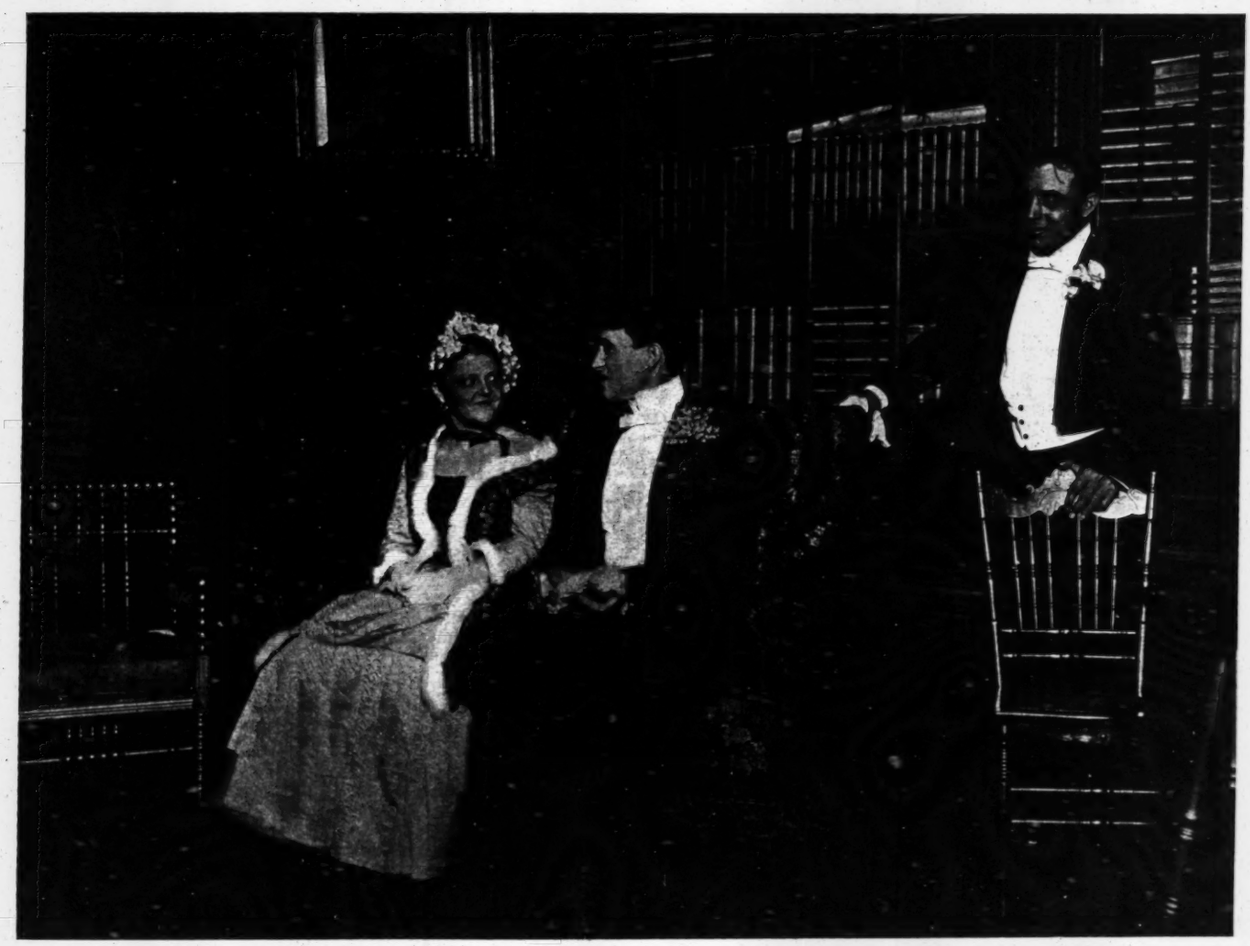
The observer of things theatrical must be impressed by the enormous growth of the business of giving plays and shows in New York. Only a few years ago it was possible for any one habitual playgoer to keep in his mind all the stage happenings in this city, and to see all the performances he cared to see. Perhaps he can still see all he really cares to see, but the many playhouses are scattered over an extensive territory between Morrisania and Union Square and the two rivers, and the most alert mind can scarcely keep in touch with all the happenings. Now that eminent actors are invading the so-called "vaudevilles," with their twenty-minute sketches, and eminent dramatists are writing for the "continuous" houses, you can never tell when an epoch-making event may miss the records. The advent of Clara Morris in a "continuous" show last week did not strike me, however, as an event of vast interest, and I note that most of the comments it called forth were purely reminiscent.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

HANNAH MAY INGHAM,
In "Shall We Forgive Her?"

KATHRYN OSTERMAN AS MARJORIE.
"What Happened to Jones."

A GROUP IN "THE CIRCUS GIRL."



SIMPLE GRETCHEN'S COMIC COURTSHIP.

Josie Sadler, Joseph Coyne, and R. A. Roberts in "The Good Mr. Best," at the Garrick Theatre.

IN "The Good Mr. Best," a somewhat invertebrate variety farce now current at the Garrick Theatre, Josie Sadler has made a hit as a helpless, muddled, German serving maid, who descends the "slippery day stairs" in the manner of the clown in the old pantomimes and thereafter remarks "That's the first time I've sat down to-day." She also laments her chronic loss of sleep, smokes a cigarette, and has an inane catch phrase, "Why not?" This is very broad caricature, of course, but there is some semblance of human nature in Miss Sadler's portrayal. In the last act she plays Susan Nipper to the Mr. Toots of a much buffeted and abused "dude," who presently succumbs to her rather grotesque charms.

In the scene pictured above this bewildered young man is rather anxious about the future. He says to Gretchen: "I don't know anything; you don't know anything; how are we to live?" To which Gretchen replies: "In a flat. People who live in flats never know anything. If they did, they wouldn't live that way." This, by the way, is a very fair example of Mr. John McNally's wit and the literary quality of his play.

Maud Hobson
of the "In Town" Company.

A Dissatisfied Audience.

A writer of some recently published English theatrical reminiscences declares that a theatre audience does not like to be deprived of its anticipated pleasures. In a Lancashire town a few years back the great drama of "Sweeney Todd" was played on a Saturday night. After the wicked barber of Fleet Street had been brought to justice and was duly placed on the scaffold to expiate his atrocious crimes, the stage manager rang down the curtain. Unluckily for him, the audience had no intention of being trifled with, and they insisted that the representative of Mr. Todd should be hanged, in the interests of dramatic art. If not, they would know the reason why—and also have their threepences back. The dilemma was not relieved by the fact that the actor positively declined to be executed merely to satisfy the ultra-conscientious demands of the "gods," and those worthy persons thereupon compounded for the lost treat by tearing up the benches and smashing the lamps.

The Cockney Gallery God.

Charles Mathews had reached the allotted age of man before he played his "farewell engagement" in London. One night there was an unconscionably long "wait" in the performance of "My Awful Dad." After the statutory ten minutes had expired, and the curtain showed no signs of rising, one of the "gods" vociferated, "Do hurry along, or else Charley will be too old to act." The wit of the gallery is proverbial, and it was never more keenly exercised than on the first night of a London production some years since. The leading actor—a well-known man—took an unconscionable time a-dying, and ladled out the "lengths" with tedious elaboration. Whereupon a voice from the upper regions exclaimed, "We hope we're not keeping you up, Sir."

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KATHARINE GREY,
In "A Southern Romance," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Novel Stage Machinery.

One of the scenes in the new Autumn melodrama at Drury Lane Theatre, London, is Boulter's Lock, on the Thames, one Sunday afternoon. The hydraulic lifts put into the theatre by Sir Augustus Harris are utilized, funnels of steam launches, tops of punt poles, &c., are seen at first, then as the lock fills up all the craft gradually rise. The final tableau is a fancy-dress ball at the house of Lady Janet McClintock, (Mrs. John Wood,) many of the costumes being the same as worn at the Devonshire House ball. Other scenes include a Scotch moor on a hot August day, with rising mists, and a background of heather in purples, greens, and yellows. Another scene is an exact reproduction of the interior of the London Stock Exchange, with well-known personages on the floor.

Juliette Nesville
of the "In Town" Company.

FLOATING HOSPITALS.

SALT air for sick babies is an old remedy. But even salt air sometimes costs money—if you live inland. Years ago, therefore, only babies in well-to-do households could get salt air when they fell ill. Now even babies whose parents are very poor can enjoy that luxury. Sweet charity furnishes the money to take the sick baby, its mother, a nurse, a doctor—everything that may cure—out to float on the water. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago have these great charities for sick and poor babies.

New York's famous floating hospital has been sailing for twenty-two years, and has brought joy and health during that time to 699,044 children. This year perhaps as many as 50,000 will profit by its daily trips. The weather this year has been such that several trips had to be abandoned, but, on the other hand, there have been more sick children than usual, so that there is greater need than ever before for this great "life preserver." From 8 in the morning till 6 at night St. John's Floating Hospital is towed over the waters of the harbor, and everywhere it goes it receives a "God bless you," once in a while in the form of a blast by a shrill steam whistle, sometimes from Captain or common seaman, but oftenest from the lips of the multitude who man the innumerable craft which make the waters off the Battery as busy a highway as Broadway.

Both the floating hospital and the Seaside Hospital, the latter at New Dorp, S. I., are under the management of St. John's Guild. The guild was organized Oct. 19, 1866, in St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Varick Street, whence its name. Its object, then as now, was ministering to the wants of the poor, "without distinction of creed, color, or nationality." Then its efforts were confined to Trinity Parish alone. By 1875 the work had grown to such an extent that it was deemed wise to have the organization incorporated. In 1877 this was accomplished and the guild took all the city as its field of labor. Now, besides the two hospitals referred to, there is the Children's City Hospital, in which in 1895 199 children received attention.

There is no more interesting sight in all New York than the mass of wee humanity clamoring for admission to the "dear old boat," which awaits them each morning. There are careworn mothers by the score and pale-faced children of a size "between fives and sixes," and babies seemingly countless as the sands of the sea. The "little mothers" are not wanting, with their dolls hugged close to their bosoms. All eyes are fastened on the physicians and boat's officers, who guard the gangplank and require from each mother the ticket of the guild, whereon is inscribed the name of the physician certifying to the non-contagiousness of the patient's disease. The hospital has been known to accommodate 1,600 persons. Both upper and lower decks are kept as clear as possible of all obstructions, that the passengers may enjoy to the full the cooling breezes, bringing back the color to many a wan little cheek.

Once on board, seats are hastily obtained, and soon the dapper little tug is puffing merrily into the channel, with the hospital in tow. There is never any boisterous gayety on board the hospital. There may be smiles of contentment and satisfaction, but life is too much of a burden even to the babies themselves for aught else. Every other child has a pail or cup in hand. This is for the two daily doles of milk which the hospital provides for the babies and the younger children. The hospital is not designed simply for the sick children—this would be unjust. Where a mother has a number of children whom she cannot leave at home for the sake even of her sick babe, the hospital authorities kindly allow her to give the healthy children the benefit of a day's sail. Children over six, however, are debarred.

The two sick wards of the hospital occupy the forward end of the boat, while astern are the bathrooms. The wards are most comfortably arranged to admit plenty of salt air. The little iron bedsteads look cool and comfortable. Over 400 cases were treated on board in the Summer of 1895. Though the fresh salt air is so eagerly sought after by the tired or sick mothers and little ones, there is nothing on board more keenly enjoyed than the salt baths which are provided for all. The bathrooms contain two tubs and twenty-seven shower baths, with rubber curtains attached.

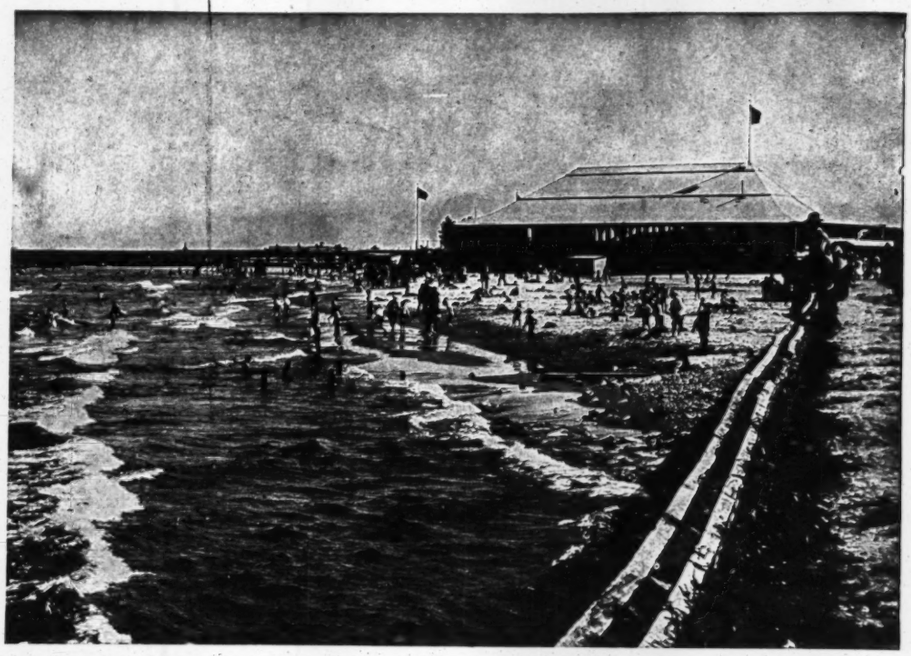
At noon there is a general scramble for the dining room, in the lower part of the vessel. Here there is a vast space available, in which 350 can easily be served at a sitting. Meat, soup, bread, and nutritious broths comprise the menu. After dinner the mothers gather their little ones about them and gaze out over the water and drink in the breeze until the Seaside Hospital is in sight. Then there is more mild excitement, for there are always patients aboard who are to be transferred in the little lifeboat to the great building standing near the shore. The Seaside Hospital was opened in 1881. Since then it has received thousands of children in its endowed cribs; $100 provides a crib. Each bears a name and is hallowed by some dear association.

One of the most interesting sights on board the hospital used to be "Grandma McGregor," now no more. Her last trip was made in the Summer of 1895. She was then ninety years old—as much of a child as the toddling babies around her. The nurses made her the pet of the hospital, providing her with a cup of tea or a bowl of broth each day, and visitors were much interested in her stories of Rob Roy, from whom she claimed descent. She was very regular in her attendance, often being on board all six trips, three of which are made on the east and three on the west side, on alternate days, commencing with the west side on Monday.

Three or four years ago Boston took up the floating hospital idea. It was put in charge of the "Ten Times One" Society, of which the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is President. The Chairman of its working committee is the Rev. Rufus S. Tobey, to whom is due a large share of the credit for the inauguration of the movement. As far as it goes, it is the New York system duplicated. The floating hospital makes trips whenever there is money to pay for them. Sometimes it goes every day n the week, but not often. The society has as yet no seaside hospital, nor has it as yet a boat of its own. It is just now going through its fourth season, and expects to carry, at the present rate, between 3,500 and 4,000 children and mothers.

Chicago's fresh air work for sick babies is an immense pavilion in Lincoln Park. The sanitarium, wonderfully complete in all the requirements, is visited by thousands, who come to see the sick babies, and the convalescents, of whom there were 70,000 last year, enjoying the splendid surf. This year the sanitarium is more successful than ever, the day by day treatment to date reaching 3,037.

As in New York, mothers and older children are admitted—mothers to help care for the children, while the older children must be admitted because there is no other place where they can be cared for. Much of the money to support the charity is ob

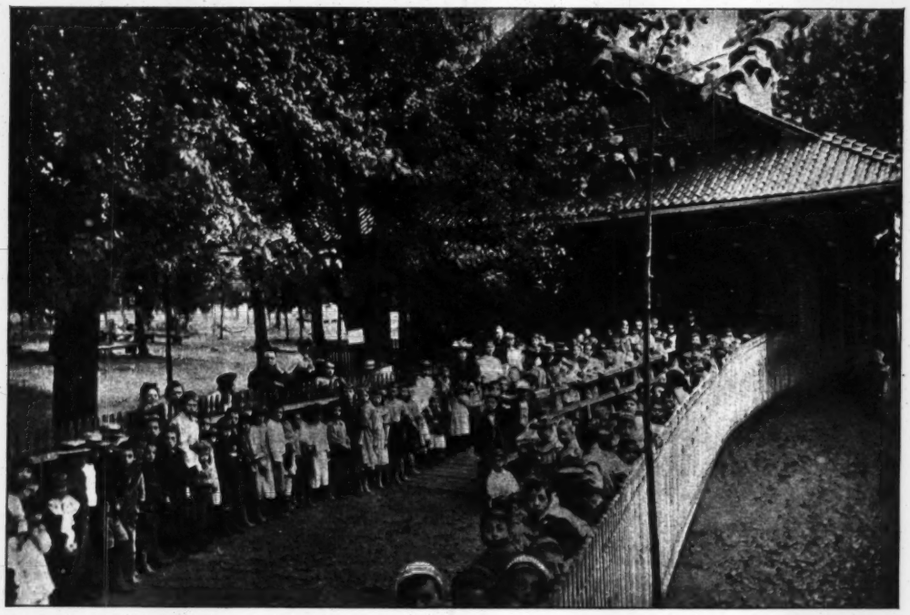


CHICAGO'S SANITARIUM—BATHING BEACH, LAKE MICHIGAN.

ST. JOHN'S FLOATING HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.
Going to the Dock for its Daily Load.

EATING DINNER, 350 AT A TIME.
On Board St. John's Floating Hospital.

MEMORIAL CRIBS.
On Board St. John's Floating Hospital.



PHILADELPHIA SALT AIR WORK.—MUHR MEMORIAL HOUSE.
Getting in Line for Luncheon.

tained in the glass globes so often seen in city restaurants. Last year the number of sick babies, older brothers, and sisters and mothers cared for was 67,000—a figure much less than that of the preceding year, which was 93,000. In 1896 there were only thirty-three deaths. The Chicago enterprise is now in its eleventh year.

Philadelphia has a Sanitarium Association composed, as is St. John's Guild, of some of the most actively philanthropic men and women in the city. It is now conducting its twenty-first season. While New York is hoping that some one will come forward and give St. John's a second floating hospital, which it greatly needs, Philadelphia already has its second one, and on one day last year the two boats carried above 6,000 children and their mothers. As in this city, the tickets are distributed through the hands of physicians, deaconesses, parish visitors, clergymen, and women of known position, so that all parts of the city and all deserving cases get the benefit. One of the boats is a memorial to Mrs. John F. Smith, built by her husband and presented wonderfully complete in all details for caring for sick children. A few years later, after the death of the husband, the children built a second hospital boat in memory of their father. These boats go to Red Bank, on the New Jersey shore, where there is a tract of eighty-four acres, much of it woodland, owned by the association. Here, occupying but a small part of the tract, is the Seaside Hospital, where there is every conceivable convenience for the care of sick babies.

There is also the Muhr Memorial House, where the children are fed. The number of children and their mothers transported, treated, and taught some of the simple rules for care of the sick was, last year, 136,000. But, like Chicago, Philadelphia had a light season in 1896. The record of 1895 was 169,000.

Some additional figures are extremely interesting. The work in Boston is as yet so small that it is not fair to say that $4,000 represents the interest felt by Boston people in this form of charity, or that 93 cents per child is the best Boston can do. The people of Chicago gave last year $12,000 in even figures, representing an expenditure of 2¼ cents per child, but this, as explained, does not include a float. The people of New York gave last year $27,000, an average of 25 cents for each child. The people of Philadelphia gave $28,000, or 10 cents per child.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—The Rev. Thomas J. Morgan of this city, Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, is taking a deep interest in the education of the negroes throughout the South. He believes in giving them all a fair chance to learn and time for the development of their better qualities.

—Father Michael J. Lavelle, the rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, is one of the busiest clergymen in New York. He not only has the spiritual charge of the church, but he also looks after the business details. Furthermore, he is the moving spirit in the Catholic Summer School at Lake Champlain, which has grown to be an institution of extensive proportions. Father Lavelle has the rare faculty of disposing of a large amount of work with comparatively little nervous friction.

—The erection by Frederick W. Vanderbilt of a handsome new house on the site of the old Langdon Mansion at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson put a couple of hundred dollars in the pocket of a Poughkeepsie newspaper man easily and legitimately. The Poughkeepsie scribe was sent to write up the new house. He observed a large amount of old iron, including the old Langdon fence, lying about the place. Mr. Vanderbilt's agent was questioned about this old iron and promptly expressed a willingness to sell it at a nominal figure in order to get it off the premises. The newspaper man paid cash for it, had it shipped to Poughkeepsie, and sold the lot at a profit of $195.

—J. D. Layng, the present executive head of the West Shore Railroad, was the originator, more than thirty years ago, of a simple contrivance for breaking the circuit of a telegraph wire so as to permit the tapping of the wire in cases of emergency.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS.
On Board St. John's Floating Hospital.

The idea was suggested to him by the difficulty that Anson Stager experienced one day in tapping a Western Union wire in the woods. Practically the same instrument that Mr. Layng invented is now generally used by telegraphers as a circuit breaker.

—The old residents of Dutchess County are taking much interest in the plans of John Jacob Astor for the erection of a new and costly country residence at Ferncliff. These same old residents have a strong neighborly affection for the Astor family, for more than half a century ago William Astor, father of the present Col. John, fell in love with the natural beauties of that neighborhood and bought a farm of about 100 acres. That old farm now constitutes a part of the Ferncliff estate. During the latter part of William Astor's life there were some very fine stables on the place, and Mr. Astor devoted a considerable portion of his time to the breeding of fast horses.

—Collis P. Huntington, the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, maintains three palatial residences, which are kept in such perfect running order that any one of them is ready for occupancy by his family at a moment's notice. One of these residences is at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, New York, another in the fashionable quarter of San Francisco, and the third is in the village of Westchester, in this State. Besides these three homes, Mr. Huntington has a camp in the Adirondacks, on which some thirty or forty thousands of dollars have been expended.

—Tokuma Katayama, K. H., chief architect of the department of the imperial household of Japan, enjoyed an unusual privilege during his recent visit to New York. He came here with two assistants for the purpose of studying American architecture, and he secured from Cornelius Vanderbilt permission to make a thorough inspection of the interior of the palatial residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets. Architect Katayama manifested much interest in his American studies, but they were cut short by a hurried summons to London.

—W. W. Lord, Jr., Assistant Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, said a day or two ago: "I purpose devoting my two weeks' vacation this Fall to getting acquainted with New York City and its suburbs. I have lived here several years, but I probably know less about the town than the average country merchant who comes here once or twice a year. I know very little about the public institutions of New York, have never been on Bedlow's Island, have not seen the new Aquarium, have never visited the Museum of Natural History, and have never been in Van Cortlandt or Bronx Park. I have no doubt that there are thousands of other New Yorkers just like me."

A New Blouse.

CULTIVATE CHILDREN'S VOICES.

As a rule, the voices of American children in the schools are inexcusably bad, says a writer in The Outlook. They are shrill, high, nasal, and wholly lacking in modulation of tone. Unfortunately, the same thing must be said, with, of course, numerous exceptions, of their teachers. The American people, as a people, need to have their attention directed to vocal culture. Our climate, our temperament, our sensitive nerves, all tell against the production of a good, natural voice. We need training more than any other people; and the time cannot be far distant, in the rapid advance of culture in this country, when the training of the voice will be as much a part of every child's education as learning to read, to spell, or to cipher. The ability to use the voice intelligently and musically ought not to be an accomplishment; it ought to be a necessity; and it will be a necessity whenever our ears become a little more sensitive, through training, to the sounds which now assail them.

IN NARROW WAYS.

Blow, thou strong western wind,
Blow far and fleet,
Thy forest coolness here
Through the dark city street.

Blow o'er the crowded roofs
From wall to wall,
Through fevered alleys swift
In boundless blessing fall.

Where weary mothers wait
Blow thy fresh breath,
Where men have lain them down,
Woful, in love with death.

Bring country pleasantness
Across their dreams,
Shade of great tossing boughs,
And thought of flowing streams.

Bring wafts of fragrance, too,
From far-blown flowers;
Pour balm, pour rest, pour life
Through these despairing hours!

And let some little child
Wake as you sing,
And feel your silken touch
A stooping angel's wing.

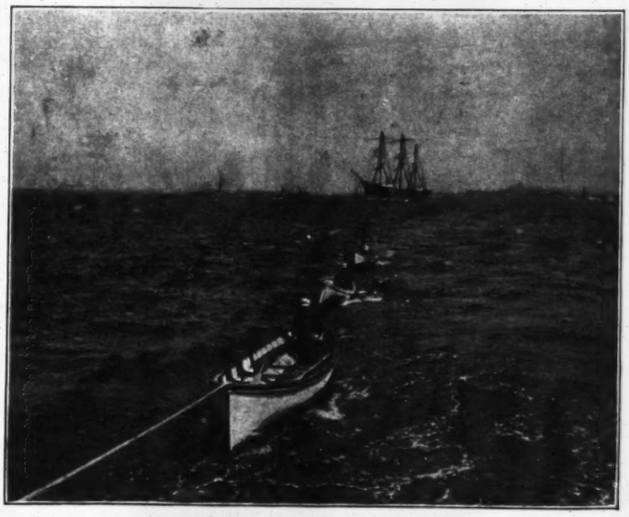
—Harper's Bazar.

Not a Popular Shape.

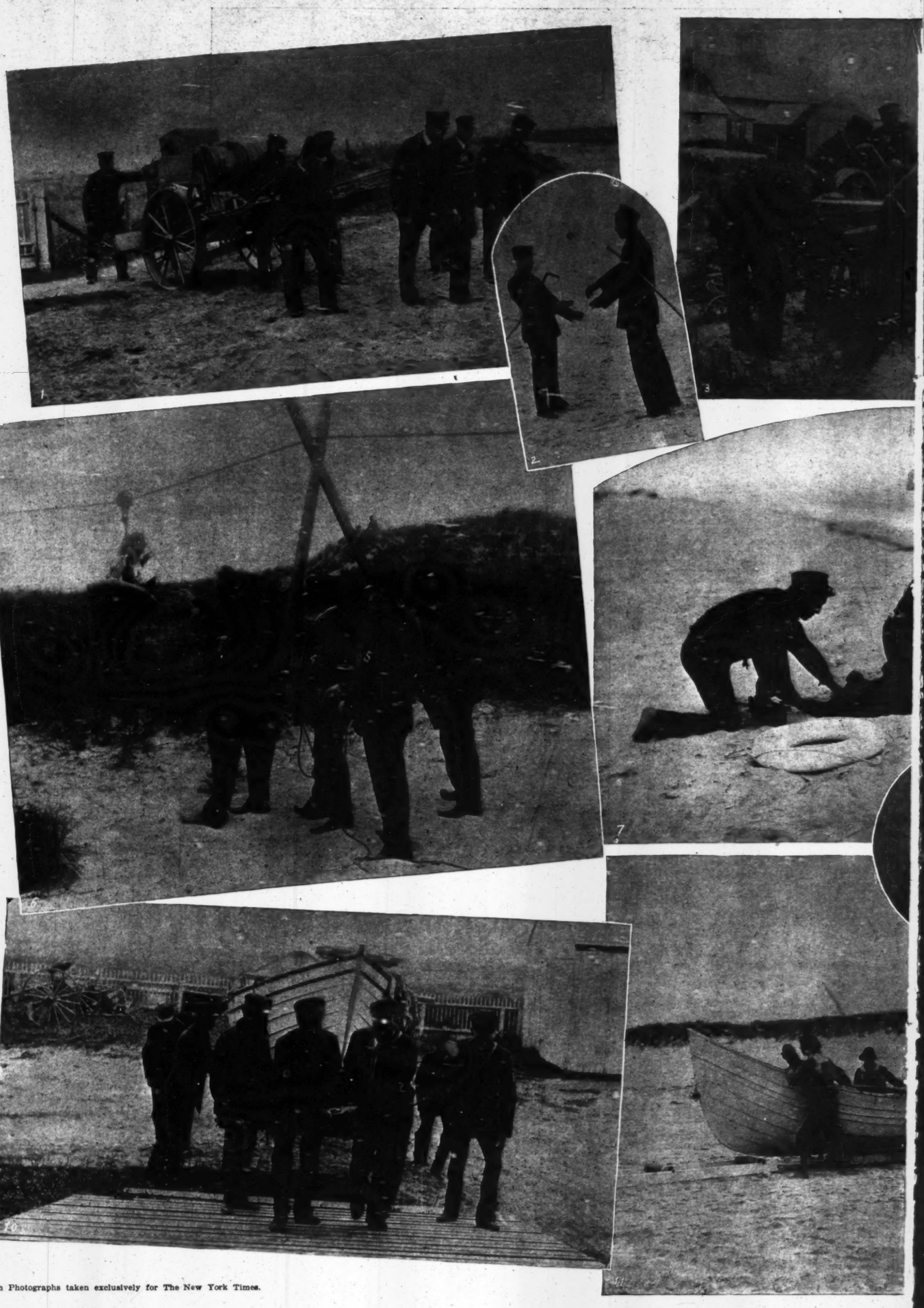
From The Chicago Record.

"Is your boarding house up with the times?"

"No; when we have watermelon, they cut it in strips instead of in wheels."



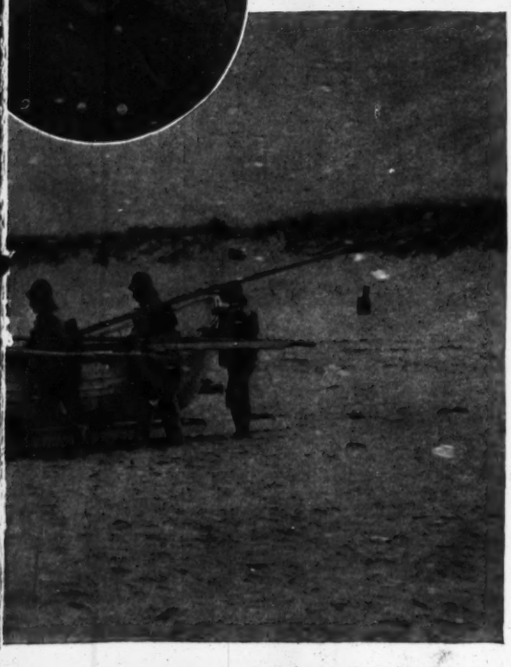
HOSPITAL WORK IN BOSTON.
Guard Boats at the Stern of the Floating Hospital.



From Photographs taken exclusively for The New York Times.

1.—Manning the Beach Cart. 2.—Patrolmen Passing Checks. Checks Have to be Exchanged with Stations on Either Side. 3.—Loading the Beach Cart. 4.—Answ
Breeches Buoy. 7.—Drill. Resuscitating a Man. 8.—Entire Crew of the Mecox Life Saving Station at Bridgehampton, L. I. 9.—Head K

A DAY WITH THE LIFE-SAVIN



ering a Call for Assistance. 5.—Sighting the Gun. This Gun Is Used to Throw a Life Line to a Stranded Vessel. 6.—Drill. A Man Ashore. Showing the Use of the eper John N. Hedges. 10.—Starting Out with the Whaleboat. 11.—Taking the Boat Down to the Surf. 12.—About to Launch the Whaleboat.

G CREW AT BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I.

THE TWO SURROGATES.

IT has been said by some experts that the wealth of the City of New York, or its equivalent, passes through the Surrogate's Court once in every thirty years. However this may be, millions and millions of dollars' worth of property, real and personal, are adjudicated in the Surrogate's Court every year. No similar court in the country disposes of anything like the enormous amount of business that is disposed of in the court presided over by the two Surrogates of this county—Frank T. Fitzgerald and John H. V. Arnold.

It is one of the busiest courts in the land. Even in the Summer time, when most of the courts are closed, the Surrogates are busy. Trials were held all during July, and even the dog days of August find the Judges in their offices disposing of business.

Practically all the wealth that is disposed of by will or from those who die intestate passes through the Surrogate's Office, and to many it has been the avenue through which they were raised from poverty to wealth. The court 's the protector of the widow and the orphan, and 't stands as the defender of their rights.

The history of the Surrogate's Court extends back in one form or other for several centuries. In its present form its history can practically be traced back to 1787, when an act was passed by which the granting of probate and of letters of administration was taken away altogether from the then Court of Probates, except in certain specified cases, and given to the Surrogates of each county. In 1804 the Surrogates were clothed with the same power as the Judges of Probate—to cite the Administrators of Accounts, to decree distr bution or the payment of bequests and legacies, and to compel it by execution. Prior to 1787 the business of adjudicating upon estates had been vested in various tribunals. Prior to 1664 and thereabouts it was vested in the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens. Afterward the Governor administered all probate cases. Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly gives a very full discussion of the history of the Surrogate's Court in his decision of the noted case of the "Brick Estate," in Abbott's Practice Reports.

This article, however, has to do with the present administration of the Surrogate's Court rather than with its history. In 1892, while Rastus S. Ransom was still Surrogate, it was decided by the Legislature that one Surrogate was not enough for the great financial interests involved in the litigation of probate questions in the County of New York. It thereupon decided that another Surrogate should be added, and in the election of that year Frank T. Fitzgerald, a young lawyer of determination and ability, was elected additional Surrogate.

Mr. Fitzgerald was the first Surrogate ever elected for a term of fourteen years. He is now only in his thirty-ninth year,

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
Surrogate of New York.

but his career in this city has been one of the most conspicuous and successful of the young men who have participated actively in public affairs. Judge Fitzgerald was born in the First Ward of this city and was educated in St. Francis Xavier's College, in this city, and in St. Mary's College, Niagara Falls. He was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1878, and afterward pursued his legal studies in the office of Smith M. Weed and the late Gen. James W. Husted. He established a successful law practice and took an active part in political affairs. He was elected to represent the old Sixth Congressional District in Congress in 1888, and long before his term was completed he was elected Register of the county.

This was in 1889. It was the first year in which the political organization of which Mr. Fitzgerald was a member had made a single-handed fight and was successful. Mr. Fitzgerald was at the head of the ticket. During his term as Register the short "form of deed and mortgage" was adopted. Under his direction the present block system of indexing the transactions of real estate was put in operation, and he was a foremost advocate of the land transfer reform system, which is the simplification of indexing and recording real estate transfers. Judge Fitzgerald was a delegate from the Eighth Senatorial District to the last Constitutional Convention, and was a member of the Committee on Cities and Taxation.

As Surrogate he has had before him during the past five years many important cases, including "the Darragh will," "the Teuton will," "the matter of Wilson G. Hunt," "the Fayerweather decrees," and the "collateral tax in the Jay Gould estate." Judge Fitzgerald is married and resides with his wife and children on the Western Boulevard. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, the Catholic Club, the Democratic Club and is an honorary member of the New York Press Club.

Surrogate Ransom's term expired with 1893, and in the Fall of that year John H. V. Arnold was elected to succeed him. Surrogate Arnold has had a conspicuous and successful career. He is one of the best-known book collectors in this country. Early in his life he made a remarkable book collection, and in 1879 he decided to sell it. It took twelve sessions of the sale to dispose of it, and in those twelve sessions more than 6,000 valuable and carefully selected books were disposed of. Since then Judge Arnold has had various literary fads. He has probably the best collection of actors' autographs, histories, and engravings in his library that there is on the American continent. His collection of works upon criminal law and upon crimes is recognized as probably the best in English-speaking countries, where the crimes discussed have occurred. His library upon this subject reaches back for centuries.

Besides this, Judge Arnold has been prominent in other literary directions. In the field known to littérateurs as extra illustration, or the interleaving of old works, he has a wide reputation. Extra illustration deals with the extending and amplification of old works so that they shall be brought up as nearly as possible to the present period. Years ago Judge Arnold took Dr. Francis's work on old New York, which was then in one volume, and extended it so that it reached nine volumes. It was sold in Judge Arnold's library in 1879 for a large price. This is but one instance of Mr. Arnold's work in the way of extra illustration and extension of old works.

In social and political affairs Judge Arnold's career has been full of activity. He was for years President of the Democratic Club, and he brought that institution into great prominence. He is not a superstitious man, and for a long time was Chief Ruler of the Thirteen Club, which abhors superstition of all kinds. He was one of the first

From a Photograph Taken Specially for The New York Times.

SURROGATE ARNOLD ON THE BENCH.
Clerk J. Fairfax McLaughlin is Standing at the Right of the Surrogate.

From a Photograph Taken Specially for The New York Times.

INTERIOR OF THE SURROGATE'S COURT VIEWED FROM THE BENCH.

batch of members elected to the Players Club, the founder of which was Edwin Booth. He is one of the veteran members of the New York Athletic Club, having joined it in 1868. In his younger days he was very fond of athletic sports and was a powerful oarsman. His prowess in the single scull was held in great respect on the Harlem River. Judge Arnold served two terms as President of the Board of Aldermen. In his collection of autographs he has the signatures of all Mayors of New York since the first English Mayor.

The offices and courtrooms of the Surrogate's Court are in the County Court House and take up several large rooms on the ground floor on the City Hall side of the building. The Judges' chambers occupy the western half of what used to be the Sheriff's office, and the eastern half is taken up by one of the courtrooms. The other courtroom used by the Surrogates is the finest in the building. It is located right over the entrance from City Hall Park and is charming both in architecture and decoration. It reminds one of a small chapel. It has windows on three sides and presents a remarkable contrast to the gloomy and sombre appearance of most of the other courtrooms in the building. THE TIMES's photographer has secured two fine views of it. One shows the southern end of the court, with Surrogate Arnold upon the bench and Clerk J. Fairfax McLaughlin beside him, and the other depicts the picturesque rear section of the room.

Some idea of how the business of the Surrogate's Court has increased in forty years can be gained when it is stated that early in the fifties, when Judge Bradford was Surrogate, he had only a clerical force of four or five. The force in the present Surrogate's office now numbers nearly seventy. It is headed by William V. Leary, who is Chief Clerk and Chief Law Assistant, and by J. Fairfax McLaughlin, who is Clerk of the Court. Mr. Leary has occupied his present very responsible place for about fifteen years, and has a very wide and valuable knowledge of probate affairs. Mr. McLaughlin has been Clerk of the Court for six or seven years. It is a place that requires special legal and executive ability, and its duties have been discharged by Mr. McLaughlin with conspicuous efficiency. Edward W. Bonynge is Deputy Chief Clerk, William Ray De Lano First Law Assistant, and John A. O'Brien Second Law Assistant.

A. M. DOWNES.

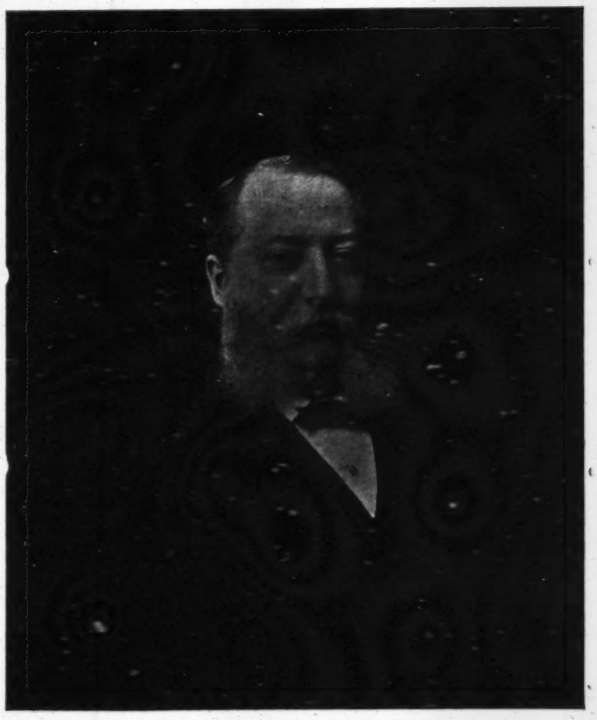
TUNNEL UNDER EAST RIVER.

William Henry Baldwin, Jr., the young President of the Long Island Railroad, whose portrait is reproduced herewith, is in London, studying the new electric underground railway of the English metropolis in the interest of the corporation he represents.

He left New York on Aug. 28, for a stay of about four weeks, and expects to return with information of importance to the citizens of Greater New York.

The Legislature last Winter authorised the construction by the Long Island Railroad Company of an underground tunnel running from its Flatbush Avenue Station in Brooklyn to the East River, and for five miles out Atlantic Avenue, in the opposite direction. The company also proposes to continue this tunnel, if feasible, under the East River to Manhattan Island, connect it with the proposed rapid transit system of this city, and thus form part of a system of subterraneous railway arteries through which the Greater New York population may conveniently travel from one end to the other of the metropolis. Since Mr. Baldwin succeeded Austin Corbin, less than a year ago, as President of the Long Island Railroad Company the development of this scheme has been prominent in his policy. It is now awaiting, to a certain degree, the work of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Mr. Baldwin is "getting points" on it at London.

For a man not thirty-five years of age the railroad magnate's career has been a surprising one. It started in his connection with Western roads of small importance, and has been marked by a rapid advance from one position to another of greater importance. Three years ago he began his connection with the Southern Railroad Company. He was made Second Vice President of the system, and directed its traffic and operating department. From there he came to the Long Island Railroad Company last Fall. His successful work as a practical railroad man is an earnest of what he may be expected to accomplish with his new and gigantic scheme.



JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Surrogate of New York.

From The Brooklyn Life.
W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
President of the Long Island Railroad.

SCOTCH SABBATARIANISM.

Every one knows that the Highlands of Scotland are the veritable stronghold of Sabbatarianism in its austerest character. There are not wanting indications, however, of a relaxing of the old rigidity. A Scotch paper chronicles the circumstance that one Sunday recently six Invernessians ascended Cairngorm. When they reached the summit, at 8:30, they found a paper intimating that another party had been there at 6 A. M., and while at breakfast a third party of seventeen arrived at the summit. Later in the day the Inverness party ascended Ben Macdhui, and found traces of three others in the shape of visiting cards left in a black bottle. "Who would have thought," comments the journal, "that six Invernessians, belonging to the different churches in the community, would have so far forgotten themselves as to forget the church for a whole Sunday and go away tramping the hills instead?"

BOAT ROOM IN THE NONPAREIL HOUSE.

THE LADIES' ROOM AT THE NONPAREIL CLUB.

THREE WELL-KNOWN ROWING CLUBS.

THREE of the best-known of the rowing clubs which have their houses on the Harlem River are the Nonpareil Rowing Club, the Dauntless Rowing Club, and the Union Boat Club. Their houses are on the west bank of the Harlem River, and extend from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. The Nonpareil Club has the southern position, and then comes the Dauntless, with the Union at the north. The Nonpareil was formerly used by the Columbia College Rowing Association, and used to stand on the other side of the river, near to Third Avenue. When Edwin Gould gave the present house to Columbia College the Dauntless Club purchased the old house. It is a very handsome building, and has a crow's nest balcony, from which a good view of all the regattas that are rowed on the Harlem can be had.

In front of each house is a large float, from which the shells are launched when the crews go out to row. A gangway leads from the boat rooms to these floats. The boat rooms occupy half of the ground floors of the houses, and the other half in each house is given up to locker rooms and baths for the use of the oarsmen. The shells, some of cedar and some of paper, are carefully placed on racks. On the upper floors are the reception rooms, committee rooms, and other rooms where the members meet when they cannot go out rowing, and there have been many days this Summer when indoors was pleasanter than out.

The ladies' room of the Nonpareil Club is very cozily furnished, and many of the trophies that have been won by crews representing the club are arranged about the room.

The Dauntless Club is the oldest of the three organizations. It was started in 1863, and during the twenty-three years of its existence some of the most prominent oarsmen in the city have been members of the club. The club is a rowing club in every sense of the word, and is always represented in the many regattas that are rowed in the waters near New York. The Nonpareil Club was organized in 1874, and the Union a year later. The Union is the largest organization of the three, and in addition to being prominent in rowing circles, is very much of a social club. The ball of the Union is one of the events of the Winter season.

Saturday afternoons and Sundays are the best days at the clubhouses. On those days all the members who can attend, and all the boats, are out on the river. Barge parties are made up, and sometimes long trips are taken. Those members who are training for races go out practicing every day. Just now several members of each club are training for the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which is to be held soon at Philadelphia. This regatta will be the most important of the year, and oarsmen from all parts of the country will try for the handsome prizes that are offered for races. Edward H. Ten Eyck, who won the Diamond Sculls at Henley, is to row, and he will meet Dr. McDowell, who also rowed for the sculls. The four-oared crew of the Winnipeg Rowing Club will row also. This crew was beaten at Henley, after winning a heat. A. F. A.

JEAN VALLOIS'S BOAT.

Found at Lake Bonaparte on August 4.

LIGHT ON VALLOIS MYSTERY.

A few weeks ago some vandals blew up with dynamite the stone dam across the outlet of Lake Bonaparte, in Lewis County, this State. This caused the level of the lake to change, and it is now four or five feet lower than before. About two weeks ago Mr. Wakeman of Watertown was rowing leisurely around the lake and stopped in one of the pretty bays to watch the glistening bottom through the colorless water. He was startled to see below him the outlines of a boat. He obtained assistance from Mr. White of Carthage, Mr. Hurst of Harrisville, and Mr. Reamer, a guest at the hotel, and after considerable labor they raised the boat and brought it ashore. It had been loaded with stones and a hole had been broken in its bottom. It was half filled with sand, and bore the appearance of having been in the water very many years. It is not like any boat used upon any of the Adirondack lakes for the last fifty years. A part of a chair of quaint make was rigged n the stern, as if for a seat for one passenger. There was also a place for a sail of some sort, and a notch for a rope to hold the anchor.

In all probability this boat was once the property of Jean Vallois, one of the young courtiers who followed Joseph Bonaparte, the dethroned King of Spain, to this country. Its discovery makes it possible to write another chapter in the melancholy fate that befell this brilliant favorite of Joseph Bonaparte.

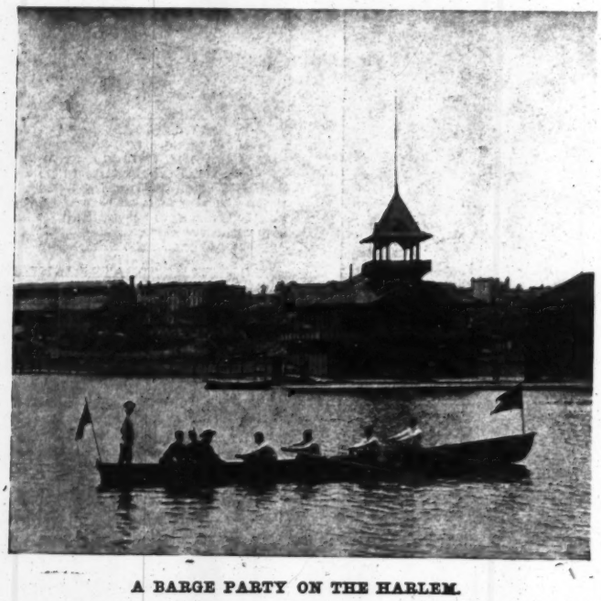
In one of his hunting trips Vallois came across the family of a French-Canadian named Beausant. There was a daughter named Marie, just blossoming into womanhood, and very beautiful. A mutual attachment sprang up between them, but this was frowned upon by Bonaparte, for he had no notion of permitting an inmate of his household to marry one beneath his station. Vallois seems to have been more honorable than most young men of his time, and it is said he told Bonaparte that he should marry her at all hazards.

But Marie had another lover, Normonde, a Canadian half-breed, whose combined French and Indian nature made him a most dangerous enemy. He sought in vain to win the girl away from Vallois, and is said to have threatened both with death upon more than one occasion. To avoid Normonde and to escape the notice of Bonaparte, the young lovers met in a cave or grotto on the shore of the lake, about a mile from the great house. Vallois is believed to have himself built the boat recently found, and with this concealed in the bushes on the side of the lake on which he lived, he could cross to the trysting place unobserved whenever he chose. Marie reached the cave by a short path from her father's cabin through the woods. No doubt they often went rowing to other portions of the lake, which is so large that they ran little risk of detection.

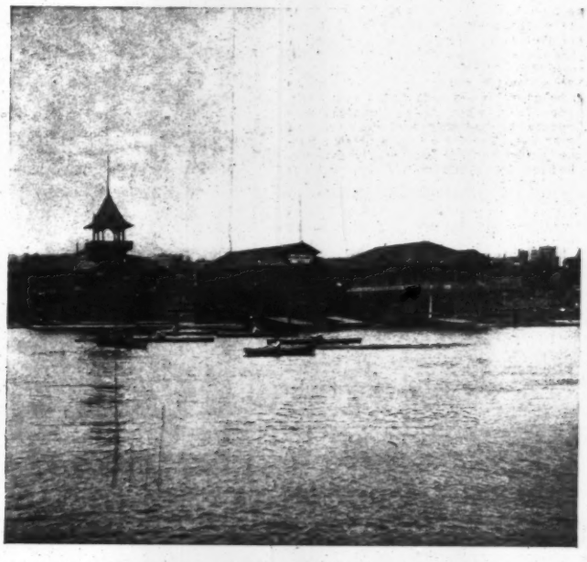
Finally they disappeared, nor was anybody ever found who saw Normonde after that day. This was in 1830, and as they disappeared in Autumn, it was supposed that they had eloped. Another story was that they had been drowned, for hunters in the neighborhood, after the disappearance, told of their frequent trips about the lake in a somewhat crude boat. In 1850 some hunters discovered and explored the cave, and there found the skeletons of two human beings, male and female. Several gold napoleons were found with the skeleton of the male, and other articles that made it quite certain that it was the skeleton of Vallois. There was never a doubt that the other skeleton was that of his sweetheart, Marie Beausant.

The discovery of the old boat by Mr. Wakeman completes the chain of evidence that quite conclusively proves that Vallois and Marie were murdered by Normonde. It is probable that he watched and discovered their meeting place. When the opportunity was ripe he killed both; then took the boat, paddled across the lake, scuttled the craft by the blow from a big stone, sank it with a load of stone, and disappeared.

The old boat will be preserved at the Hermitage, where guests and visitors will for many years look upon it with great interest, for it was once an important factor in the romance that lends unusual charm to this beautiful spot. It is probable that it never would have been discovered had not the waters of the lake been so much lower because of the destruction of the dam, and the theory that Vallois and Marie had committed suicide, which was advanced upon the discovery of the skeletons, would never have been disproved.



A BARGE PARTY ON THE HARLEM.



NONPAREIL, DAUNTLESS, AND UNION BOAT HOUSES.

THE LATEST PORTRAITS OF PRINCESS VICTORIA KAIULANI,
Who is About to Visit New York and Who, it is Said, Aspires to be Queen of Hawaii.

KAIULANI TO VISIT HAWAII.

PRINCESS VICTORIA KAIULANI is the daughter of the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, a gentleman of British ancestry, but long a resident of the Hawaiian Islands, and the Princess Miriam Likelike, the last-named being a sister of Kalakaua, who reigned as King for seventeen years, and also of Lilluokalani, whose reign of two years was brought to a close by the action of the United States authorities on Jan. 17, 1893. The father of the Princess is a gentleman who has always held the highest respect of all parties in social or political life at Honolulu. His daughter, by another marriage, married the son of the British Minister, and his country seat at Waikiki is in all its appointments one of the finest in the world.

Although never an active politician, Mr. Cleghorn has held some of the most important public offices in the gift of the monarchy, the latest being that of Governor of the Island of Oahu, in which position he succeeded Gen. John Dominis of Boston, who married the Princess Royal, Lilliuokalani, and died just before his wife ascended the throne.

Princess Kaiulani was born on Oct. 16, 1875, and her mother died Feb. 2, 1887, at the age of about thirty-eight years. A peculiarity of Hawaiian law is that descent is through the maternal side, instead of by the father. If a member of any of the families of the high chiefs marries a woman of the people the children, while perfectly legitimate, do not inherit the lands or honors of the father, while if a man not of noble blood marries a woman connected with the noblest families her children by him are nobly born. Succession to the throne is first by descent, the reigning family for sixty-eight years having been the Kamehamehas. The reigning sovereign possessing no heir has the right under the Constitution to adopt and name an heir to the throne, and the nomination being confirmed by the Legislative Assembly becomes irrevocable. In the absence of descent or nomination, election by the Legislative Assembly, with the proviso that the choice must be from the families of the highest chiefs, provides for the succession.

On both the paternal and maternal side Princess Likelike was descended from the Kamehamehas. There were three sisters. From one of these came the family which reigned until the accession of Prince David Kalakaua; from one of the others is descended the Kalakaua family. When the original Kamehameha united the islands under one Government, those to whom he was indebted for his crown were of the ancestry of the latest reigning family.

Princess Kaiulani is the niece of Queen Liliuokalani, and was named heir-apparent on March 9, 1891, the fact being officially communicated to this Government and acknowledged by the United States. But the young Princess was not at this date in Honolulu, for on May 10, 1889, or in her fourteenth year, under the charge of Mrs. T. R. Walker, wife of the British Consul, she had left that port for England. There she has been ever since, a member of the family of the Hon. Theodore H. Davies, a life-long friend of her father and agentleman of the very highest mercantile and social position. It was with the family of Mr. Davies that Princess Kaiulani visited this country to protest against the Harrison treaty of annexation. She has never taken nor wished to take any part in politics. But when it seemed that without deliberation the nationality of the people was to be annihilated she said:

"I do not care for myself, but suppose this wrong is consummated, and I should return to Hawaii, and my people come around me and say, 'Kaiulani, you were there; you might have saved us and you did not.' Then, how can I answer them? Yes, I will go."

So on March 1, 1893, the Princess landed in New York from the steamship Teutonic, and was received in a manner becoming her rank by Minister Smith of Washington, Consul General Allen, and ex-Cabinet Minister Macfarlane, representing the Hawaiian Government. She at once issued a pathetic and eloquent protest, directed to the American people, which was published in all the newspapers of the day.

Gov. Cleghorn had erected for his daughter a most beautiful residence—it may properly be called a palace—designed for occupancy on the attainment of her eighteenth year, but, owing to the unhappy condition of public affairs in her native land, the Princess has never seen her home since—a little girl of fourteen—she bade adieu to the Paradise of the Pacific.

But, for reasons which it is not necessary to state here, it is probable that she will soon have an opportunity to meet her own people and be greeted by them with their national word, "Aloha," a term significant of love, loyalty, good wishes, and, in fact, comprehending so much on the lips of a Hawaiian that it is not translatable by any single word of ours or any other language.

Gov. Cleghorn and the Princess will leave Southampton by the American Line on Oct. 9, being due in New York on the twenty-second anniversary of the birth of the latter. Remaining in the Atlantic States long enough to confer with her aunt, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the Princess will sail from San Francisco early in November for Honolulu. The length of her stay there or the nature of its consequences on the history of the islands it is now impossible to predict. It is safe to assert that the Princess, of her own volition, will absolutely decline any active part in the political situation, but, as in the case of the Queen, it is not so certain that the Hawaiian people will renounce their fealty to their hereditary chiefs.

The Princess is a typical Hawaiian beauty. She is tall, finely proportioned, with grace and elegance in every movement. Her education is of the very highest order, and wherever she has been during the past two years with her father, she has attracted the greatest attention. She is very musical, sings, composes, and uses almost any instrument of harmony, even to the violin.

FRANK A. EHRET,
President of the New York State Brewers' and Maltsters' Association.

FRANK A. EHRET.

Frank A. Ehret, President of the New York State Brewers and Maltsters' Association, one of the wealthiest and most influential commercial bodies in the world, is thirty-two years old to-day. He was born on Sept. 5, 1867, and was educated here and in Europe. He is a nephew of the late Mgr. Hostilot, rector of the American College at Rome. He is associated with his father, George Ehret, the brewer, and thoroughly understands the business.

Frank Ehret is a remarkably busy man, for in addition to his father's business he finds time to pay attention to the Harlem Market Company, of which he is Vice President, and the New York and College Point Ferry Company, of which he is a Director. He was one of the originators of the German Charity Ball Association, which has distributed since its organization $75,000 among the German Hospitals of New York City, and at the last ball, held in the Metropolitan Opera House last February, Mr. Ehret was floor manager, and sold personally $1,100 worth of tickets.

He is a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Catholic, and Military Clubs; of the Arion, Liederkranz, and many other societies and charitable associations. Some years ago he took an active interest in sports, and had one of the most powerful racing stables on the turf. Mr. Ehret is celebrating his birthday at his father's country house, Pine Knoll, at Palenville, in the Catskills.

THE RECENT WAR IN THESSALY*

R. BIGHAM'S volume is a notable example of the promptness with which the English people are supplied with a book about any country, once that land has acquired any fresh interest for them. With the war between Greece and Turkey only a few weeks behind us, with the final settlement of the issue there fought out still incomplete, we have here a record of the events of the war, written by one who was an eye witness of them. Indeed, the volume, if it does not enable the reader also to become an eye witness, does give him a series of views made from photographs, and showing battles, towns, and moving troops. We may accuse the English of being slow in some things, but they are not dilatory in war or in anything else that concerns the welfare of their empire. Even their newspapers may be said to rival our own in enterprise when the topics before the public have any imperial significance.

Mr. Bigham, after having been in St. Petersburg last Spring, chanced to be in London on a short holiday when the war in Greece began. The Times of London was in search of a correspondent, and on March 18 asked him to go to the seat of war. In twenty-four hours, "with such kit as I could collect," including the clothes of a younger brother who was absent in Oxford, Mr. Bigham's own clothes being in Russia, he started for the front, and on March 22 arrived in Salonica.

One cannot read his volume without feeling that his sympathies are always with Turkey rather than with Greece. This feeling springs, not so much from anything he says concerning the merits of the issue as from the absence of anything like interest on his part in Greece as a sufferer at the hands of an unchristian foe. When we recall the outburst of sympathy which came from England early in this century, and to which Byron gave expression in his verse as he gave support with his purse and his life, this is lamentable. Mr. Bigham simply voices the changed attitude of his country. It is not principles that have changed; it is national interests. England has "bent her conscience to her dealing."

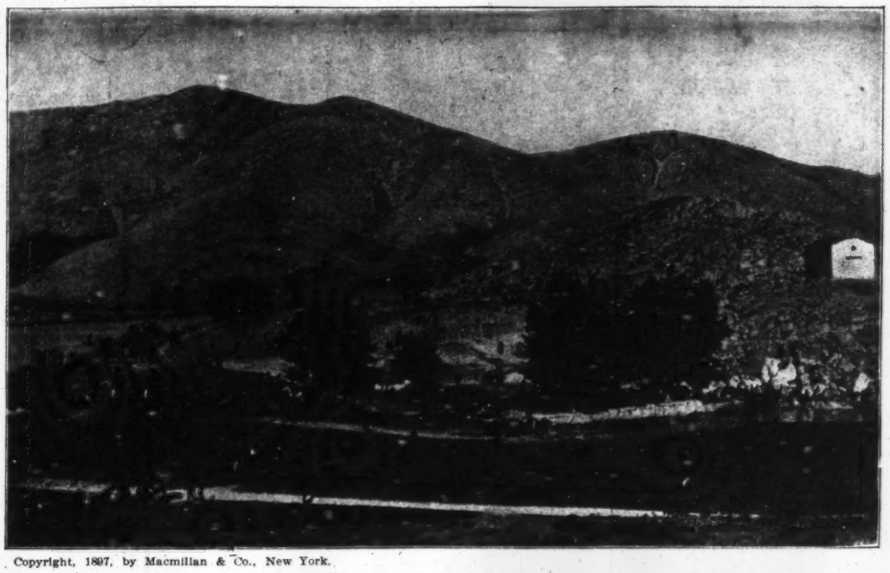
As he went out to represent The London Times, it was inevitable that Mr. Bigham should fall utterly in sympathy with Greece. But, in addition to all this, he went under the protection of the Turkish Army. He saw the war from the Turkish side, and if his account be not properly described as pro-Turkish, it is at least an account utterly indifferent to the struggle the Greeks maintained against an infidel. Indeed, more than this may be said. Mr. Bigham describes the Government of Greece as "determined to use all the means in its power to provoke a conflict on the Macedonian and Albanian frontiers." The failure of the great powers in blockading Crete to prevent the outbreak of hostilities he ascribes to an element which was incapable of control, and which shortly eluded all restraints and brought on the war—the "Ethnike Etairia," a secret society, scattered all over Greece and the Levant, which "worked on the impressionable populace of Athens by all the sentiment, oratory, and mystification which generally appeal to a Southern race in a very marked degree."

While the society had a reputation for wealth and influence which was probably deserved, its reputation for organization and ability was "certainly false." Whatever had been its reputation at one time, it had now "sunk into well-merited disrepute and obscurity, with the record of having been no less distinguished in the history of Greece for folly than for criminal meddling and incompetence." In sentences like these Mr. Bigham clearly exposes his point of view. One reads further on his promise "to give an unprejudiced account of the war to the best of my ability" without being at all encouraged to believe it possible for him to fulfill the promise.

The most satisfactory parts of the volume are those in which Mr. Bigham deals with the merits of the two armies as fighting forces. Here he writes in a disinterested manner. The statements he makes inspire one's confidence. They really have value, and they certainly shed some light on the subject in hand. For one thing they show us that Turkish success owed little to German officers. Again and again during the war we were assured that the contrary was the case. It is merely true that the army of the Sultan had been largely organized upon the German system, and that Prussian officers at different times had served on the general staff. During the war, however, only one German officer was really present, and he was at the front only six days as Inspector General of Artillery, superintending the occupation of Larissa. Mr. Bigham's conclusions respecting the two armies are so interesting that readers will value some rather extended quotations:

"The strategy of the Turks was essentially dilatory; but, though apparently always overcautious, they failed to show a just appreciation of the real dangers of war. They entirely ignored the true object of attack, the enemy's base, and advanced with a strong right instead of a strong left wing. They omitted to push home their advantages, and even the little cavalry they had was rarely employed. Immensely strong in artillery, they hardly ever made use of this arm in great masses, and, having only to fear one thing, a cutting of their lines of communication, they left these during the first part of the campaign almost unprotected and in no way organized. On the other hand, they never made rash movements, they always concentrated a force superior to the enemy's before giving battle, (except in Mahmud's case,) and they evidently understood, though they did not always apply, the lessons taught by the Russo-Turkish war as regards the thousand and one non-combatant services which go to make up the backbone of an army.

*WITH THE TURKISH ARMY IN THESSALY. By Clive Bigham. With illustrations and maps. 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co.



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GREEK ADVANCE ON KARYA.

"The Greek strategy was on the whole reasonable—their main object, having declared war, was to gain time, and this they certainly managed to do, though more because of their enemy's halting advance than from any other cause. Their commissariat and supply arrangements were wretched, but this was simply because they had no material, not because they did not understand its necessity. In medical assistance they relied on Europe and were not disappointed. By a succession of extraordinary tactics they invariably had to desert almost impregnable positions, but they always fell back on their base and their ships. Whether they were right in dividing their small forces is doubtful; probably they were; for points like Trikkala and Larissa, Pharsala, and Velestino were equally dangerous in the enemy's hands; but there is no doubt that they erred in the most deplorable manner in allowing their fleet to remain practically useless during the whole war, and to select for its ineffective attack the one place where it was unlikely to obtain any striking success—Prevesa.

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Field Marshal Edhem Pasha.

"We now come to the region of tactics. The Turks' tactics, as far as they had any, were to bang away at the enemy till they beat him—an excellent idea when you have enough men, and in their case very successful. On one or two occasions some elementary movements, such as flank attacks, and once an envelopment, were evolved from the commanders' brains, but they never got much further and had little result to show. At the battle of Domoko had any but the Hellenic Army been defending the position, Hamid Pasha would never have scaled the hills; as it was his advance passed for a triumph of tactical skill rather than for a very heroic and plodding fighting march, which is what it really was.

"If, however, the Turks were deficient in this branch of the ethics of war, the Greeks were many degrees below them. It is unfair to generalize from isolated incidents; but one or two examples of their stupendous want of foresight to some extent indicate the main method of procedure. At Tyrnavos they left the telegraph line uncut; at Larissa, Pharsala, and Domoko they deserted masses of Krupp ammunition; at Velestino they dragged some great siege guns up to a commanding height, kept them there two days during a battle, never fired a shot from them, and then with infinite labor dragged them down only to sink them in the Gulf of Volo. They generally omitted to protect their flanks, they only once detailed a rearguard, and in no case did they ever attempt to retard the Turkish advance by the simple expedient of blowing up a bridge or erecting any kind of obstacle.

"It is a thankless task to find fault, though not very difficult; and I can only adduce as my excuse that these opinions were supported by most of the European officers present, and that it is necessary to draw attention to the peculiar absence of tactical knowledge in both armies in order to do proper justice to the wonderful courage of the men.

"The chief arm was of course the infantry. Of the Turks the pure Osmanlis were distinctly the best soldiers, and the Albanians, as a whole, belied their reputation. They are not particularly amenable to discipline, and it is just conceivable that they might turn back if heavily pressed. On the other hand, the Turk, unless ordered, is incapable of running away, and when he has got an order he will observe it, ruat coelum. His courage and his calm and silent advance beggar description, and there is little doubt that when the Turkish army is really trained up to a high European standard it will be invincible.

"As regards the Greek infantry, it is hard to come to a conclusion. Courage they certainly had, but only of a particular—the defensive—kind. Behind intrenchments they were excellent, but when it became a question of charging they appeared to lose their nerve. Their shooting and drill, if a little more superficial, was not really much better than that of the Turks. Their officers were by no means good, and their discipline was at no time reliable. Even the exceptional case of the flight from Tyrnavos must speak volumes. No Turkish force could be driven to such a moral extremity.

"The Euzonoi, light troops, and mountaineers, were the best of the Greek Army. The rest were for the most part townsmen and laborers, who had no idea that they were undertaking anything more than a triumphal march to Salonica. When they discovered their mistake some of them deserted; but the majority did their best to acquire in a short time the rudiments of a calling which was not their own and for which they had no special aptitude. The Italian volunteers, I believe, gave more trouble than they were worth, and the lack of organization in the Foreign Legion

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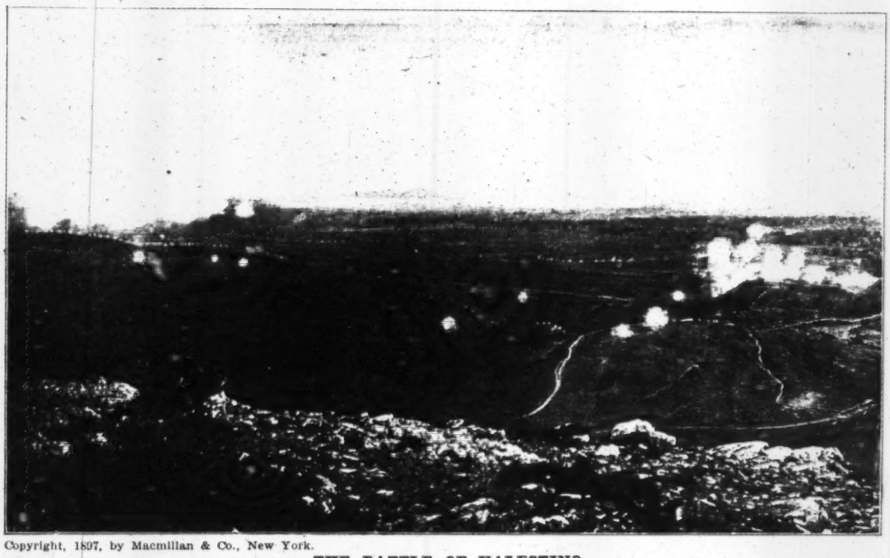
THE BATTLE OF MATI.



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THE BATTLE OF VALESTINO.

tended generally to impair its fighting value.

"The conclusion then, from a military point of view was as follows: Neither army was in reality mobile, but the Turks showed themselves distinctly capable of mobility. They are, to start with, good fighters, they are very enduring, they have immense marching powers, they carry nothing but their rifle, ammunition, and water bottle, (at a pinch they will dispense with this last,) they are contented with the hardest life, they neither need nor want stimulants nor pleasure, and they enjoy battle. Add to this, if you can, really brave, capable, and acceptable officers, increase the organization to the utmost pitch of proficiency (this is merely a mechanical matter—vide the progress of the Russians)—impart a thorough moral and physical training to all ranks, and you will have the most exceptionally strong army that has ever been let loose on the earth. When the next Alexander or the next Napoleon arises he will find this out, and he will lead either the Chinese or the Turks. If he does so, he will obtain all that his ambition may desire, and the world can only pray that he may be sufficiently civilized not to desire wholesale devastation."

The courage and endurance of the Turks constantly awakened Mr. Bigham's admiration. In the hospitals he found that not 5 per cent. of the troops had fallen ill or been left behind, and yet the great mass of them had come hundreds of miles from the interior of Asia Minor, traveling either by road or in cattle trucks, with a sea voyage of one or two days. In the field the author rarely found a case of sore feet. Fear was a sensation unknown to the Turk. He appeared to be mentally impervious to any such feeling. What passes among Europeans as wonderful daring, with the Turk is something different, for it springs from a positive want of any appreciation of what danger is.

Edhem Pasha made a favorable impression on Mr. Bigham. Throughout the campaign he was treated by that commander with "the greatest kindness." Mr. Bigham is sure he will always remember him as "the finest specimen of a Turkish gentleman I have ever met." He says further of him:

"He is now about fifty years old, a man of middle height, with a beard and mustache beginning to turn gray. His eyes and mouth are kind, though firm, and he has a great sense of humor. Still, he is quite the grand seigneur, and his modesty is only excelled by his dignity.

"By nature he is extremely careful and methodical, having been brought up in the most conservative Turkish style—he only knows a few words of French—and accordingly his strategy was before everything sure, while his tactics were frequently slow. Of his ability there is no doubt, for during the whole of the campaign in Thessaly he not only invariably succeeded in defeating the enemy without suffering any material loss, but he managed at the same time to maintain his influence and authority in the army, and his prestige and popularity at the palace, where many foes were continually at work against him, endeavoring to undermine both his power and his reputation.

"It must always be remembered that hardly for an hour did the Commander in Chief have an absolutely free hand, and at one time nearly every movement of troops had to be explained to and authorized from the palace before it was allowed to take place. In fact, Edhem had to avoid gaining a very great victory, and the consequent renown he would get throughout the empire, as much as he had to avoid the least reverse to his arms or the least loss of men or material, which would have entailed instant disgrace. For him there were neither Malplaquets nor Sedans, his duty being to obtain the maximum of useful advantage with the minimum of personal fame."

Beyond Edhem Pasha and his immediate staff, Mr. Bigham saw not twenty officers in the entire Turkish force who understood French or had more than the most elementary military training. The regimental officers were in the main poor Turkish gentlemen, or men who, by long service, had risen from the ranks, and the latter "were like very Sergeants in their ideas and methods."

Perhaps the strongest feeling aroused by reading this book is one of new and most profound amazement that a state of civilization such as Turkey maintains in Europe is maintained in spite of the phenomenal weakness of Turkey as a fighting power. The jealousies of the greater nations remain, as they have so long remained, the salvation of the infidel and barbarous Turk. Throned on the Bosporus, the mistress of the fairest site for a city that Europe contains, supreme in a town founded by Christians, and for hundreds of years the centre of mighty Christian influence, the Turk is permitted by Christian nations to maintain his evil potency when any one of a half dozen of them, unopposed by another, could alone drive him into Asia, bag and baggage, in sixty days.

Francis W. Halsey.

LOCOMOTIVES IN AMERICA.

The first locomotive engine built in this country for actual use is said to have been constructed at West Point in 1830, and it was used on the South Carolina Railroad, which was the first road built in America for the use of steam power. The locomotive weighed about five tons, and was named The Best Friend. It was operated on a few miles of track placed on piles, and worked successfully in the Summer of 1830. The second engine for the South Carolina Road was completed in 1834, and it weighed seven and a half tons. Before The Best Friend was in operation Peter Cooper built a small experimental locomotive, which made a trial trip on a short section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in August of 1830. The result of Mr. Cooper's experimental effort was to stimulate further attempts in locomotive building. The first engine regularly run on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was built by Phineas Davis in 1831, and it was followed by several other effective motors.

The historic locomotive John Bull was built in England by Stephenson & Co., on the order of Col. Stevens of New Jersey, the projector and principal owner of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The order was given in the latter part of 1830, and the locomotive was shipped from Newcastle in June, 1831. It is a commonly accepted fact in American railway history that the first passenger train regularly run by steam power was drawn by the John Bull between Bordentown and South Amboy, N. J., in September, 1833. The time occupied for the trip of thirty-four miles was about three hours. At that period the usual communication between Philadelphia and Bordentown and between South Amboy and New York was by steamboat, and the time consumed in making the trip between the two cities was from eight to nine hours. The locomotive John Bull was taken to Chicago during the Columbian Centennial and exhibited there.

Photograph by Anderson, 1897.

Archbishop John J. Keane,

Who May Be Made Head of the Archdiocese of New Orleans.

Robert D. Wrenn,

Winner of the Tennis Championship.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL THIEF.

It would seem that French thieves and housebreakers, when searching for art treasures, are more or less affected by the genius of their spoils. Recently an enterprising but undiscovered personage managed to effect an entry into the Maison Carée, at Nimes, and to carry off the famous Goudard collection of over 8,000 Roman coins. Instead of rushing off with them to the melting pot, he seems to have wandered about the other interesting relics of antiquity, for which the old Provençal city is famous; and, after some hesitation, selected the immediate neighborhood of the Tourmagne—that still unexplained enigma of the past—for a hiding place. The spoiler of the Maison Carée, in his choice, seems to have leaned to the views of those archaeologists who maintain that the Tourmagne was a treasure house in Roman or pre-Roman times. At any rate, he used it as such, for the whole collection was found stowed away there, and has now been once more replaced in its more usual and accessible show cases.

A BEGGAR ON A BICYCLE.

One often hears of a beggar on horseback, but until last week I had never seen a tramp on wheels says a writer in Sketch. I had penetrated into the fastnesses of Exmoor, when he suddenly appeared over the brow of a distant foothill, and came coasting down toward me very rapidly. When about ten yards away he slackened speed suddenly, and, without even alighting, craved relief. Having muttered a few prayers and flung the fellow a guinea piece, I bade him be of good cheer, and he quickly left me. Certainly our Social Democrats have little to wish for when a tramp in rags can afford to bestride a Beeston Humber!

MY LAKE.

A lot of lucid lily things
Grew round its edge in bows and strings,
And myriad pairs of tissue wings,
White, yellow, purple, blue.

All bent above the water there
To see which one did out-compare
In being sweet and being fair,
With everything that grew.

High overhead the arching trees
Touched joyous hands at every breeze,
And scattered down with reckless ease
A shower of light and shade.

Sometimes a happy-throated bird—
Its mellow note an instant heard—
A troop of sleeping echoes stirred,
Then flitted toward the glade.

Hid as a secret of the wood
My lake lay, just a pearly rood,
And wanton winds scarce ever wooed
It from a pulseless rest.

Its bosom was a placid place—
Sweet Nature often spares such space
For those who, weary in life's race,
Seek her in pensive quest.

Harper's Bazar.

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GREEK MOSQUE AND BRIDGE OF LARISSA.

DECK OF THE STEAM YACHT VIDETTE.

THE steam yacht Vidette, M. C. D. Borden's craft, was built at Newburg in 1878, and although comparatively an old boat, she is a very comfortable one. Mr. Borden last year had the fine steamer Sovereign built, and now uses that yacht in preference to the smaller one, which has been used, though, by other members of Mr. Borden's family. The Vidette is 123 feet over all, 104 feet on the water line, 18 feet beam, and 9 feet draught. She is schooner rigged and is fitted with compound engines, with which she can make fair time. The yacht is luxuriously fitted throughout and is roomy. Her saloon, which is in the after part of the boat, is finished in mahogany, and the upholsterings are of rich silk tapestry.

At one end of the saloon is a buffet on which is a large plate-glass mirror. On each side of the saloon are large, comfortable sofas, and in the centre of the room is a big table of the old-fashioned kind. The chairs are big, and everything in the yacht was put there with the idea of making things as pleasant as possible for those on board without making an ostentatious display.

There is no deck house on the after part of the yacht, and the result is that she has a fine deck, large enough almost for a dance. Easy chairs are to be found everywhere, and as the rail is low there is no difficulty in seeing all that is to be seen from the deck while taking all the ease possible.

A. F. A.

CARL GOLDMARK THE COMPOSER.

Carl Goldmark was the son of a Jewish precentor who, at the time of Carl's birth, lived in the small Hungarian village of Keszthely. Although the date of his birth is usually given as 1832, I have his personal assurance that it was 1830, says a writer in Looker-On.

Most of his talent was undoubtedly inherited from his father. In the chants and prayers the ritual of the synagogue furnishes frequent opportunity for vocal improvisation, and the precentor, Rubin Goldmark, although without theoretical musical knowledge, not even possessing the power of putting his musical thoughts on paper, attracted people from far and wide to listen to his singing. From his father Carl undoubtedly received his first inspiration.

The talent of the son soon manifesting itself, he determined to follow music as a profession; but as the father was blessed with a very large family, the son was obliged to depend on his own efforts for support. Beginning the study of the violin with the intention of becoming a virtuoso, he for a number of years practised as much as ten hours a day. His income was his salary as violinist in a small Hungarian theatre. It amounted to the munificent sum of 8 florins, or about $3.50 a month. Though the purchasing power of money in the little Hungarian town was greater than we imagine, it yet seems almost incredible that body and soul could have been kept together for a full month on a sum that now will not even pay for an orchestra stall at the opera.

He Mixed Bulldog and Plays.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Dog stories are plentiful, as are also fish stories, but here is a genuinely true one, vouched for by Manager Will J. Davis and Myron B. Rice, which alone should be sufficient evidence of its truthfulness. Mr. Davis is a fancier of dogs, and he is continually bothered by his friends for young specimens. During the Summer Mr. Davis had a kennel of bulldogs which were unusually fine. He had remembered Mr. Rice visiting his farm during the Henry Irving engagement, and he much admired all of Mr. Davis's canine family. He thought Mr. Rice would be pleased to possess one of these fine bulldogs, so he forwarded one to New York City. Mr. Rice while in New York, lives in an apartment, and as apartments in New York are similar to those in Chicago, the janitor protested against Mr. Rice having a dog in his rooms. He did not know what to do with the pup, having no place to keep it, and yet not wishing to give it to any one else. He, therefore, thought it would be best to return it to Mr. Davis. He took the dog to the office and there had it packed for shipment. In the meantime he had requested his stenographer to write a polite letter to Mr. Davis telling him the facts, and expressing thanks and regrets. Now, in Mr. Rice's New York office they are in the habit of receiving numerous manuscripts of plays.

"Will you dictate the letter?" asked the stenographer.

"No. Go ahead and write it yourself. I am busy just now. With all the experience you have had, you certainly should have tact enough to decline a bulldog without giving offense."

A few days later Mr. Davis received the following polite letter of explanation and thanks from his friend Myron B. Rice. At first he could not comprehend its meaning. He, however, kept it and expects to get considerable amusement out of it at the expense of Mr. Rice:

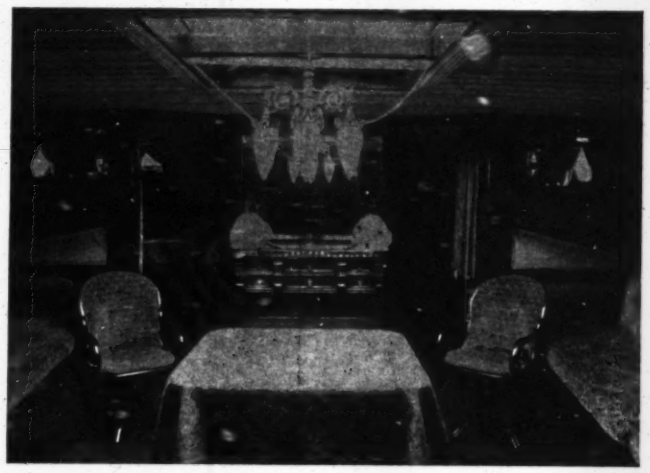
"Dear Sir—We regret that we are compelled to decline the bulldog you so kindly submitted to us. We have carefully examined it, and are sincerely sorry that it does not seem wholly available for our use.

"Of course, you are aware that many considerations besides quality must govern the acceptance of bulldogs, and the rejection of any particular bulldog does not necessarily imply that it is lacking in merit.

"This and a hundred other reasons may cause the rejection of any offered bulldog, without reference to its intrinsic worth. The simple fact of refusal, therefore, does not carry with it any adverse judgment as to the excellence of the bulldog, but it is merely a statement that it cannot be used at the present time. We thank you for your courtesy in submitting same, and remain, very truly yours,

"MYRON B. RICE.

"Per F. J."



CABIN OF THE STEAM YACHT VIDETTE.

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Always Superior.

From The Chicago Record.

She—If a woman is mixed up in anything foolish, men always say, "Isn't that just like a woman?"

He—Yes. What of it?

She—And then if she does anything unusually clever, men say, "Well, no one but a woman would have thought of that."

Another Thing.

From Up-to-Date.

Wife—You saw Mrs. Browser last evening?

Husband—Yes; but not to speak to her.

Wife—What a story! I heard you were sitting with her for more than two hours.

Husband—That's so; but it was she who did the talking.

The Veteran Soubrette's Repartee.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Oh, well," said the angry comedian to the soubrette, "I don't see any streets named after you, you know."

"No," acknowledged the little charmer, winking slyly at the stage manager, "you don't. This city's streets were laid out and named at least twenty years ago."

Stage ages, like others, are deceitful.

A New Sensation.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I had a new sensation when I asked old Bullion for his daughter."

"Then he kicked you?"

"Kicked me? That wouldn't have been a new sensation. He hit me on the nose."

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From The Cincinnati Tribune.

"What would you say," asked the fond papa of the accepted suitor, "if I were to give you a block of business houses for a wedding present?"

"That it would be a mighty square thing to do," said the suitor.

Such bon-mots may not count for much in a social way, but in this instance they brought down the houses.

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